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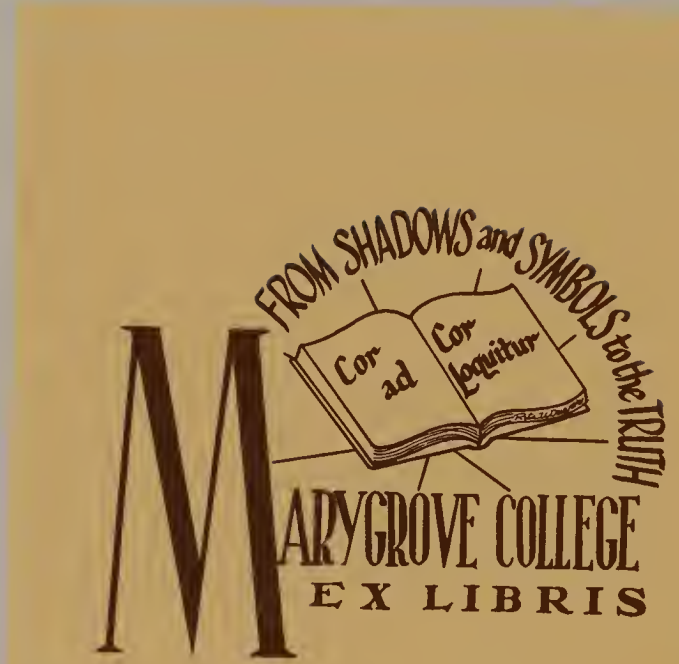
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PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

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PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

OF THE UNITED STATES

Herbert Hoover

Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and Statements of the President

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930

U.S. President

1930

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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PREFACE

IN THIS VOLUME are gathered most of the public messages and statements of the President of the United States that were released by the White House during 1930. A similar volume covering the period March 4–December 31, 1929 was published in 1974. Subsequent volumes will cover the remaining years of President Hoover's administration.

Annual volumes for the years 1945 through 1974, containing the papers of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford, are also available.

The series was begun in 1957 in response to a recommendation of the National Historical Publications Commission. Until then there had been no systematic publication of Presidential papers. An extensive compilation of the messages and papers of the Presidents, covering the period 1789 to 1897, was assembled by James D. Richardson and published under Congressional authority between 1896 and 1899. Since then various private compilations have been issued but there was no uniform publication comparable to the *Congressional Record* or the *United States Supreme Court Reports*. Many Presidential papers could be found only in mimeographed White House releases or as reported in the press. The National Historical Publications Commission therefore recommended the establishment of an official series in which Presidential writings and utterances of a public nature could be made promptly available.

The Commission's recommendation was incorporated in regulations

of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register issued under section 6 of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 1506). The Committee's regulations, establishing the series and providing for the coverage of prior years, are reprinted as Appendix F.

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

The text of this book is based on historical materials held in the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library at West Branch, Iowa. In a few instances, when the Library had no official copy of a statement known to have been made public, the text has been supplied from news accounts or other contemporary sources.

President Hoover's news conferences are published for the first time in full text in this series since, at the time they were held, direct quotation of the President's replies frequently was not authorized. Transcripts by White House stenographers were used in this publication.

For some addresses by the President, varying texts are in the files, and newspaper clippings point to additional departures from his official text. Because of the scarcity of sound recordings of the speeches, it has not been possible in every instance to verify and print "as delivered" transcripts. Accordingly, the editors have used, when available, official texts printed by the Government Printing Office. When no such official printing was found, they have selected the "best available" version from those in the Library's holdings. For researchers interested in possible changes between the prepared text and the version actually delivered,

President Hoover's file of public statements, containing a large number of reading copies with changes in his handwriting, is available for examination at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library.

Certain Presidential materials issued during the period covered by this volume have not been printed as items but are listed in Appendix A. Routine messages to Congress, not included as items, are listed in Appendix B. Proclamations and Executive orders appear in full in a companion publication, *Proclamations and Executive Orders, Herbert Hoover, 1929–1933,* published in 1974, and are therefore merely listed in Appendix C.

The President is required by statute to transmit numerous reports to the Congress. Those transmitted during the period covered by this volume are listed in Appendix D.

An addition to this volume is the inclusion of a selected list of the President's calendar of activities for 1929 and 1930. This list appears in Appendix E.

The items published in this volume are presented in chronological order, rather than being grouped in classes. Most needs for a classified arrangement are met by the subject index.

The dates shown at the end of item headings are White House release dates. In instances where the date of the document differs from the release date, that fact is shown in brackets immediately following the heading. Textnotes, footnotes, and cross references have been supplied where needed for purposes of clarity.

Remarks or addresses were delivered in Washington, D.C., unless

otherwise indicated. Similarly, statements, messages, and letters were issued from the White House in Washington unless otherwise indicated.

Dr. Ellis W. Hawley, professor of American history at the University of Iowa, served as consultant in the preparation of the volume. Materials to be considered for inclusion were compiled by Dwight M. Miller, senior archivist of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, who also assisted in their selection and annotation. Thomas T. Thalken, Director of the Library, provided his support for completion of the volume.

The planning and publication of the series is under the direction of Fred J. Emery, Director, and Ernest J. Galdi, Deputy Director, of the Office of the Federal Register. Editors of the present volume were Faye Q. Rosser, Michael J. Sullivan, and Carol L. Minor.

Design of the volume was developed by the Government Printing Office's Division of Typography and Design. Rudie Diamond of that Division provided continuing consultation.

The search for photographs was aided by the Audiovisual Archives Division of the National Archives and Records Service. The frontispiece is from an oil painting by Philides Costa which was commissioned by the Union League of Philadelphia in 1930 and presented to the President during his address to that organization. The original work is a part of the historical collections of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library.

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

JACK M. ECKERD
Administrator of General Services

March 1976

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President	Herbert Hoover
Vice President	Charles Curtis

THE CABINET

Secretary of State	Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of the Treasury	Andrew W. Mellon
Secretary of War	Patrick J. Hurley
Secretary of the Navy	Charles F. Adams
Attorney General	William D. Mitchell
Postmaster General	Walter F. Brown
Secretary of the Interior	Ray Lyman Wilbur
Secretary of Agriculture	Arthur M. Hyde
Secretary of Commerce	Robert P. Lamont
Secretary of Labor	James J. Davis (resigned 12–2–30)
	William N. Doak (sworn in 12–9–30)

Herbert Hoover

1930

1

Message to President Louis Borno on Haiti's Independence Day.
January 2, 1930

[Released January 2, 1930. Dated January 1, 1930]

I HAVE pleasure in extending to Your Excellency and to the people of Haiti cordial greetings on this anniversary of the independence of the Republic.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Louis Borno, The President of Haiti, Port au Prince]

2

New Year's Message to President Chiang Chung-cheng of the Republic of China.
January 2, 1930

[Released January 2, 1930. Dated December 28, 1929]

I THANK Your Excellency in my own name and on behalf of my fellow countrymen for your courteous new year greetings which are most heartily reciprocated.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Chiang Chung-cheng, The President of the Chinese Republic, Nanking, China]

3

The President's News Conference of
January 3, 1930

THE PRESIDENT. I have a few questions today which are helpful. Anything to stimulate one's mind helps to deliver something to you.

Public Works and Unemployment

First is on the drive for increase in construction and improvement work to take up unemployment. That is showing most encouraging results, and it looks as if the work undertaken will be larger in 1930 than that in 1929.

The Department of Commerce has completed the returns from the Governors of 16 States covering the public works to be undertaken by the States and by the counties and municipalities for next year, and they have partial returns from 13 more States. It will require probably another 2 weeks to complete the whole of those surveys. The total so far reported, including the Federal Government construction work, is about $1,550 million, and in nearly every case is larger than 1929.

The preliminary estimate of the railways for construction and betterments for 1930 is $1,050 million, and the public utilities is $2,100 million, including the telephones, all of which are larger than 1929. The total of these items so far is $4,700 million. I will give you a mimeographed note on this so that you will have the figures. That $4,700 million does not include the building construction, or the balance of the State programs. It does not include the industrial and factory improvements in expansion. The latter is under survey by the committee over at the Chamber of Commerce.[1]

The steel companies report this morning that the effect of the drive is showing very clearly in orders, and they are very much beyond any expectation.

Topographic Maps

I have a question: "Is the pending Interior Department appropriation bill carrying only $800,000 for topographic maps, in accord with your program for the completion of the map of the United States in 18 years?" [2] It is not. The States must contribute one-half of the cost of

[1] National Business Survey Conference.

[2] The President proposed to expedite the completion of the survey and maps by the Geological Survey and the Coast and Geodetic Survey by reducing the time for completion of the project from approximately 80 to 18 years. See 1929 volume, Item 227.

that program, and we have a drive coming on to get the States to become more active in their contribution. The appropriation is up to the full estimate of what the States are likely to do.

Indian Affairs

I also have a question with respect to the reorganization and progress in the Indian Bureau. I have emphasized the necessity for this reorganization by the appointment of Mr. [Charles J.] Rhoads as head of the Bureau and Mr. [J. Henry] Scattergood as his assistant, and Secretary Wilbur is giving it very particular attention.

We have presented to Congress a request for $3 million extra in next year's budget, and we are sending up a considerable sum in the deficiency bill to cover the balance of this year. The purposes of these increases are mainly to build up the educational and health work amongst the Indians, to give proper direction to educational work, and also to build up industrial improvement. The support of the schools and the health program amongst Indians have not kept pace with the depreciated value of money since prewar. The amount allowed today for food for Indian children in schools is 20 cents a day, which is about one-half of the amount necessary to maintain a fair state of health. We have about 338,000 Indians. The broad problem is to train the youth so that they may take care of themselves and their property. The Indians, as you know, many of them are possessed of very large properties and they are considerably increasing. And it is only through the youth that we can hope to ultimately discharge this problem from the Nation and blend them as a self-supporting people into the Nation as a whole.

The Indian Bureau is recommending to Congress a number of changes in the laws bearing on Indian affairs, and these recommendations are designed to secure a better administration of their very large properties and to correct many things in the administration of the properties which prevented the development of better citizenship.

Interstate Commerce Commission

I also have a question on the Interstate Commerce Commission. I regret to say that Commissioner [Johnston B.] Campbell has resigned. He has been a distinguished public servant.

I shall fill that vacancy by some appointment from the Intermountain States. At the request of Mr. [Robert M.] Jones, of Tennessee, I shall withdraw his name, as on reconsideration he has concluded that he does not wish to accept the appointment. And again in that case the appointment will be made from the South.

Repair of Executive Offices

And my final question is on the White House offices. It is our intention to repair the present executive offices and make the attic and the roof fireproof this time. This can all be done in somewhere between 60 and 90 days.

A number of Members of Congress and a number of newspapers throughout the country, and other citizens, have proposed a suggestion that we should erect a new and more imposing executive office on some other site. That would require 2 or 3 years for design and construction. The present offices will serve all purposes for the next few years, and I am particularly anxious to get ahead with the construction of the departmental buildings. No doubt the time may come when we will need a more imposing and more dignified executive office, but I would rather get ahead with the departmental buildings in Washington and leave that, if necessary, until the last.

And that comprises the budget that I have for this occasion.

NOTE: President Hoover's seventy-ninth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, January 3, 1930.

The White House also issued texts of the President's statements on public works and unemployment (see Item 4), Indian affairs (see Item 5), appointments to the Interstate Commerce Commission (see Item 6), and repair of the executive offices (see Item 7).

4

Statement on Public Works and Unemployment.
January 3, 1930

OUR DRIVE for increase in construction and improvement work to take up unemployment is showing most encouraging results, and it looks as if the work undertaken will be larger for 1930 than for 1929.

The Department of Commerce now has complete returns from the Governors of 16 States covering public works to be undertaken in 1930 by the State, municipal, and county authorities. They have partial returns from 13 more States. The total so far reported, and including the Federal Government is about $1,550 million, and in nearly all cases larger than for 1929. The surveys are coming in daily, and should be completed by mid-January.

The preliminary estimate of the railways for construction and betterments for 1930 was $1,050 million, and for the public utilities $2,100 million, including the telephones. The total of these items so far is $4,700 million. This does not include the balance of the State, municipal, and county work, nor the building construction, nor the industrial and factory improvements, which latter are now under survey by the special business committee.

The steel companies inform me this morning that the effect of the drive is already showing in their orders, which are beyond their expectations.

NOTE: The President referred to the survey by the National Business Survey Conference, which was organized in December 1929 to coordinate the President's program of voluntary wage maintenance, business stabilization, and expanded construction. See 1929 volume, Item 297.

5

Statement on Indian Affairs.

January 3, 1930

I HAVE a press question with respect to the reorganization and progress in the Indian Bureau. I have emphasized the necessity for this reorganization by the appointment of Mr. [Charles J.] Rhoads as the head of the Bureau and of Mr. [J. Henry] Scattergood as his assistant, and Secretary Wilbur is giving it his very special attention.

We have presented to Congress a request for an increased appropriation of some $3 million for next year's budget, and, in the meantime, we have submitted an estimate in the deficiency bill for some increase for the balance of this year. The purposes of these increases are mainly to build up the education and health facilities, to change the direction of educational work and to develop the industrial improvement of the Indians. The support to the schools and health program has not been adjusted to meet the reduced postwar purchasing power of money. The result has been to ever pinch the allotments for food and clothing for Indian children. The present allowance is about 20 cents per day for each child for food, and it must be doubled if they are to be maintained in reasonable health. We have 338,000 Indians. The broad problem is to better train the Indian youth to take care of themselves and their property. It is the only course by which we can ultimately discharge this problem from the Nation, and blend them as a self-supporting people into the Nation as a whole.

The Indian Bureau is recommending to the Congress a number of changes in the laws bearing on Indian affairs. The recommendations are designed to secure better administration of the very large properties owned by the Indians and to correct many things in the administration of these properties that will make for citizenship.

NOTE: On August 11, 1930, the White House released the text of a report to the President, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Charles J. Rhoads, detailing the progress and accomplishments of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

6

Statement About Appointments to the Interstate Commerce Commission.
January 3, 1930

I REGRET to say that Commissioner Campbell's resignation has been received. He has been a distinguished public servant.

I shall appoint someone from the Intermountain States to the vacancy. At the request of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, I shall withdraw his name, as upon reconsideration he has concluded that he does not wish to accept the appointment. It will again be made from the Southern States.

NOTE: Johnston B. Campbell was a Commissioner on the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1921 to 1930 and served as Chairman from 1928 to 1930.

Robert M. Jones was a lawyer from Knoxville, Tenn.

The President nominated William E. Lee, of Idaho, on January 9, 1930, and Hugh McCall Tate, of Tennessee, on February 8 to be Interstate Commerce Commissioners. In connection with the nominations, the White House issued, on January 18 and February 10, brief biographical data on the nominees and lists of individuals endorsing them.

7

Statement About Repair of the Executive Offices.
January 3, 1930

IT IS our intention to repair the present executive offices, making them as fully fireproof as possible. This can be accomplished in 2 or 3 months.

A number of Members of Congress and others have suggested that a new and more imposing executive office should be erected on some other site. That is a matter that would require 2 or 3 years for the development of thought and design. The present offices will serve all purposes for the next few years, and I am much more anxious to expedite the erection of the departmental buildings, which are so urgently needed. The time will undoubtedly come when a larger and more dignified executive office should be erected.

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NOTE: A fire on Christmas eve, 1929, did extensive damage to the executive office wing. See 1929 volume, Item 328.

8

New Year's Message to King George V of Great Britain. *January 4, 1930*

[Released January 4, 1930. Dated January 3, 1930]

I AM happy to receive Your Majesty's message of new year wishes. The resolve to advance world peace by mutual good will and by the limitation of naval armaments is the earnest purpose of the British and the American peoples and of their governments and it is my hope, as it will be the endeavor of the American Government, to see this great object attained during the year which has just commenced. I also desire to reciprocate all Your Majesty's good wishes for the new year.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty George V, Buckingham Palace, London, England]

9

Message to the Congress Recommending Payment of a Claim Presented by the Government of China. *January 6, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State requesting the submission to the Congress of a claim presented by the Government of China against the Government of the United States, arising out of a collision in Chinese waters on June 2, 1927, between the United States naval vessel *Bittern* and a Chinese junk, resulting in the drowning of Chang Hsi Ying, a citizen of China, and a member of the crew of the junk.

I recommend that, as an act of grace and without reference to the question of the legal liability of the United States, an appropriation in the amount of $500 be made to effect settlement of this claim in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State, in which the Secretary of the Navy concurs.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
January 6, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as Senate Document 59 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

10

The President's News Conference of *January 7, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I have a question or two as to whether I had anything to say on the departure of the commission, so I have prepared a little statement, and will give it to you in a minute.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

I am sure the whole Nation bids Godspeed to the American delegation that leaves tomorrow for the London Naval Conference. The people and the governments of the five nations assembling at this meeting are genuinely desirous that agreement shall be brought about by which competition in construction of naval arms is brought to an end, and by which an actual reduction in naval burdens shall be accomplished. The difficulties in finding a basis are very great, but they are not insuperable.

The conclusions of the Conference must be such as to give a sense of security and satisfaction to each of the nations. We cannot base anything in the nature of permanent peace on any feeling of insecurity or having taken advantage of or having created a situation of prejudice to any one government.

The technologies of the problem are very considerable. I do not think we need to hope for any immediate results. To complete the Conference in 3 or 4 months would be an accomplishment.

It is, in fact, the most important international conference that has been held for many years and probably for many years to come. The progress of peace in the world rests to a very great degree on the success of this Conference. There is a very great feeling of good will not only on the part of the people of the different countries but on the part of the governments themselves to the success of the Conference. That has been outstanding in all of our discussions right from the beginning and right up to as late as last night.

The importance and the gravity of the occasion have been recognized by the appointment of leading men of every government to attend this Conference, and I believe that men of that character and caliber, with that weight of responsibility, will succeed. I do not believe it is possible to bring together men of such character and with the fundamental backing of good will and responsibility such as this Conference convenes under without success.

I am in hopes that the people of this country will show patience and give encouragement and keep free from criticism. We go to London in a fine atmosphere and with a good spirit on the work of the commission, and we must preserve it, if we can, through the period of negotiations. So that again I repeat that it is my belief that the whole American people wish Godspeed and success to this effort.

And that is all I have today.

Q. Mr. President, was that along the lines of what you said to your breakfast guests this morning?

THE PRESIDENT. It was.

Q. Mr. President, could you tell us something about it? I think the others have hesitated about telling about it.

THE PRESIDENT. The discussion was very general. I gave no instructions to the commission at all. I did not go into any detail, and we had no discussion of details. We merely discussed the general setting, the favorable character of the evidences that we had from each one of

the governments of their desire to come to conclusions and, in fact, more or less, of an expansion of the ideas that are here.

The American delegation, as you know, is not only a strong one, but composed of men who understand the problem. I do not think that we have ever sent a delegation abroad that has had such a grasp on the essentials of what they are to undertake as this group of men have. So that it was not necessary for me to thrash out details with that group. What is more, our delegates have been engaged for the last month in a study of the problem which they have to undertake, and they have become technologists on the subject, each one of them himself. So that it is unnecessary for me to discuss tons, et cetera, with those men. They know as much about it today as I do and more. The whole occasion was merely to give them encouragement and the assurance of complete support from this side in any conclusions which they may come to.

NOTE: President Hoover's eightieth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on Tuesday, January 7, 1930.

The President breakfasted with delegates and advisers who were leaving for London. Ambassadors Charles G. Dawes and Hugh S. Gibson were already in Europe.

The White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the London Naval Conference (see Item 11).

11

Statement on the London Naval Conference.
January 7, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I am sure the whole Nation bids Godspeed to the American delegation that leaves tomorrow for the London Naval Arms Conference. The people and the governments of the five nations assembling at this meeting are sincerely desirous that agreement shall be brought about by which competition in construction of naval arms is brought to an end, and by which actual reduction in naval burdens of the world shall be accomplished. The difficulties of finding a basis that will be acceptable to five different nations are great, but they are not insuperable.

"The conclusions of the Conference must be such as to give a sense of security and satisfaction to each of the nations. Permanent peace is never based on either taking advantage of or accepting a position of prejudice.

"The technology and the complexities of the problem are such that we need hope for no immediate and quick results. To complete the Conference in 3 or 4 months would be, in itself, a great accomplishment, and we should not expect any hurried conclusions. It is the most important of international conferences of a great many years, and probably the most important for many years to come. The progress of peace for the world rests in a great measure upon the shoulders of the five delegations. There is good will toward the Conference on the part of every nation. The importance and the gravity of the occasion have been recognized in the dispatch to London of the leading men of every country. They have the will to succeed.

"I hope that the people of our country will cooperate in the progress of the Conference by patience, encouragement, and freedom from criticism. We go to London in a fine atmosphere of international good will, and it is the duty of our country to preserve that atmosphere so far as lies within our power."

NOTE: The London Naval Conference was in session from January 21 to April 22, 1930. The American delegates and advisers attending the Conference were:

DELEGATES

HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of State
CHARLES G. DAWES, Ambassador to Great Britain
CHARLES F. ADAMS, Secretary of the Navy
HUGH S. GIBSON, Ambassador to Belgium
DWIGHT W. MORROW, Ambassador to Mexico
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, United States Senator
DAVID A. REED, United States Senator

ADVISERS

ADM. WILLIAM V. PRATT
HUGH R. WILSON, Minister to Switzerland
REAR ADM. HILARY P. JONES (RET.)
ARTHUR WILSON PAGE

J. Theodore Marriner, Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, Department of State
Ray Atherton, Counselor of Embassy in Great Britain
George A. Gordon, Counselor of Embassy in France
George Rublee
Lt. Col. Charles Burnett

12

Message to the Congress Recommending Payment of a Claim by the French Company of Marine and Commerce. *January 7, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in regard to the remission of a fine imposed on the sailing vessel *France* owned by the French Company of Marine and Commerce by the immigration authorities on the occasion of the vessel's arrival at Baltimore on July 23, 1920. The fine was imposed because the captain of the *France* submitted a crew list in a form which failed to contain certain data required by section 36 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917. The Secretary of State is of the opinion that the failure of the captain to include this information was not due to any fault of his but was due to the fact that when he called at the American consulate at Nantes and requested to be furnished with the copies of the regular forms none were available, and he was accordingly obliged to make out his list on ordinary paper. The conclusion reached by the Secretary of State has my approval, and I recommend that the Congress authorize an appropriation of $530 to be paid to the French Company of Marine and Commerce.

Herbert Hoover

The White House,
January 7, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as Senate Document 62 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

13

Message of Sympathy on the Death of Edward William Bok. *January 9, 1930*

MRS. HOOVER joins me in extending deepest sympathy to you and your children in the passing of Mr. Bok. The Nation has lost a most distinguished and useful citizen whose life must ever be an inspiration to its youth.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was sent to Mrs. Edward W. Bok, Lake Charles, Fla.

Mr. Bok was editor of the Ladies Home Journal from 1889 to 1919 and was the author of numerous articles and books.

14

The President's News Conference of *January 10, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. It seems a sad thing to bring you all here from really a good day, but I haven't a thing on my mind. Our publicity news does not seem to break in so well with these conferences, so you will have to wait for another time. I have nothing today.

NOTE: President Hoover's eighty-first news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, January 10, 1930.

15

White House Statement About a Proposed Joint Select Committee To Study Prohibition Enforcement. *January 10, 1930*

THE PLAN of a joint select committee to consider reorganization of Federal agencies for the enforcement of prohibition was agreed upon by the House and Senate leaders many months ago,[1] as a method of

[1] See 1929 volume, Item 112.

securing coordinated action by the several committees involved. Technical difficulties have arisen from the fact that the resolution as passed by the Senate did not permit the direct report of bills from the House Members of the select committee to the House itself, but would have required that even after action by the select committee they would have to be referred to the regular committees of the House. It was considered that to secure the amendment of the Senate proposal would entail delay and the whole question in its present tangle could be expedited by the various committees of the House taking up the proposals directly and immediately.

The White House has no interest in the question, which is one of parliamentary procedure, and desires only expedition of legislation and will adapt itself entirely to the wishes of the House leaders in any methods they adopt for early consideration of the proposals.

The President will send up the reports of the Law Enforcement Commission on Monday, and place the various administrative officials of the Government at the disposal of the House committees.

NOTE: The joint select committee was never appointed.

The President referred to the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, chaired by George W. Wickersham.

16

Letter to Dr. William O. Thompson, President Emeritus of Ohio State University.
January 12, 1930

[Released January 12, 1930. Dated December 30, 1929]

My dear Dr. Thompson:

The solicitude and philosophic ripeness of your letter of December 28th requires more than reciprocation of kindly holiday greetings. Possibly if I had either the time or the inclination to worry over the evils which lurk around the White House it might decrease my faith in human

goodness, but, fortunately, the insistent need for determination of definite action in public matters inhibits such contemplations.

The human flood which flows through the White House shows all the dark colorings and the flotsam that you mention. But it is brightened more than you think by many who, regardless of party, genuinely wish to help the President to succeed in his task. The sons of evil have at least collateral descendants in every generation. Of course, it is true that malice is ofttimes the politician's key to newspaper headlines, and there will always be partisans desirous that the President should fail, even if their strategems injure the country or whose daily toil is to mix mud pies. But if these blots were other than exceptions, this nation would not have swept to a mightier and mightier destiny every year since the Independence.

You well know of the wearing of hair shirts in the Middle Ages by way of reminder of sin and trouble. Somewhere lately I said that every man has a few mental hair shirts and that Presidents differ only by their larger wardrobe—for certain individuals, newspapers, associations and institutions officiate as haberdashers in this regard, with a high generosity which guarantees both humility and urbanity. As against all this the President has for a few short years the opportunity to speed the orderly march of a glorious people. And the inspiration of that moving host is compensation that comes in larger measure to him than to any other man.

You aptly penetrate the vital question of public action—the discovery and promulgation of truth. No real believer in democracy questions the sureness of public judgment—if the public is given the truth, but there is a time element in the triumph of truth. When we look back over history we see the periods of either moral, social, economic, or political stagnation while the truth was en route and some variety of demagoguery occupied the scene. We can and must, however, greatly increase the production of truth and we must know the truth before the grave interest of 120,000,000 people is involved in government policies. We can sometimes speed up production before the demagogue awakes to his opportunities. Facts are bad for his digestion and the truth makes misrepresen-

tation uncomfortable. And the truth, as you say, is hard to discover; it must be distilled through the common judgment of skilled men and women from accurately and patiently collected facts and knowledge of forces before the extraction of the essence of wisdom. The materials themselves are also hard to come by; it takes time and patience, especially as our many inventions have forever banished the simple life. In the meantime, a vast clamor of half-truths and untruths and injured facts will always fill the air and intoxicate people's emotions. The President himself cannot pretend to know or to have the time for rigid investigation. But the fine minds of our citizens are available and can be utilized for the search.

So you will know why when you hear of more and more temporary committees, commissions, conferences, researches—that they are not for executive action (for which they are anathema) but are one of the sound processes for the search, production, and distribution of truth. And they are more. They spread cooperation with government among our best citizens, not only in finding truth but also they aid to spread it and to get action upon it. Our great American experiment has demonstrated that the people will of their own initiative take care of progress if the government can remove abuse and help put the signs on the road, stimulation to all of which is part of the job of Presidents. Of Lincoln's great formula the most important one-third is "government by the people", and they will govern themselves outside of the government when they see the light. It is from too much emphasis on "government of the people" that we get the fundamental confusion that government, since it can correct much abuse, can also create righteousness.

And now all this was not intended to bore your holidays, but just to indicate to you that my resolutions for the new year include a continued effort to keep pure the wells of wisdom, and to reassure you that I have faith that the people want the truth determined even if it takes time and patience.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Dr. W. O. Thompson, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio]

NOTE: The White House released two versions of the letter printed above. The second version and Dr. Thompson's letter, dated December 28, 1929, follow:

My dear Dr. Thompson:

The solicitude and philosophic ripeness of your letter of December 28th requires more than reciprocation of kindly holiday greetings.

The human flood which flows through the White House shows all the dark colorings and the flotsam that you mention. But it is brightened more than you think by the majority who, regardless of party, genuinely wish to help the President to succeed in his task. Of course, it is true that malice is sometimes the road to newspaper headlines, and there will always be partisans desirous that the President should fail, even if their stratagems injure the country or whose daily toil is to mix mud pies. But if these blots were other than exceptions, this nation would not have swept to a mightier and mightier destiny every year since the Independence.

You well know of the wearing of hair shirts in the Middle Ages by way of reminder of sin and trouble. Somewhere lately I said that every man has a few mental hair shirts and that Presidents differ only by their larger wardrobe—for certain individuals, newspapers, associations and institutions officiate as haberdashers in this regard, with a high generosity which guarantees both humility and urbanity. There is even humor to be extracted from the fact that they have no compulsory powers. But above all this, the President has for a few short years the opportunity to speed the orderly march of a glorious people. And the inspiration of that moving host is compensation that comes in larger measure to him than to any other man.

You aptly penetrate the vital question of public action—the discovery and promulgation of truth. No real believer in democracy questions the sureness of public judgment—if the public is given the truth, but there is a time element in the triumph of truth. When we look back over history we see the periods of either moral, social, economic, or political stagnation while the truth was en route and some variety of untruth occupied the scene. We can and must, however, greatly increase the production of truth and we must know the truth before the grave interest of 120,000,000 people is involved in government policies. We can sometimes speed up production before the ill-informed awakes to his opportunities. Facts are bad for his digestion and the truth makes misrepresentation uncomfortable. And the truth, as you say, is hard to discover; it must be distilled through the common judgment of skilled men and women from accurately and patiently collected facts and knowledge of forces before the extraction of the essence of wisdom. The materials themselves are also hard to come by; it takes time and patience, especially as our many inventions have forever banished the simple life. In the meantime, a vast clamor of half-truths and untruths and

injured facts will always fill the air and intoxicate people's emotions. The President himself cannot pretend to know or to have the time for detailed investigation into every one of the hundreds of subjects in a great people. But the fine minds of our citizens are available and can be utilized for the search.

So you will know why when you hear of more and more temporary committees, commissions, conferences, researches—that they are not for executive action (for which they are anathema) but are one of the sound processes for the search, production, and distribution of truth. And they are more. They spread cooperation with government among our best citizens, not only in finding truth but also they aid to spread it and to get action upon it. Our great American experiment has demonstrated that the people will of their own initiative take care of progress if the government can remove abuse and help put the signs on the road, stimulation to all of which is part of the job of Presidents. Of Lincoln's great formula the most important one-third is "government by the people", and they will govern themselves outside of the government when they see the light. It is from too much emphasis on "government of the people" that we get the fundamental confusion that government, since it can correct much abuse, can also create righteousness.

And now all this was not intended to bore your holidays, but just to indicate to you that my resolutions for the new year include a continued effort to keep pure the wells of wisdom, and to reassure you that I have faith that the people want the truth determined even if it takes time and patience.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

My dear Mr. President:

Mrs. Thompson joins me in a most cordial season's greeting to Mrs. Hoover and yourself and in our sincere wishes for a Happy New Year that shall continue to yield the fruits of peace and goodwill throughout the year. The repeated courtesies and kindness since the World War have been warmly appreciated.

Now that I am retired and some years past the three score and ten may I be indulged in extending my good wishes into a bit of counsel growing out of a half century of observation. The exalted office you occupy coupled with the most definite responsibility assigned to any ruler in the world renders the White House and its principal occupant the focus point of all American activities. For some time we have had a highly agitated people. The quiet-hour seems to have gone. Men do their thinking while walking the street newspaper in hand. Publicity stirring superficial emotions has developed a mob mindedness eager to hear some new thing. The Press, the hustings and even the pulpit resound with empty echoes of falsehood for which there is no excuse. Do not permit these things to dishearten you even though they discourage.

The open door of the White House in which we all rejoice makes it possible for all classes to approach you. The wonder is, that any President can retain his sanity. Many come to gain favor, place or position at any cost of self respect; many, honest and sincere, hesitating to disconcert the plans of the President occupied with the greater issues of his office neither add information nor bring comfort. The manifest self interest of some who seek your favor or service must annoy you as it displeases all good citizens. Such people violate the sanctities of genuine friendship, are blind to the teachings of a refined moral perception and all too often furnish the support for public officials who betray their trusts and lead citizens situated as I am to wonder whether the men formerly trusted and esteemed have suddenly been transformed from normal citizens into untrustworthy parasites who prey upon the public and annoy you. Do not be disturbed by such characters. Politics as a profession is a noble concept but politics as a business has made possible all sorts of unholy and corrupt combinations with which you must be all too familiar. I should expect a heavy heart many a day and night. Do not permit these things to lie in your heart. They may distract your mind for the moment. You do not need to trust the individual always, but the great silent majority believe in the government, in our institutions and in you as our chief executive. Patience was the outstanding virtue of Mr. Lincoln when sorely vexed and tried. We love him now for that virtue despite the abuses at the time from some able and influential citizens.

I trust you will forgive my impertinence in writing in this fashion. I recognize that every President passes through a storm and stress of public sentiment. No doubt you have felt it and may feel it even more keenly for a time but reflect, if you will, upon the experiences of your predecessors and remember how fickle popular sentiment often is. Many of our best citizens have expressed in my hearing their faith in you and in the future. They refuse to believe that the chaotic state of mind in limited circles should alarm us. On the other hand they admire your steadfastness of purpose. They respect your intelligence. They believe in your integrity. Continue to stand four square to all winds that blow. Be true to the ideals of the masses. Five per cent of our population will include all criminals of every sort and the malignant discontented. They should not control. We, the majority, should deal with them. This is still a government for the people. Propaganda legitimate in itself is often the message of prejudice and falsehood making the truth difficult of discovery. Be not deceived. He that is true to himself will not be false to any man. Let me assure you of my most cordial support. May I also add that millions who have no means of publicity—millions that lack my temerity in writing you—are not enthusiastic over the antics of the agitators but quietly believe that Mr. Garfield was correct when he said that the great issues of our country were finally settled at the fireside and in the home.

Believe me, Mr. President,

Your loyal fellow citizen,
W. O. Thompson

[The Honorable Herbert C. Hoover, The White House, Washington, D.C.]

17

Special Message to the Congress Proposing Administrative Reforms in Federal Law Enforcement and Judicial Machinery. *January 13, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

In my previous messages I have requested the attention of the Congress to the urgent situation which has grown up in the matter of enforcement of Federal criminal laws.

After exhaustive examination of the subject, the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement and the officials of the Department of Justice and of the Treasury Department unite in the conclusion that increasing enactment of Federal criminal laws over the past 20 years, as to which violation of the prohibition laws comprises rather more than one-half of the total arrests, has finally culminated in a burden upon the Federal courts of a character for which they are ill-designed, and in many cases entirely beyond their capacity. The result is to delay civil causes, and of even more importance, the defeat of both justice and law enforcement. Moreover, experience shows division of authority, responsibility, and lack of fundamental organization in Federal enforcement agencies and ofttimes results in ineffective action.

While some sections of the American people may disagree upon the merits of some of the questions involved, every responsible citizen supports the fundamental principle that the law of the land must be enforced.

The development of the facts shows the necessity for certain important and evident administrative reforms in the enforcement and

judicial machinery, concrete proposals for which are available from Government departments. They are in the main:

1. Reorganization of the Federal court structure so as to give relief from congestion.
2. Concentration of responsibility in detection and prosecution of prohibition violations.
3. Consolidation of the various agencies engaged in prevention of smuggling of liquor, narcotics, other merchandise, and aliens over our frontiers.
4. Provision of adequate court and prosecuting officials.
5. Expansion of Federal prisons and reorganization of parole and other practices.
6. Specific legislation for the District of Columbia.

I append hereto a preliminary and a supplementary report from the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement relating to several of these and other questions. I particularly call attention to their recommended plan for reducing congestion in the Federal courts by giving court commissioners enlarged powers in minor criminal cases. Their discussion of the workability and the constitutionality of the plan, which is concurred in by the eminent jurist upon the commission and others whose advice they have sought, is set out in more detail in the supplementary report. I also append memoranda from the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury upon several phases of these problems.

I believe the administrative changes mentioned above will contribute to cure many abuses. Beyond these immediate questions are others which reach deeply into the whole question of the growth of crime and the enforcement of the laws. The causes of crime, the character of criminal laws, the benefits and liabilities that flow from them, the abuses which arise under them, the method by which enforcement and judicial personnel is secured, the judicial procedure, the respective responsibility of the Federal and State Governments to these problems, all require further most exhaustive consideration and investigation, which

will require time and earnest research as to the facts and forces in action before sound opinions can be arrived at upon them.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
January 13, 1930.

NOTE: The Commission's "Preliminary Report on Observance and Enforcement of Prohibition, November 21, 1929," and its "Report Supplemental to the Preliminary Report Submitted to the President on November 21, 1929" are printed in House Document 252 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

18

Message to the Congress Recommending an Appropriation for Participation in the International Fur Trade Exhibition and Congress. *January 13, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Secretary of State, to the end that legislation may be enacted to authorize an appropriation of not exceeding $30,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the International Fur Trade Exhibition and Congress to be held in Germany in 1930.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
January 13, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as House Document 253 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

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19

The President's News Conference of *January 14, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't anything for publication this morning. I have one or two questions on prohibition that I don't mind talking to you a little about from the point of view of background, but I don't care to enter into any public discussions on the subject at the present time.

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

The questions I have relate to the matter of State enforcement. There is nothing in the program which has been proposed here that has any intention of taking over the responsibilities of the States in any shape or form. Our proposals are merely to correct the deficits in our administrative machinery, and are purely Federal. We have no notion of relieving the States of responsibilities or extending the Federal activities beyond their proper relationships with the States.

And that covers all the questions I have, so that is all I can give you today.

Q. Is there any proposal, Mr. President, to increase the responsibilities of the States?

THE PRESIDENT. That matter has not been taken up at all. It no doubt will come up in the Law Enforcement Commission, as they are considering everything. I have no doubt they will have that under consideration in time if they have not already—that I do not know.

NOTE: President Hoover's eighty-second news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on Tuesday, January 14, 1930.

20

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report of the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission. *January 14, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith for your consideration a copy of the report of the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission recommending that additional funds be made available to the Commission for the purposes specified therein. I am also submitting a draft of the legislation proposed by the Commission to accomplish these purposes.

Porto Rico is still suffering from the effects of the disastrous hurricane of September 13, 1928. There exists a real and immediate need for appropriating these funds in order to alleviate the distress due to unemployment on the Island and to enable the Commission to continue its farm rehabilitation program.

The proposed legislation has my approval and I recommend its immediate enactment.

HERBERT HOOVER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 14, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as House Document 254 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

The report recommended an additional $3 million, including $2 million for roads and schools and $1 million to be applied to an existing $6 million loan fund for Porto Rican planters. A resolution authorizing the appropriation (Public Res. 33) became law on January 24, 1930, but the appropriation was later defeated in the House of Representatives.

21

Letter Commending the Work of the Pan American Society.
January 15, 1930

[Released January 15, 1930. Dated November 13, 1929]

Dear Mr. Merrill:

I have learned of your proposed visit throughout the United States with a view to the organization of branches of the Pan American Society in a number of our larger cities.

I am much interested in the work of the Pan American Society in its promotion of friendly relations and mutual understanding between the United States and its sister republics of Latin America, and I am confident that you will find on your tour a great many of our citizens throughout the country who will be specially interested in your undertaking and who will grasp the opportunity of cooperating with you most heartily in the creation of branches of the Pan American Society in our more important cities.

I wish you every success in the efforts you and your associates are putting forth along these lines.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. John L. Merrill, President, Pan American Society, 67 Broad Street, New York City]

22

Message to the Congress Recommending an Appropriation To Refund Fees Collected for Visas. *January 15, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I inclose a report received from the Secretary of State concerning certain claims against the United States for the refund of the fees collected for visas issued under the laws in force prior to July 1, 1924, which were rendered worthless by the enactment of the immigration act of 1924. The report requests that the Congress authorize the appropriation of the sum necessary to refund the fees referred to.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of State and recommend that the Congress authorize an appropriation in the sum of $160,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to effect the settlement of these claims.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
January 15, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as House Document 256 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

23

The President's News Conference of *January 17, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I am sorry to say that I haven't got a single particle of news of any sort or kind at the present time. You know more about things that are going on than I do, so I can't help. That is about all there is to it.

NOTE: President Hoover's eighty-third news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, January 17, 1930.

24

Message Congratulating Dr. David Starr Jordan on His Birthday.
January 17, 1930

My dear Dr. Jordan:

I send you my cordial congratulations upon your birthday and I do pray that you may long continue in health and happiness to be the wise counselor and valued friend of the youth of the land.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Dr. David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California]

NOTE: Dr. Jordan, educator, author, and naturalist, served as President of Stanford University from 1891 to 1913 and as Chancellor from 1913 to 1916.

25

The President's News Conference of
January 21, 1930

FRANKLIN MOTT GUNTHER

THE PRESIDENT. I have two items here. One of them is that Mr. Gunther, who has been Minister to Egypt, is being transferred to Ecuador, in line with our general policy of filling the Latin American posts with career men who have had South American experience.

EMPLOYMENT

The Department of Labor reports this morning that for the first time since the stock exchange crash the tide of employment is changed in the right direction—shows a very distinct increase in employment all over the country during the past 10 days. A report from the time of the crash down to about the 25th of December shows a continuous decrease in employment, and now the tide seems to have definitely turned the other way, and substantially so.

Other than that I will leave you to the many other sources of news.

NOTE: President Hoover's eighty-fourth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on Tuesday, January 21, 1930.

26

Exchange of Messages With President-Elect Pascual Ortiz Rubio of Mexico on His Departure From the United States. *January 21, 1930*

[Released January 21, 1930. Dated January 17, 1930]

My dear Mr. President:

I wish to express my gratitude for your kind telegram of January 16th.

I take this opportunity to wish you success with your administration and to express to you the high appreciation I have of the fine impression which your visit has conveyed to the American people.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Honorable Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexico City, Mexico]

NOTE: The President's message was in response to a message from President-elect Ortiz Rubio, dated January 16, 1930, and released with the President's. A translation of the President-elect's message follows:

On stepping on Mexican soil I desire to express to you, Mr. President, my very sincere gratitude for the generous and cordial hospitality which I received from your great country and, especially, for the repeated marks of courtesy and sympathy towards my native land with which you were good enough to honor me during my stay in Washington. The message which I am sending today to the American people through the Associated Press is the most heart-felt and sincere expression of my thought. Together with our affectionate greetings for Mrs. Hoover and yourself, I desire also to send my deep thanks to all the officials of your administration and the military and civil authorities in general who lavished attentions and courtesies, which are greatly appreciated, to render my good will tour agreeable, and brilliantly successful for the relations between the two countries.

PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO

[The President, Washington, D.C.]

27

Exchange of Messages With President Emilio Portes Gil of Mexico on the Recent Visit of President-Elect Pascual Ortiz Rubio.

January 21, 1930

I HAVE received Your Excellency's message of January eighteenth. Both Mrs. Hoover and myself were very happy to have the President-elect of Mexico and Señora de Ortiz Rubio as our guests. I am most gratified to learn that Señor Ortiz Rubio enjoyed his visit to the United States of America, and I assure Your Excellency that the reception which he received here may be taken as indicating the feeling of friendship which the Government and people of this country bear toward their sister Republic of Mexico.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Emilio Portes Gil, Provisional President of Mexico, Mexico City]

NOTE: The President's message was in response to a message from President Portes Gil, dated January 18, 1930, which follows:

In the name of the people and of the Government of Mexico I take great pleasure in expressing to Your Excellency my most cordial thanks for the welcome shown in the United States to the President-elect of Mexico, Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio and in which different receptions and ceremonies the frank spirit of sincere friendship which happily unites the two countries and Governments was clearly demonstrated.

EMILIO PORTES GIL
Provisional President of Mexico

[His Excellency, The President of the United States of America, Washington, D.C.]

28

Message to the Congress Recommending an Appropriation To Arbitrate the Claim of Charles J. Harrah Against the Cuban Government. *January 22, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

On October 31, 1929, I submitted to the Congress a report of the Secretary of State in regard to the claim of Charles J. Harrah, an American citizen, against the Government of Cuba, growing out of the destruction in 1917, of a railroad built and operated by him in the Province of Habana.

In submitting the report mentioned, I recommended that an appropriation in the amount of $20,000 be made in order that the expenses which it would be necessary to incur on the part of the Government of the United States to prosecute the Harrah claim to settlement by arbitration might be met. I submit herewith a supplementary report of the Secretary of State, from which it will be observed that, in the light of developments in the arbitration proceedings to date, the amount previously mentioned will not be sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the arbitration and that $20,000 additional will be required.

I recommend that an appropriation of $40,000 to provide for the costs of arbitrating the Harrah claim be made instead of $20,000, as previously recommended.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
January 22, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as Senate Document 70 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

29

Letter to James J. Scully, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association. *January 24, 1930*

[Released January 24, 1930. Dated December 26, 1929]

Dear Mr. Scully:

I have been apprised that representatives of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will meet in Tampa, Florida, on January 20th, 1930, for the purpose of taking up for consideration the matter of jurisdictional disputes and of agreeing on some method by which these differences may be adjudicated. The serious effect of the jurisdictional dispute upon both workers and employers in the building trades merits your most earnest thought and action. The public interest is very closely interwoven with that of the builders and mechanics involved in these disputes. In addition to the loss to builder and worker, it frequently happens that the completion of important undertakings, hospitals, schools, and other public structures is delayed, thus entailing heavy and unnecessary expense upon the taxpayers.

I am glad that a real earnest, sincere effort is to be made by the employer and employee representatives of the construction industry to devise a plan to amicably adjust these disputes and thereby prevent a stoppage of work on the building under construction while the differences are being composed. I know of nothing in the great building industry of the country which has done so much injury to building trades craftsmen, the contractors, and the public.

If the conferees set up machinery to meet and settle these jurisdictional disputes it will be a fine contribution to the advancement of the building industry of our country.

Wishing you success in your endeavors, I am,

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. James J. Scully, President, Building Trades Employers' Assn., 1 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.]

NOTE: Thomas J. Williams, past president of the Building Trades Department–AFL, read the letter to the conference of building trades employers and employees.

30

Message to the Conference of Building Trades Employers and Employees. *January 24, 1930*

[Released January 24, 1930. Dated January 8, 1930]

Gentlemen:

I have been asked if, in view of the momentous importance of the conference you are about to undertake, I would address to you a word of kindly encouragement. I am glad to do so.

To find a method for the amiable settlement of jurisdictional disputes is indeed one of the most important questions in our labor relations. It is capable of solution. Failure to solve it results in losses to labor, to employers and to the public at large. It is evidence of the advancing understanding of the whole of our social and economic problems that this conference should take place, and I am indeed glad to wish success to your endeavors.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was read into the record during a joint conference of the Building Trades Department—AFL and the Building Trades Employers' Association. The conference was held in Tampa, Fla.

31

Message to the Congress Recommending an Appropriation To Settle the Claim of Henry Borday.
January 24, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report concerning the claim of Mr. Henry Borday, a French citizen, against the United States for indemnity on account of injuries received when he was assaulted at his place of business at Port au Prince, Haiti, by two United States marines about October 3, 1916, with a request that the recommendations of the Secretary of State as indicated therein be adopted and that the Congress authorize the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay the indemnities suggested by the Secretary of State.

I recommend that in order to effect a settlement of this claim in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State the Congress, as an act of grace and without reference to the legal liability of the United States in the premises authorize an appropriation in the sum of $1,000, with simple interest at 6 per cent from October 3, 1916, until the date of payment.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
January 24, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as Senate Document 72 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

32

The President's News Conference of
January 24, 1930

THE PRESIDENT. This is a famine day. I haven't had a single incident that would make news. All the news centers have moved over to London and I will have to leave it there for a while—plus up on the Hill, of course, always. So I can't tell you anything.

NOTE: President Hoover's eighty-fifth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, January 24, 1930.

33

Message Congratulating John Barton Payne on His 75th Birthday.
January 27, 1930

[Released January 27, 1930. Dated January 10, 1930]

My dear Judge Payne:

Your seventy-fifth birthday will recall to the memory of your many friends, as it does to mine, a wealth of reminiscence of your numberless public services and private kindnesses. We are all glad that you still buoyantly bear your part in these activities, and as we congratulate you upon your anniversary we also wish for ourselves many more years of your comradeship.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: John Barton Payne was Chairman of The American National Red Cross. The message, made public at a dinner in his honor in Washington, D.C., was published in "The Red Cross Courier," February 15, 1930.

34

The President's News Conference of
January 28, 1930

THE PRESIDENT. I have two items.

FRED MORRIS DEARING

We have transferred Mr. Dearing from Portugal to be Ambassador at Peru. That is in accord with the policy which I stated some months ago of filling the South American and Central American posts with career men. All of the Central and South American posts now, except

Bolivia, are held by career men in the diplomatic service. Bolivia is still vacant, and we shall find some service man to fill that post in due time.

Employment

The other item is the report of the Department of Labor for the week ending January 13, the details of which you can get from the Department some time during the day, but incidentally, it shows an increase of 3.3 percent in employment over the previous week, and that increase is current in practically every industry except one or two minor ones where there has been no increase, but it is generally distributed over the whole of the industrial world—some of them more than others—but the details of it you can get from the Department. It is at least an encouraging sign. And that is all I have this morning.

NOTE: President Hoover's eighty-sixth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on Tuesday, January 28, 1930.

35

Message to a Dinner Honoring Former Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton. *January 30, 1930*

[Released January 30, 1930. Dated December 26, 1929]

My dear Mr. Wiley:

I am glad to learn that the Steuben County Society, of New York, plans to pay appropriate honor to the Honorable Alanson B. Houghton at its forthcoming annual dinner. Mr. Houghton's service as Ambassador to Germany and to the Court of St. James was a genuine contribution to the furtherance of international understanding and good will. His work as a distinguished and able representative of his country in diplomatic councils deserves the thanks of his countrymen.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

36

[Mr. Louis Wiley, The New York Times, New York City]

NOTE: The Steuben County Society of New York held their 35th annual dinner at the Commodore Hotel in New York City on February 6, 1930. Mr. Wiley, president of the Society, released the message in connection with the ceremonies honoring Ambassador Houghton.

36

The President's News Conference of *January 31, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I have only one announcement, that is the appointment of Mr. [Charles B.] Rugg of Massachusetts as Assistant Attorney General. He is a son of the present chief justice of Massachusetts. Other than that I have nothing.

NOTE: President Hoover's eighty-seventh news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, January 31, 1930.

37

Message to the Congress Recommending Payment of a Claim Presented by the Government of Great Britain. *January 31, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I inclose a report received from the Secretary of State requesting the submission anew to the present Congress of the claim presented by the Government of Great Britain on behalf of Mr. H. W. Bennett, a British subject, against the United States for reimbursement on account of losses sustained in connection with the rescue of survivors of the U.S.S. *Cherokee,* in February, 1919.

I concur in the recommendation made by the Secretary of State and recommend that, as an act of grace and without reference to the question of the legal liability of the United States in the matter, the Congress

authorize an appropriation in the sum of $253.50 in order to effect a settlement of this claim.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
January 31, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as Senate Document 76 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

38

The President's News Conference of *February 4, 1930*

THE HAITIAN COMMISSION

THE PRESIDENT. I have had on one or two occasions, and again this morning, some questions about Haiti. And now that the Senate and House have approved the appropriation for a thorough investigation of conditions in Haiti, I shall appoint a commission at once, and I hope to be able to announce the names this week.

The primary question which is to be investigated is when and how we are to withdraw from Haiti.

The second question is what we are to do in the meantime. Certainly we will withdraw from Haiti sometime—both our military officials and our civil officials. There are some who have been advocating immediate scuttling from that situation. I am advised from every group in Haiti that such action would bring complete chaos in that island. On the other hand, the Treaty of 1915 [39 Stat. 1654] expires in 1936—or at least its major provisions expire at that time, and we have no mandate to continue there after that time.

We have an obligation to the people of Haiti, and we need to plan now as to how we are going to discharge that obligation prior to 1936. There is a necessity to build up an assurance of an effective and stable government so that life and property may be protected when we with-

draw. So we need to know the sequent steps that should be taken to build up stability in Haiti. And the answers to these questions must need be worked out with an understanding of the background of social and political problems in Haiti, and it needs to be done by men with unbiased minds. So I have determined some time ago to send such a commission to Haiti to determine the facts and to survey the whole problem in all of its aspects, and to confer on all sides with the people of Haiti, and to come to some conclusion as to the liquidation of our responsibility and at the same time develop some positive method of securing a stable government.

I stated before that I have no desire that we should be represented abroad by marines. We entered Haiti in 1915 under a treaty that provided we should assist the Republic of Haiti to restore order, to organize an effective police force, to rehabilitate its finances, and develop its natural resources. We entered at that time because of the distress and chaos brought about by continued revolutions. Peace and order have been restored, the finances have been rehabilitated, the police force has been functioning under the leadership of marine officers. We have built up roads and schools and sanitation. General Russell deserves great credit for the work that he has done in that country.

What we need now is a definite policy and a knowledge of the sequent steps that we ought to take prior to the expiration of our treaty. That question can only be determined by an effective examination of the subject by men of experience and national standing, and I propose, therefore, to send a commission to do it.

That is all.

Q. How much of a commission, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Either five or seven.

Q. Do you intend to appoint that commission, Mr. President, before you take your little holiday?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, and just between ourselves that holiday is no certainty.

NOTE: President Hoover's eighty-eighth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on Tuesday, February 4, 1930.

53-315 O - 76 - 6

Brig. Gen. John H. Russell, USMC, was the American High Commissioner for Haiti.

The White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in the Republic of Haiti (see Item 39).

39

Statement on the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in the Republic of Haiti. *February 4, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT said:

"Now that the Senate and House have approved the appropriation for a thorough inquiry into our problems in Haiti, I shall appoint a commission at once to undertake it. I hope to be able to announce its personnel within a week.

"The primary question which is to be investigated is when and how we are to withdraw from Haiti. The second question is what we shall do in the meantime. Certainly we shall withdraw our marines and officials sometime. There are some people who wish for us to scuttle overnight. I am informed that every group in Haiti considers that such action would result in disaster to the Haitian people. On the other hand, our Treaty of 1915 [39 Stat. 1654], under which our forces are present in that country in the main, expires in 1936, or 6 years hence. We have no mandate to continue the present relationship after that date.

"We have an obligation to the people of Haiti, and we need to plan how we will discharge that obligation. There is need to build up a certainty of efficient and stable government in order that life and property may be protected after we withdraw. We need to know, therefore, what sequent steps should be taken in cooperation with the Haitian people to bring about this result.

"The answers to these questions must be worked out in broad vision after careful investigation of the entire subject by men of unbiased minds. It is for this reason that I have proposed to send a commission to Haiti

to determine the facts, to study and survey the whole problem in the light of our experience in the past 15 years and the social and political background of the Haitian people, to confer with all sides, to recommend the sequent and positive steps which will lead to the liquidation of our responsibilities and at the same time assure stable government in Haiti.

"As I have stated before, I have no desire for representation of the American Government abroad through our military forces. We entered Haiti in 1915 for reasons arising from chaotic and distressing conditions, the consequence of a long period of civil war and disorganization. We assumed by treaty the obligation to assist the Republic of Haiti in the restoration of order, the organization of an efficient police force, the rehabilitation of its finances, and the development of its natural resources. We have the implied obligation of assisting in building up of a stable self-government. Peace and order have been restored, finances have been largely rehabilitated, a police force is functioning under the leadership of marine officers. The economic development of Haiti has shown extraordinary improvement under this regime. It is marked by highway systems, vocational schools, public health measures. General Russell deserves great credit for these accomplishments.

"We need now a new and definite policy looking forward to the expiration of our treaties."

NOTE: Brig. Gen. John H. Russell, USMC, was the American High Commissioner to Haiti.

For President Hoover's request for authorization of the Commission, see 1929 volume, Item 305. The joint resolution providing for a study and review of the policies of the United States in Haiti, approved February 6, 1930, is Public Resolution, No. 37 (46 Stat. 63).

40

Letter Accepting the Resignation of William Howard Taft as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
February 4, 1930

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

I was deeply pained at receiving your letter of resignation today. For some time I have been aware of the shock you received to your health and have been fearful lest this event should occur.

In accepting your resignation I would like to add my personal appreciation of the long and distinguished service of a great American to his country.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[The Honorable William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The text of Chief Justice Taft's letter of resignation, dated February 3, 1930, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

I am desirous of accepting the privilege and benefits which the Act of March 1, 1929, chapter 419, 45 Stat. 1422, accords to judges of courts of the United States who have held commissions as such judges for at least ten years, whether continuously or otherwise, and have attained the age of seventy years; and to that end I hereby resign my commission and office as Chief Justice of the United States.

From 1892 to 1900 I held a commission, and served, as a Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit of the United States and from 1921 to the present time I have held a commission, and served, as Chief Justice of the United States, making a total service of more than ten years under the two commissions; and I now have attained the age of more than seventy years. Thus the conditions named in the statute are all present.

This resignation is intended to take effect immediately upon its acceptance by you.

With great respect, I am

Very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM H. TAFT

[The President, The White House]

41

Statement on the Resignation of Chief Justice William Howard Taft.
February 4, 1930

THE PRESIDENT stated:

"The Chief Justice has given an almost unparalleled career to the highest responsibilities in the Nation. He leaves his great trust as Chief Justice not only with universal esteem and gratitude but with the affection of the whole American people."

42

Message to the Congress Recommending Participation in a Joint United States-Canada Investigation Into Damming of Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays.
February 4, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Acting Secretary of State, to the end that legislation may be enacted to authorize an appropriation of $45,000 to defray half the expenses of an investigation to be made jointly by the United States and Canada of the probable effects of the damming of Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays on the fisheries of that region.

HERBERT HOOVER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 4, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as House Document 275 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

43

Remarks to a Group of Community Chest Workers.
February 5, 1930

COMMUNITY CHESTS in our cities have demonstrated their value and importance for effective conduct in administration of the multitude of charities necessary within our great municipalities. They represent our greatest advance in the administration of charity. Their great purpose is the handling, with large vision, of the obligations of a whole city to its less fortunate residents. They guarantee integrity and efficient conduct of charitable administration. They assure skill in administration, freedom from prejudice. They give support to charities of vital necessity yet of less emotional appeal. They free the administrators of our charitable institutions from anxiety and the diversion of their time from primary duties to the constant collection of funds. They give assurance of continuity. They make for the relief of the residents of a community from constant supplication and uncertainty.

The Community Chest stands for the sense of charity of the city. And charity is the obligation of the strong to the weak; it is the practice of a spiritual impulse; it is the restraint of selfishness; it is the expression of the confidence of mankind. Works of charity are the rests of spiritual development of men and women and communities. At this time when we attach too much importance to material and economic success, we place great emphasis on the idea of greater comfort, the possession of riches, and we too often overlook the necessity for stimulated spiritual development, the Community Chest has come to stand for this spiritual development of a community.

I should like to speak as a citizen of the District. The Capital City of the Nation should lead both in the evidence of acceptance of its obligations to the less fortunate and in devotion to spiritual development. I suggest that the time has arrived in this appeal when every citizen in the District should give some evidence of his devotion to charitable purpose, no matter how small, and that those who have already given

should review their gifts to be sure they have been extended to the utmost they can afford.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:15 p.m. in the East Room of the White House to a group of 150 Community Chest workers. The remarks were broadcast on radio to group meetings and the public throughout the Washington, D.C. area.

44

Exchange of Messages With Pascual Ortiz Rubio on His Inauguration as President of Mexico. *February 5, 1930*

UPON THIS occasion of the assumption of the high office of Chief Executive of the United Mexican States to which Your Excellency has been called by the confidence of your fellow citizens, and with most happy recollections of your recent visit to the United States of America, I send you cordial greetings. It is my confident hope that Mexico under your leadership may enjoy the greatest possible prosperity and that the relations between our two peoples and governments will continue to be characterized by friendship, understanding and cordiality. I beg of Your Excellency to accept also my best wishes for your personal health and happiness.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Señor Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio, President of the United Mexican States, Mexico City]

NOTE: The message was conveyed by J. Reuben Clark, Jr., Special Ambassador to the inauguration.

A translation of President Ortiz Rubio's response to the President's message, dated February 7, 1930, follows:

I thank Your Excellency most sincerely for the cordial greetings which you were so kind as to send me at the time of my assuming the presidency of Mexico and pleasantly impressed by the manifestations which I have just received in your great country, I avail myself of this opportunity to declare to you that during my government the development of the most sincere policy of rapprochement and

cooperation with the North American Republic will continue. Accept, Excellency, the expression of my best wishes for your personal happiness.

PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO
President of Mexico

[To His Excellency Herbert Hoover, White House]

45

Statement About Nominating Major General Herbert B. Crosby as a Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

February 5, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"After Major General Crosby has retired and thus become a civilian, I shall nominate him as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. He has been a resident of the District for the past 7 years and has been much interested in its progress. He accepts only at my urgent request.

"I have consulted a number of leading citizens who consider with me that the District will be glad to secure a man of such outstanding national distinction in its service. General Crosby will have under his direction the police, fire, and traffic services. He does not wish to become presiding Commissioner, and prefers to devote himself to these particular branches. His headship of these departments will be assurance of just support and leadership to the men in these services. It will be a guarantee to both the official and unofficial residents of the District and especially to the Nation at large that the Capital of the Nation will be free of organized crime."

NOTE: Major General Crosby's retirement as Chief of Cavalry, United States Army, was effective on March 30, 1930.

On March 21, the President nominated Major General Crosby and Luther H. Reichelderfer to be Commissioners of the District of Columbia. On the same day, the White House released biographical data on the two nominees.

46

Message to the National Retail Dry Goods Association. *February 5, 1930*

[Released February 5, 1930. Dated January 31, 1930]

My dear Mr. Koch:

I am indeed glad to learn that an extensive survey of conditions in representative retail stores throughout the country indicates the sustained buying power of the people. The cooperation of the members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association looking toward maintenance of economic stability is a powerful aid to a nationwide movement that gives every evidence of success.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Alfred B. Koch, president, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, was read during a meeting of the association.

The organization was one of the groups represented in and cooperating with the National Business Survey Conference. The report referred to was based on a nationwide survey of 780 stores by the association's publication, the Dry Goods Economist.

47

Message to President Pascual Ortiz Rubio of Mexico About His Escape From Assassination. *February 6, 1930*

WHILE DEEPLY distressed to learn of the cowardly attack made on you and your family Mrs. Hoover and I rejoice with the American people that you and Señora de Ortiz Rubio have suffered no serious harm and that you have been spared to carry on your constructive program. Please accept our most cordial wishes for your complete recovery and be assured that the Government of the United States

earnestly trusts that Mexico, under your wise and able guidance, will enjoy an era of spiritual and economic progress.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Exellency Pascual Ortiz Rubio, President of Mexico]

NOTE: Two hours after taking the oath of office on February 5, 1930, President Rubio was wounded in the cheek and jaw by a series of shots fired by Daniel Flores from a group of spectators.

48

Letter Accepting the Resignation of William C. Deming as President of the Civil Service Commission. *February 6, 1930*

[Released February 6, 1930. Dated February 5, 1930]

My dear Mr. Deming:

I have your letter of resignation of January 28th which, of necessity, I must accept. I would, however, like to leave the precise date of such acceptance open to further agreement between us.

I should like to take this occasion to express my sincere regret that you feel you cannot continue as Chairman of the Commission. The long and effective service you have given has contributed to the upbuilding of the Civil Service, and your conduct of the office has won the full esteem of all members of the Government as well as the public at large.

I am in hopes that the time may come when your personal affairs will permit of your return to public service.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Hon. William C. Deming, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Mr. Deming's letter of resignation, dated January 28, 1930, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

Some mention has been made of me by friends and the press of Wyoming as a candidate for the United States Senate.

While I have reached no decision, it would be difficult in my present position to make a survey of the situation without violating the spirit of the civil service law.

Even if I should not become personally interested in the Wyoming Senatorial contest, my publishing business and real-estate activities, having been expanded considerably in recent years, are entitled to closer attention.

Therefore, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, to be effective at your pleasure.

It has been a great honor to serve under President Harding, President Coolidge and you, and a privilege to be so long associated with my colleagues and staff.

I have found them loyal and efficient. To them is due much credit for the general progress in the scope and character of the merit system in the last decade.

Thanking you for many courtesies,

I am, most sincerely,
William C. Deming
President

49

Message to the Congress Recommending an Appropriation for the Sixth Session of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses.

February 6, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Acting Secretary of State, to the end that legislation may be enacted to authorize an appropriation of $30,000 for the expenses of the sixth session of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, to be held in Washington, D.C., October, 1930.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
February 6, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as House Document 284 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

50

The President's News Conference of *February 7, 1930*

The Haitian Commission and the Moton Commission

THE PRESIDENT. I have secured the consent of five members of the Commission to Haiti—Mr. W. Cameron Forbes as Chairman, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, Mr. Elie Vezina of Rhode Island, Mr. James Kerney of New Jersey, Mr. William Allen White of Kansas.

I am still having some conversations with Members of the Senate and House as to the advisability of additional membership from there. There has been some disinclination to join the Commission, but it has not yet been settled.

In cooperation with Mr. Forbes, I have requested Dr. [Robert R.] Moton, the president of Tuskegee Institute, on behalf of the institute and such other educational institutions as he may suggest, to undertake an exhaustive investigation into the educational system of Haiti with view to recommendations for the future.

And there is a little statement here as to the five—points of biography on these five members of the Commission.

Q. Mr. President, how many would be added from Congress—two each?

THE PRESIDENT. I should think so.

Q. Mr. President, is Dr. Moton to be attached to the Commission?

THE PRESIDENT. Separately. Tuskegee Institute I have asked to take charge of any educational ends. Dr. Moton, being the head of the institute, I have thought could handle the educational matters better than anyone else.

Q. Mr. President, will they dispatch investigators to Haiti?

THE PRESIDENT. Tuskegee? Oh, yes.

NOTE: President Hoover's eighty-ninth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, February 7, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued biographical sketches for each of the appointees to the Haitian Commission.

The White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the appointment of the members of the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in the Republic of Haiti (see Item 51).

51

Statement on the Appointment of Members to the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in the Republic of Haiti.
February 7, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I have now appointed the Haitian Commission which will be comprised of:

Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, as Chairman
Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania
Mr. Elie Vezina, of Rhode Island
Mr. James Kerney, of New Jersey
Mr. William Allen White, of Kansas.

"In cooperation with Mr. Forbes, I have requested Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, on behalf of the institute and such other educational affiliations as he may suggest, to undertake an exhaustive investigation into the educational system of Haiti with view to recommendations for the future.

"The [Haitian] Commission will be leaving for Haiti about the 20th to the 25th of February."

NOTE: The President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in the Republic of Haiti was popularly known as the Haitian Commission.

The President referred to Dr. Robert R. Moton, who chaired the United States Commission on Education in Haiti (Moton Commission), which visited Haiti during June and July 1930. Other members of the Moton Commission were Mordecai W. Johnson, Leo M. Favrot, W. T. B. Williams, and Benjamin F. Hubert. On October 1, 1930, the commission filed its report entitled "Report of the United States Commission on Education in Haiti" (State Department Publication No. 166, Government Printing Office: 1931, 74 pp.).

52

Message on the Commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday.
February 10, 1930

THE SPIRIT of Abraham Lincoln more and more permeates the political ideals of our people. His greatness of heart, his wide comprehension of issues, and his patience, his belief in the people—are touchstones of democracy and of practical government.

Abraham Lincoln believed in party government. He held that government by the majority was one of the most essential principles of democracy, and that the majority could not express its will except through party organization. He believed that political parties must have a spirit as well as a program. He endowed the Republican Party with a great tradition, a sense of organization and a sense of responsibility to all the people which has dominated its spirit since his day.

It is a sure instinct and a worthy thing that brings the members of the Republican Party together each year to commemorate his birth. I would be glad if you would convey my greetings and good wishes upon this occasion.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was sent to Ernest C. Moore, president of the Lincoln Club of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

This message was distributed upon request to schools, and political and civic groups. Retained copies of correspondence in the President's files show that various organizations and schools in California, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington received copies to be read at meetings and other public gatherings.

53

Message to the Congress Recommending an Increase in Salary for the United States Minister to Liberia.
February 13, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Acting Secretary of State recommending legislation authorizing an increase in the salary of the Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum.

I am in full accord with the reasons advanced by the Acting Secretary of State in support of the increase and I strongly urge upon the Congress the enactment of legislation authorizing it.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
February 13, 1930.

NOTE: The text of the Acting Secretary of State's letter, dated the same day, follows:

The President:

The undersigned, the Acting Secretary of State, has the honor to bring to the President's attention the matter of the salary of the Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia and to recommend that Congress be requested to enact legislation which will authorize an increase thereof to $10,000 per annum. In support of this recommendation, the following facts are submitted:

The salary of $5,000 now appropriated for this office is inadequate and is disproportionate to the salaries paid to the classified Foreign Service officers of the United States and is less than that received by any other foreign representative in Monrovia, none of whom has a higher grade than Chargé d'Affaires, as those who do not have salaries equal to that of the American representative have the benefit of allotments and prerequisites. Thus, in 1925–1926, the British consul general and the German consul at Monrovia each received a salary of $7,500 per annum, and in addition, entertainment and household allowances. In 1926–1927, the British consul general received $9,272 salary, $2,196 local allowance, amounting to $11,468, more than double the entire compensation of the American minister and consul general, and in addition thereto, a house is provided for him. The British vice

consul, a subordinate official, receives, if married, only about $400 per annum less than the American consul general, whose salary is $5,000.

The British Legation, owned and furnished by the British Government, is an elaborate two-story concrete building with 14 rooms and appurtenances. Germany, France and Spain also provide quarters for their representatives.

The United States has a number of definite interests in Liberia, all of which the American minister must maintain and advance. Liberia began under American auspices, having been colonized by slaves freed in this country. Liberia has always regarded the United States as her next friend and on numerous occasions the United States has employed her good offices to assist Liberia politically, financially, and economically. There are also extensive American missionary interests involving about 100 American missionaries, both white and colored, with an estimated investment of $500,000 and a yearly budget of $300,000. American capital is being invested on a large scale in the development of rubber plantations. An American concession permits the planting of one million acres which is now being developed at the rate of about 20,000 acres per year and at an approximate cost of one million dollars annually. There is a $5,000,000 loan to Liberia placed in America and secured by American receivership of customs under the direction of an American bank and assisted by an American financial adviser.

The American minister and consul general to Liberia is required to perform both diplomatic and consular functions, and for this dual service he receives a salary of but $5,000 per annum, which is $5,000 less than is paid to any other minister of the United States, $4,000 less than is paid to Foreign Service officers of Class I, $3,000 less than is paid to Foreign Service officers of Class II, $2,000 less than is paid to Foreign Service officers of Class III, $1,000 less than is paid to Foreign Service officers of Class IV, and is equal only to the salaries paid to Foreign Service officers of Class V, which comprises no consul general and no diplomatic officer of higher grade than that of second secretary. That a minister accredited to a foreign government should receive a salary no larger than that received by a second secretary of legation is an anomaly in the Foreign Service of the United States, which, in the view of the undersigned, should, in fairness to the minister and for the sake of uniformity in the Foreign Service, be corrected.

The duties of the American minister resident and consul general are in all respects similar to those performed by other American ministers and may be fairly compared to those performed by such ministers at posts in the smaller Latin American countries. These ministers all receive $10,000 annually.

Moreover, with the cost of living at Monrovia for a foreigner being even higher than it is in the United States, it is impossible for the American minister, unless he

be a man of large independent means, to meet the requirements of diplomatic life and his family necessities on the small salary now granted to the post.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. COTTON
Acting Secretary of State

Department of State,
February 13, 1930,
Washington, D.C.

54

Letter to Felix M. Warburg on the Celebration of Thomas Jefferson's Birthday.
February 16, 1930

[Released February 16, 1930. Dated February 4, 1930]

My dear Mr. Warburg:

I have your communication setting forth the suggestion that April 13th next, being the birthday of Thomas Jefferson and a Sunday, should be especially marked by proper celebration of the founding of religious freedom. It would seem to me to be a fitting and inspiring undertaking.

As you suggest that I should appoint a committee to undertake such celebration, it is my thought that the Board of Governors of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation already comprises in its membership men and women of outstanding leadership in all directions of national thought, and that it would be desirable that they should undertake to bring the occasion to the attention of the American people and make such arrangements as would give it significance.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Felix Warburg, 115 Broadway, New York, N.Y.]

NOTE: Mr. Warburg's letter, dated December 30, 1929, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

It is a noteworthy and most unusual coincidence, that the religious holy days, known as Palm Sunday and Passover will both occur on April 13th, 1930, the

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birthday of Thomas Jefferson, author of the world famous Statute for Religious Freedom.

It has been recommended therefore that the day be observed educationally and patriotically. The recommendation has been urged by a number of outstanding citizens including Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, and others whose opinions were published in the Congressional Record, a copy of which is hereto attached.

To make the celebration worthy of this very unusual coincidence, we are very anxious to have a suitable advisory committee appointed by the President of the United States. We should appreciate it if you would appoint such a committee and consent to be its Honorary Chairman.

The National Educational Committee and the Board of Governors of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation will assist your Committee in having similar committees appointed by Governors and Mayors throughout the country and in the preparation of an educational program predicated upon an Address to the American People by you as President of the United States.

We shall be very grateful to you for whatever assistance you may be able to afford to this educational and patriotic work.

With assurances of our very high esteem and regard, I beg to remain, my dear Mr. Hoover,

Yours very respectfully,
FELIX M. WARBURG
Committee on behalf of the Board of Governors

[Honorable Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, White House, Washington, D.C.]

55

The President's News Conference of *February 18, 1930*

MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP

THE PRESIDENT. I have had a number of questions about the conference we had this morning at the White House. I do not want to make any public statement on the question. I will be very glad to tell you the background for your own information.

The House leaders are very anxious for expedition in legislative matters. They have completed, or will within another week or 10 days have completed, their major program—appropriation bills, et cetera—and they are likely to have a period when they will have nothing to do due to the delays in the Senate. And we had a general discussion on what might be done to expedite matters before the Senate, chiefly the tariff bill.[1]

The matter is one of pressing character because, as you know, the business situation of the country is more sensitive now than it normally would be to legislative reactions, and the delays in legislation have a tendency to slowdown recovery a little.

And there is still another phase of it, that we have general cooperation of the whole of the community—business, agriculture, and labor—in getting by a difficult period. And that cooperation is going on magnificently over the entire country, and a little more cooperation in legislation would help us to get by. That arises in some very definite particulars. For instance, we have been expediting public works very largely—have taken on quite a number more employees to help meet contracts, especially in waterway development and things of that kind, and our funds will be exhausted of the present fiscal year appropriation somewhere about the middle to the end of March. Appropriation bills provide that we can draw on next year's appropriations for anticipated work for this special period, and we have been counting on the use of appropriations in that form to keep going. So that unless we can have some assistance in those particulars, the Government itself will be in the position of letting out anything from 10 to 20,000 men from employment by the end of March. So that expedition does press.

There is no discussion as to means of appeal to the country or anything of that kind. The discussions we had were purely as to methods that might be taken up as to [the] best [way of] working in the tariff legislation. We discussed the whole question of procedure, and what could be done by way of expedition of debate, et cetera. And I have no doubt

[1] As of February 18, 1930, the House of Representatives had passed the tariff bill that had been under consideration since April 1929, but Senate action was still incomplete.

that the Senate leaders will have discussions with the leaders in the opposition to see what can be done to expedite the whole question in view of the public necessity for as early action as possible.

Report on Pay Increases for the Army and Navy

So that is the entire story there, and I have nothing else ready this morning except that we are issuing the reports made by the Budget Bureau and the Bureau of Efficiency on the interdepartmental report recommending some 6 or 8 months ago very large increases in Army and Navy pay. Those have been printed so that you will have them available today. There is, as you know, a Joint Select Committee of the House and Senate considering that question, and they have asked to have those reports, and they have been sent up to them, and I have had a few extra copies printed so that you may have them available, and that is all.

NOTE: President Hoover's ninetieth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on Tuesday, February 18, 1930.

The reports the President referred to are published as Appendixes A and B in Senate Document No. 259 (71st Cong., 3d sess.), entitled "Pay and Allowances of Commissioned and Enlisted Personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service."

At issue was a new pay system proposed by the Interdepartmental Pay Board created in March 1929. The system would abolish most officers' allowances and substitute rates computed from standard grade bases and standard seniority increments, uniform for all services. The Bureau of the Budget estimated that it would mean pay increases of about 27 percent for commissioned personnel.

The President also referred to the Joint Committee To Investigate Pay and Allowances in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, created under Public Resolution 36, February 3, 1930.

56

Message on the 3,000th Performance of the Mission Play. *February 18, 1930*

[Released February 18, 1930. Dated February 17, 1930]

I CONGRATULATE you cordially upon the 3,000th performance of the Mission Play which so vividly recreates the atmosphere of California's romantic early history.

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. John S. McGroarty, c/o The Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, California]

NOTE: The message was read at the 3,000th performance of the Mission Play, a production depiciting the development and decline of Spanish missions in colonial California. Mr. McGroarty was the author.

57

Message to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. *February 19, 1930*

[Released February 19, 1930. Dated February 17, 1930]

My dear Mr. Bradley:

I would appreciate it greatly if you would give my greetings to the members of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers who may be assembled at the annual dinner on Wednesday.

I have watched the growth and progress of the Institute with great satisfaction, and I would like to add my congratulations for your own service and my confidence in Mr. Bassett, who will now succeed you.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Fred Bradley, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, New York City]

NOTE: The message was read at the annual banquet held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City.

William H. Bassett was the newly-elected president of the institute.

58

Letter to the Speaker of the House Transmitting a Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for the War Department.

February 20, 1930

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, for maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works, $12,000,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
February 20, 1930.

[The Speaker of the House of Representatives]

NOTE: The letter and accompanying papers are printed as House Document 303 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

59

The President's News Conference of *February 21, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't any demands from your side today.

60

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT FUNDS

There has been a good deal of discussion in the press about the Dale bill. I have been very anxious to secure a proper readjustment of civil service employees' retirement funds, and my attention was called a little while ago to certain injustices in the Dale plan by the various departments of the Government, and those injustices present just the same difficulty to me that they apparently presented to my predecessor.

That is, those employees, who as the result of faithful and capable service gradually are promoted over the term of their service until they get into higher averages of salaries, are very badly penalized under that arrangement. In fact, the penalties are so large that at a certain average of salary, and not a very large salary at that, it would be better for those employees if they took their 3½ percent, which they contribute out of their salaries to the fund, and deposited it in the savings bank and drew it out when they retire.

In other words, the Government not only contributes nothing to that class of employees, which give great service to the country, but it actually takes away a portion of their contributions to the fund. And the Lehlbach plan put no penalties on the minimum employees at all because they have exactly the same situation they had before; there was a series of adjustments in it which gave a retirement annuity based upon the amount of money contributed, after you got above the minimum, by the actual employee. That would have cost something more to the Public Treasury, but I expressed a willingness to meet that part of it, but that I felt that there was a very serious injustice there that could be corrected. And from certain of the studies made by the different bureaus in cooperation with Lehlbach was the evolution of that plan. I haven't myself cared particularly what the plan was so long as it was a plan that brought out annuities in proper proportion to the contributions of employees from their own pay, plus the Government contributions to the minimum requirement.

I thought it might be desirable to make that clear to the employees of the Government. There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding, and some claim that the plan was difficult to understand. It

seemed to me it was easy to understand the fact that there was no reduction of the annuity payment and there was an adjustment of the annuity of those mentioned.

That is all I have today.

NOTE: President Hoover's ninety-first news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, February 21, 1930.

The White House also issued a text of the President's statement about retirement funds for civil service employees (see Item 60).

60

Statement About Retirement Funds for Civil Service Employees.

February 21, 1930

THE PRESIDENT stated at a press conference on February 21, 1930:

"There has been a good deal of discussion in the press about the Dale bill. I have been very anxious to secure a proper readjustment of civil service employees' retirement funds, and my attention was called a little while ago to certain injustices in the Dale plan by the various departments of the Government, and those injustices present just the same difficulty to me that they apparently presented to my predecessor. That is, those employees, who as the result of faithful and capable service gradually are promoted over the term of their service until they get into higher averages of salaries, are very badly penalized under that arrangement. In fact, the penalties are so large that at a certain average of salary, and not a very large salary at that, it would be better for those employees if they took their 3½ percent, which they contribute out of their salaries to the fund, and deposited it in the savings bank and drew it out when they retire. In other words, the Government not only contributes nothing to that class of employees, which give great service to the country, but it actually takes away a portion of their contributions to the fund. And the Lehlbach plan put no penalties on the minimum employees at all because they have exactly the same situation they had before; there was a series of adjustments in

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"I thought it might be desirable to make that clear to the employees of the Government. There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding, and some claim that the plan was difficult to understand. It seemed to me it was easy to understand the fact that there was no reduction of the annuity payment and there was an adjustment of the annuity of those mentioned."

NOTE: Prior to the President's statement, Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach of New Jersey withdrew his plan (H.R. 9679) for liberalizing civil service retirement to make way for the plan (S. 15) sponsored by Senator Porter H. Dale of Vermont.

The Dale bill, previously vetoed by President Coolidge, passed the Senate on January 6, 1930. On March 4, the House of Representatives passed an amended version of S. 15 containing Representative Lehlbach's plan, which the President supported. With minor modifications this became law on May 29, 1930 (Public, No. 279, 46 Stat. 468).

Under the new system most of the employee's contribution was segregated in an individual account and used to purchase an additional annuity beyond the basic one.

61

Message to the World Conference on Narcotic Education. *February 21, 1930*

I EARNESTLY commend the work of the World Conference on Narcotic Education for its recognition of the menace to society in the

excessive manufacture of narcotic drugs and for their use of scientific methods and surveys to establish the facts concerning the evils and extent of the traffic in these drugs. The consistent leadership of Americans in the effort to control this traffic is a worldwide service to the health, morals, and public safety of the race.

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Chairman of the Governing Board of the Conference of Committees of the International Narcotic Association and the World Conference on Narcotic Education]

NOTE: The message was read to the conference meeting at the McAlpin Hotel in New York City.

62

Message on the Establishment of a School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. *February 22, 1930*

[Released February 22, 1930. Dated February 4, 1930]

My dear President Hibben:

I have heard with interest of the proposal to establish at Princeton a School of Public and International Affairs. I congratulate the University upon this further evidence of its ambition to share in the training of men for intelligent citizenship and interest and participation in public affairs.

The need for good men in Government does not grow less and in the hands of inspiring teachers the work of this school should leave a lasting impression upon the lives of promising young men at the critical time when they are engaged in shaping their future careers. Even though many may not actually enter public life, it would be strange if they did not benefit from a thorough understanding of the problems of government and of our relation to other peoples.

We have a right to look to our universities for the training of leadership and I sincerely hope that the School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton, reared as it is upon the historic background of a University which has played a vital part in the Nation's service, will fulfill the high hopes of its founders and make a definite contribution to the public life of the Nation.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Hon. John Grier Hibben, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.]

NOTE: The message was read to the National Alumni Association by President Hibben, in conjunction with the announcement of the founding of the Princeton School of Public and International Affairs.

63

Letter Expressing Appreciation for a Treatise on the German Hubers in the Eighteenth Century. *February 22, 1930*

[Released February 22, 1930. Dated January 14, 1930]

My dear Sir:

Some time ago the original script of your treatise on Ellerstadt and its generation of Hubers in the first half of the 18th century was transmitted to me together with a picture of the old church at Ellerstadt, described by you in your monograph.

I take this occasion to thank you kindly for your treatise, the contents of which are of great interest to me and other members of my family.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Herr Professor, Dr. Daniel Haeberle, Roederweg 1, Heidelberg, Germany]

NOTE: The President's paternal ancestors emigrated in 1698 from Switzerland to Ellerstadt, Germany. Around 1750, after their arrival in America, the family name was Anglicized from Huber to Hoover.

64

Rapidan Community School.
February 23, 1930

THE PRESIDENT'S Community School in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia near the Hoover camp at the headwaters of the Rapidan in Madison County will be opened next Monday.

The gathering of the mountain children for the initial session will be without formality of any kind as the formal dedication of the school will be deferred until the classes have been organized and until such time as either the President or Mrs. Hoover, or both, can be present.

Then there will be a flag-raising and other exercises in which it is proposed that the pupils shall have an important part under the direction of Miss Christine Vest, of Yosemite, Ky., the new teacher, who is a graduate of Berea College and who has had much experience in teaching mountain children in her native State.

Financed by President Hoover and a few of his friends and built by the men of the mountains under the direction of a trained constructor, the school is perched on the lee side of one of the highest of the mountains in the Blue Ridge chain in that section.

The building is of the story and a half bungalow type, approximately 50 by 23 feet and is divided on the ground floor as half schoolroom and half living quarters for Miss Vest. The schoolroom is 20 by 22 feet and can accommodate a maximum of 30 pupils, which is perhaps almost twice the number of pupils who will be enrolled on opening day.

The room is light and airy, has plenty of blackboard space, and is equipped with the most modern of school furniture which was donated by a large seating company. This furniture is of steel construction, with adjustable desks and with room under the seats for the books and pads and pencils of the students.

At one end of the room is a huge stone fireplace constructed of stone found on the site. In addition there is a wood stove for use in extremely cold weather.

The other half of the ground floor is divided into a large living room, a

bedroom, kitchen, and bath, and there are two bedrooms on the second floor. The furniture in these rooms is in keeping with the simplicity of the schoolbuilding. It is of the spool wood colonial type.

The kitchen and bathroom equipment, almost all of it donated, is of the most modern type with a kitchen cabinet, electric stove and a wood range. There is a large stone fireplace in the living room and a new radio set has been installed.

Aside from its use as a school, the frame structure, with its wide clapboards painted brown and its asbestos shingle roof, and its small front porch, will be a gathering place for the mountain folks of that section and will be their point of contact with the outside world.

The site for the school, which has been constructed on plans prepared by the Virginia State Board of Education, under the direction of which it will be operated, is one of the best in that whole section. Facing south by east, the school overlooks ridge after ridge of the mountains, with high ridges to the right and smaller ridges to the left. One of the larger of the mountains is Fork Mountain, the precipitous side of which walls in the President's camp, which is only about a mile below the schoolhouse.

The school is set in a grove of chestnut, oak, and pine trees and nearby is a crystal clear spring from which the mountain folks obtain water. A reservoir has been constructed on the mountain side in the rear of the school and this will supply running water for the building.

A state highway, which is to become a main entrance to the proposed Shenandoah National Park and which winds past the President's summer lodge and camp, leads to the schoolbuilding from Criglersville. There is another road from Syria, some 5 or 6 miles distant from the school on the opposite side of the mountain, but at present this is little more than a trail which may be negotiated either afoot or on horseback.

The plan is to improve this roadway and when that shall have been done a schoolbus will be operated to pick up the children in several of the mountain hollows adjacent to the one in which the building is located. It is in anticipation of this that the building was constructed to accommodate many more pupils than are living within the immediate vicinity.

Miss Vest, in her few days in her new home preparing for the beginning of the school session, has found the mountain people very responsive

to the movement initiated by the President last summer after his talk with some of the mountain boys who visited him at his camp.

Many of the womenfolks have called on the new teacher and have shown the keenest interest in the modern equipment of the kitchen and bath and in the lighting fixtures which have been installed to furnish a system of indirect lighting.

Miss Vest has found that her pupils are going to range in age from 6 to 20 years. Some of the children have had some slight educational advantages, but most of them will be starting on an education.

One hardy mountain man, who is considerably beyond the school age as it is established in the cities, has served notice that he wants to enroll. He explained that while he was fairly good at his letters, he was deficient in figuring and so wants to take up arithmetic.

The thought behind the plan of having the school building constructed entirely by the mountaineers was that the men would gain an experience which would enable them to make their own homes more comfortable by changes and additions which would be suggested by the work they did on the school building.

NOTE: George Akerson, Secretary to the President, released the background data to the press prior to the school's opening on February 24, 1930.

65

White House Statement About Additions to the Budget. *February 24, 1930*

THE DIRECTOR of the Budget, under instruction of the President, has prepared a survey of the various projects which have been presented to Congress and the administration, which will involve additional expenditure beyond the present authorizations and beyond the present budget.

These demands are being made upon Congress and the administration from different sections of the country and from different interested groups. The amounts below are a summary of these projects and are given in the amount of additional expenditures that would be imposed

upon the Federal budget during the first year of their operation. These are not the totals projected which are very much larger, but simply the annual addition to the budget. Many of the items would be permanent and increasing annually:

Public Roads	$350,000,000
Rivers and Harbors	35,000,000
Compensation to property owners for rights-of-way in flood control	100,000,000
Loans to Levee Districts	100,000,000
Protection to Forests	10,000,000
Eradication of Pests	20,000,000
Expansion of Agricultural services	20,000,000
Scientific Research	5,000,000
Development of Columbia River	45,000,000
Reclamation Service	100,000,000
National Parks and Memorials	50,000,000
Indian Service	5,000,000
Naval Construction	50,000,000
Military Aviation	25,000,000
Increased Army and Navy pay	80,000,000
Army-Navy Hospital Barracks and Posts	15,000,000
Employment services	5,000,000
Disaster Relief	15,000,000
Increase in Spanish War Veterans Service	45,000,000
Increase in Civil War Veterans Service	40,000,000
Increase in World War Veterans Service	400,000,000
Increase Civil Service pensions	20,000,000
Increase Civil Service pay	100,000,000
Education	100,000,000
	1,735,000,000

The present Federal income is approximately $4 billion per annum and such a program would imply an increase in taxes of 40 percent.

In addition to the above list, other projects are being urged but are

not regarded as imminent, which would impose a further expenditure of fully $1,500 million per annum.

NOTE: The statement was released in conjunction with a White House breakfast meeting held by the President with Members of the Cabinet, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The survey was prepared by J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget, and was read to the group by President Hoover.

66

The President's News Conference of *February 25, 1930*

Dominican Republic

THE PRESIDENT. I have a question or two about Santo Domingo. I have no information that there is any danger to life or liberty of Americans in Santo Domingo at the present time.[1]

Government Expenditures

On the discussion that took place yesterday as to expenditures, it should be understood that of the unprecedented drive—and it is unprecedented—that is now in progress for new legislation and for the expansion of the old services, which would entail very large additional burdens on the Government, only a very small percent arises from Members of Congress themselves. It originates from the different sections of the country and from various groups and organizations which are vigorously supporting their own projects. Many of those projects are worthy and no doubt should be undertaken in time, particularly when plans already in course through legislation are completed, and funds are freed from present obligations.

I hope that the people at home will realize that the Government cannot undertake every worthy social and economic, and military and

[1] President Hoover referred to disturbances in the interior of the Dominican Republic. On the following day, revolutionary forces under Ustrella Urena seized Santo Domingo and President Horacio Vasquez took refuge in the U.S. Legation. On March 2, 1930, President Vasquez resigned and Estrella Urena became president.

naval expansion, or increases in pay to Government employees, or new pension systems, or public improvement projects, and will support the Members of Congress in their cooperation with the administration in an endeavor to keep the expenditures within the resources of the Government. We have enough resources to take care of the budget and such necessities as the marginal cases of disability in various groups of veterans, and to take care of the speeding up of public works which we have undertaken all over the country with a view to assisting employment and some minor proposals—not minor proposals but proposals of less urgent importance. But this is not the time for general expansion in public expenditure.

Other than that I have nothing.

NOTE: President Hoover's ninety-second news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on Tuesday, February 25, 1930.

The White House also issued a text of the President's statement on increased Government expenditures (see Item 67).

67

Statement on Increased Government Expenditures. *February 25, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT said:

"It should be understood that the unprecedented drive now in progress for new legislation and for expansion of established services which increase expenditure beyond the budget, only in a small percent originates with Members of Congress or heads of Government departments. It originates from different sections of the country itself and from various groups and organizations, each vigorously supporting their own projects. Many of these projects are worthy and no doubt can and should be undertaken sometime over future years, especially when funds are free by completion of legislation already adopted.

"I hope that the people at home will realize that the Government cannot undertake every worthy social, economic, military, and naval expansion, increases in pay to Government employees, expanded pension

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systems, or public improvement projects—and will support the Members of Congress in their cooperation with the administration to hold down these new proposals for additional expenditures. We have enough resources to take care of the budget and such necessities as marginal cases of disability among veterans and the speeding up of public works that we have undertaken to assist employment and some proposals of lesser importance. But this is no time for general expansion of public expenditure."

68

White House Statement Canceling the Reception for Members of the House of Representatives Due to Ill Health of William Howard Taft.

February 27, 1930

IN VIEW of the physicians' statement as to the critical condition of the former President of the United States, Mr. Taft, the President and Mrs. Hoover have regretfully cancelled the reception that was to be given to the Members of the House of Representatives this evening.

69

Letter Expressing Support for the American Opera Company.

February 27, 1930

[Released February 27, 1930. Dated February 18, 1930]

My dear Mr. Speaker:

I am glad to learn of your interest in the American Opera Company. It is a vital movement to establish a national organization for young American singers, composers and writers.

I wish to take this opportunity to endorse so fine an effort and to urge

all music loving Americans to lend their support in making it a permanent national institution.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Honorable Nicholas Longworth, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.]

70

Message Endorsing the Celebration of the Birthday of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. *February 27, 1930*

[Released February 27, 1930. Dated February 26, 1930]

I CORDIALLY approve the idea of initiating the celebration of the birthday of the poet Longfellow by the city of his birth. His songs have been a part of the fabric of American life for generations, and due honor should be paid his memory as a man of wonderful character as well as a poet of universal appeal.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Henry F. Merrill, vice president and chairman for the Maine New England Council, Portland, Maine, was read during a luncheon held by the Thirteen Club marking the 123d anniversary of Longfellow's birth.

71

The President's News Conference of *February 28, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. It is a great pity to have you walk all around the town and come here and then I have nothing.

We are issuing a report that we have received from the committee that was formed to expedite construction work in public utilities, but

you will get that outside, and I don't need to read it to you. Otherwise than that there is nothing doing.

NOTE: President Hoover's ninety-third news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, February 28, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued the following report from Matthew S. Sloan, Chairman of the Special Committee on Expedition of Public Utility Construction To Assist Employment:

Dear Mr. President:

In response to your request, I have secured information on the progress in carrying out the construction program of the electric light and power, manufactured and natural gas, and electric railway utilities.

On November 27th, I advised you that the total estimated expenditures by these utilities during 1930 for new construction and expansion of facilities was placed at $1,400,000,000. A recent re-canvass of the companies shows that there have been no major modifications in plans and that this construction program in aggregate will probably be somewhat exceeded.

Information completed yesterday indicates that the total expenditures for new construction already made this year or to be made by March 31st by electric, gas, and street railway companies, will aggregate $365,000,000.

This amount is 12% higher than corresponding expenditures during the first quarter of 1929. Since the total estimated expenditures for new construction during the entire year 1930 are 8½% higher than for 1929, this indicates that the construction program now under way has been accelerated.

The electric light and power utility companies advise that of the total $865,000,000 to be expended by them for new construction, $465,000,000 will be in orders with manufacturers and producers of equipment and construction materials, with corresponding acceleration of factory employment.

Furthermore, a very large proportion of the remaining $400,000,000 will be expended for local labor. It is especially significant that these expenditures are not concentrated in a few localities but, on the contrary, are spread quite evenly throughout the nation. It is safe to say that every city and town in the country will be directly affected by this program.

The volume of new orders for equipment and materials already placed or to be placed by March 31st will be $180,000,000 or 38% of the year's total. This likewise indicates positive and accelerated progress in the new construction program.

Output of electric power is among the valuable indices of general industrial activity. It is, therefore, of interest to note that during January and February electric output for succeeding weeks has at no time been below the high levels of 1929. On the contrary, some weeks showed increases varying from 2% to 4½%

over last year's figures. The early part of 1929 was marked by exceptionally high industrial production and consequently large consumption of electric energy. During these weeks last year, electric energy output was running from 10% to 12% above 1928. This established extremely high levels.

In view of this, we interpret present electrical energy output, as indicative that industrial production, considering the country as a whole, is maintaining itself on approximately the same levels as the unusually high ones of last year, which were considerably above those of any since the post-war collapse.

M. Sloan

Weekly Output of Electrical Energy

Week Ending:	*Increase of 1930 over Corresponding Week 1929*
January 4	Plus 3.8%
11	3.4%
18	3.7%
25	4.5%
February 1	2.9%
8	2.1%
15	0.5%
22	0.0%

72

Letter to the President of the Senate Transmitting a Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for Disaster Relief for Farmers.

March 3, 1930

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation amounting to $7,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1930, to remain available until June 30, 1931, for the purpose of making advances or loans to farmers as authorized by the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the storm, flood, and/or drought stricken areas of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South

Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Oklahoma, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, and Missouri," approved March 3, 1930.

The details of this supplemental estimate of appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
March 3, 1930.

[The President of the Senate]

NOTE: The letter and accompanying papers are printed as Senate Document 94 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

73

The President's News Conference of *March 4, 1930*

WHITE HOUSE PRESS RELATIONS

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't anything this morning. I want to take this occasion to thank you for your many courtesies during the last year, and to make the suggestion that perhaps your committee should consider the press relations of the White House from the beginning of the administration. You might have a session and see if you have anything to suggest that might be helpful on your side and mine. We have had a year's experience with it now. Some things do not work out as well as they might and other things better than could be expected.

In any event, it might be worthwhile reconsidering the whole setup. If there is no change that the committee thinks could be made, why it is all right with me.

So, again I want to thank you for the many courtesies that I have had from the press and the very agreeable relationship on my side. We do

not always agree on things, but people that have a sense of sportsmanship in the world always agree to disagree and let it go at that.

Thank you.

NOTE: President Hoover's ninety-fourth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on Tuesday, March 4, 1930.

In his remarks, the President referred to a committee of news bureau and wire service heads formed to assist the President in the development of news conferences. See 1929 volume, Items 2 and 6.

74

Message to the Congress Transmitting Report on Awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, and Costs of the Army of Occupation.

March 4, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith for your consideration a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the proposed Agreement and exchange of notes with Germany for the complete and final discharge of the obligations of that Government to the United States with respect to the awards made by the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, and for the costs of this Government's Army of Occupation.

The plan of settlement has my approval and I recommend that the Congress enact the necessary legislation authorizing it.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
March 4, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as Senate Document 95 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

The plan of settlement was in accordance with the recommendations of a committee of experts, headed by American industrialist Owen D. Young.

The bill authorizing the agreement (Public, No. 307, 46 Stat. 500) became law on June 5, 1930, and the agreement was entered into on June 23.

75

Message to the Congress Recommending an Appropriation for Participation in the Sixth Pan American Child Congress. *March 5, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Acting Secretary of State, to the end that legislation may be enacted to authorize an appropriation of the sum of $13,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the Sixth Pan American Child Congress, to be held at Lima, Peru, July, 1930.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
March 5, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as House Document 311 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

76

The President's News Conference of *March 7, 1930*

UNEMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

THE PRESIDENT. The Departments of Commerce and Labor have been engaged in their usual monthly business and employment survey, and in this connection particularly with view to determining what results have been obtained from the various measures set in motion last November to overcome the hardship and distress brought about following the stock exchange disturbance.

Those surveys are not as yet entirely complete, but there are certain conclusions that are evident, and we will give you the memorandum from the two Secretaries giving the figures and statistics, which, I think, you will find are very interesting and very pertinent.

There are certain conclusions that I can draw. One is that unemployment amounting to distress is in the main centered in 12 States. The authorities in the remaining 36 States indicate that only normal seasonal unemployment exists or that any abnormal unemployment is rapidly vanishing, and that there is no particular strain.

The low point of business and employment was reached in the latter part of December and early January. Since that time employment has been steadily increasing, and the situation is very much better now than it was then. The Departments will give you some active figures on that.

The nationwide response to the request for increased construction programs by the public authorities, the railways, utilities, has had a most material result. Construction contracts in those categories show about a 40 percent larger volume for January and February than ever before in the history of the United States, and the total construction program for this year, 1930, shows every assurance of being larger than 1929. The undertakings to uphold wages have all been held. The amount of unemployment is considerably less than one-half and probably not more than one-third of the volume of unemployment at the same period in the cycle following the crash of 1907 or that of 1922.

The measures that were taken to ameliorate interest rates have resulted in a continuous decrease since last December, thus affording lower rates for business and industry and enabling an increased volume of bonds to be placed for public improvement. Available money, however, for mortgage purposes in business and agriculture has lagged behind the other segments of credit. But there are some fundamental improvements there in the decrease in the demands made upon insurance companies for loans by their policyholders, thus freeing insurance company money again to a considerable extent to the mortgage market. And the measures taken by the Federal Reserve System should stimulate the availability of credit for mortgage purposes and enable the resumption of residential construction, which has been lagging behind the other categories.

All the facts indicate that the worst effects of the crash on employment will have been passed during the next 30 to 60 days. The resumption of employment throughout the seasonal trades, with the spring, the gradual

strengthening of the various forces of recovery, and the successful and active work of the agencies that have been cooperating in restoration are all finding fine results, and I believe will remedy a very large portion of the existing hardship and distress.

I would particularly call attention to the memorandum from the Secretaries which we will give to you, but I won't read it. It is the result of careful research.

Q. May we have that memorandum?

THE PRESIDENT. We will give you that mimeographed in a few minutes.

NOTE: President Hoover's ninety-fifth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, March 7, 1930.

The White House also issued a text of the President's statement on unemployment and business conditions (see Item 77).

In his remarks, the President referred to a memorandum on unemployment by the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, and an index of employment by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which were based on departmental surveys of industries and on information furnished by Governors, mayors, and other sources. Texts of the memorandum and the index follow:

MEMORANDUM BY SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the country is probably 45,000,000 or 46,000,000 of whom about 25,000,000 to 26,000,000 are employees. There are no detailed statistics as to the unemployed, and they can only be approximated. The forthcoming census will show the first real determination of unemployment.

Upon a basis of a canvass of trades employing some 17,000,000 people, and applying the same ratio to the whole, we arrive at an estimated decrease of perhaps 1,000,000 and certainly not more than 1,250,000 in the number of persons employed at this date, as compared with one year ago. To estimate the total unemployed, an addition to such number must be made for the winter seasonal unemployment and the number always idle in the shifts from one employment to another. What the total number is can not be estimated, but every evidence indicates that the volume is one-third to one-half that we suffered in the last two previous great disturbances.

The normal seasonal unemployment in the building trades at this time of year is about 30%, while returns show actual unemployment in this field to be about 40% at this time, or an abnormal number of about 10%. In addition to the building trades, workers in agriculture and in certain branches of many manufactures and

transportation which are of a seasonal character naturally flock to the cities in winter and increase their burden of unemployment. For example, a good deal of present unemployment in ports on the Great Lakes is due to winter closing of lake transportation and will soon be relieved.

Various surveys show that, based upon all trades, there has been an increase in employment in the country of somewhere from 600,000 to 1,000,000 since the low point at the beginning of this year. In factory industries as a whole employment has increased about 8% in this period. The following are among the industries which show improvement: automobiles, car building and railway supplies, iron and steel, agricultural implements and electrical trades, millinery, shipbuilding. The situation in some other trades has been either stationary or showing slight declines, the latter being particularly those industries affected by changes in the tariff.

The distribution of abnormal unemployment shows that for ±36 states the amount is unimportant, and any pressure is being cared for by local authorities. The unemployment is therefore concentrated in 12 states and is concentrated in the large industrial centers.

The forces of recovery are steadily gaining strength; the winter seasonal unemployment will soon relax and therefore the next 30 to 60 days should show much further improvement.

It would assist greatly during this period if every business concern and every householder able to do so, would survey their situation as to repairs, clean-ups, and betterments that must be undertaken sooner or later, and have them put in hand now with view to relieving the immediate distress in their localities. It is, of course, of paramount importance that the governmental bodies, the railroads, public utilities and industries should continue their able cooperation toward recovery by every prudent expansion of their construction and betterment programs.

ROBERT P. LAMONT
JAMES J. DAVIS

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT

The index in October, 1929, was 98.3. The index dropped to 86.0 on December 30, 1929. The index increased to 92.8 on February 17, 1930. Between October and December 30 there was a decrease of 12.5 percent. Between December 30 and February 17 there was an increase of 7.9 percent. The index numbers are—

October	98.3	December 23	90.2
November	94.8	December 30	86.0
December	91.9	January 6	88.9
December 16	91.6	January 13	91.8

January 20 ..... 92.3
January 27 ..... 92.6
February 3 ..... 92.9
February 10 ..... 93.0
February 17 ..... 92.8

77

Statement on Unemployment and Business Conditions. *March 7, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT said:

"The Departments of Commerce and Labor are engaged in the usual monthly survey of business and unemployment and especially of the results obtained from the measures which have been in progress since the last of November, to reduce unemployment and the hardship following the dislocation from the stock exchange crash. The survey is not as yet complete. There are, however, certain conclusions that are evident.

"1. Unemployment amounting to distress is in the main concentrated in 12 States. The authorities in the remaining 36 States indicate only normal seasonal unemployment or that the minor abnormal unemployment is being rapidly absorbed.

"2. The low point of business and employment was the latter part of December and early January. Since that time employment has been slowly increasing and the situation is much better today than at that time.

"3. Nationwide response to the request for increased construction and improvement work by public authorities, railroads, utilities, and industries is having a most material effect. Construction contracts in these categories in January and February were from 40 percent to 45 percent higher than ever known in those months. The total construction work for 1930 seems assured to be larger than even 1929.

"4. The undertakings to maintain wages have been held.

"5. The amount of unemployment is, in proportion to the number of workers, considerably less than one-half (probably only one-third) of that which resulted from the crashes of 1907–08, and 1920–22 at this period of the situation.

"6. Measures taken to ameliorate interest rates have resulted in continuous decrease since December, and money is available at lower rates for business and commercial purposes. One result is an increasing volume of bond issues have been placed for public improvements. Available money for mortgage purposes of homebuilding and agriculture has lagged behind other forms of credit. But a decrease in demands of policyholders for loans on the insurance companies and the action recently taken by the Federal Reserve System should result in increased supplies of credit, especially for residential building, which in turn has lagged behind other construction.

"7. All the evidences indicate that the worst effects of the crash upon employment will have been passed during the next 60 days with the amelioration of seasonal unemployment, the gaining strength of other forces, and the continued cooperation of the many agencies actively cooperating with the Government to restore business and to relieve distress."

78

Letter to the Speaker of the House Transmitting a Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for the Federal Farm Board.

March 7, 1930

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Federal Farm Board for $100,000,000, to be immediately available, as a part of the revolving fund of $500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated by the agricultural marketing act approved June 15, 1929. Under date of June 18, 1929, $150,000,000 was appropriated by Public Act No. 15 in response to my estimate of June 15, 1929, in which it was stated that "if the board finds it necessary to have further funds it should be possible to make provision for them in ample time, as Congress will no doubt

be in session by the time they are required." The need for additional funds has now arisen.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which is transmitted herewith, and with which I concur.

Respectfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 7, 1930.

[The Speaker of the House of Representatives]

NOTE: The text of the letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, dated the same day, and transmitted with the President's letter, follows:

Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Federal Farm Board for $100,000,000 to be immediately available as an addition to the revolving fund to be administered by the board, as follows:

Agricultural marketing, revolving fund: For an additional amount for carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled the "Agricultural marketing act," approved June 15, 1929, including all necessary expenditures authorized therein, to be immediately available, $100,000,000, which amount shall become a part of the revolving fund to be administered by the Federal Farm Board as provided in such act $100,000,000

Under date of June 18, 1929, $150,000,000 was appropriated in Public Act No. 15 for a revolving fund to be administered by the Federal Farm Board as provided in the agricultural marketing act approved June 15, 1929. It is now estimated that an additional amount of $100,000,000 will be required in the revolving fund to carry out projects now planned by the board, and that this sum should be made immediately available.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is required to meet legislation which has been enacted since the transmission of the Budget for 1930, and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,
J. CLAWSON ROOP,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

[The President]

Supplemental estimate of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, by the Federal Farm Board

Agricultural marketing, revolving fund:

For an additional amount for carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled the "Agricultural marketing act," approved June 15, 1929, including all necessary expenditures authorized therein, to be immediately available, $100,000,000, which amount shall become a part of the revolving fund to be administered by the Federal Farm Board as provided in such act (acts June 5, 1929, vol. 46, pp. 14, 17; June 18, 1929, vol. 46, p. 28)..... $100,000,000

Amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930..... 150,000,000

79

Proclamation 1901, Announcing the Death of William Howard Taft. *March 8, 1930*

By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation:

To the People of the United States:

It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of William Howard Taft, which occurred at his home in the City of Washington, on the eighth day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty, at five-fifteen o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Taft's service to our country has been of rare distinction, and was marked by a purity of patriotism, a lofty disinterestedness, and a devotion to the best interests of the Nation that deserve and will ever command the grateful memory of his countrymen. His career was almost unique in the wide range of official duty: as Judge, Solicitor General, Governor General of the Philippines, Secretary of War, President of the United States, and finally Chief Justice.

His private life was characterized by a simplicity of virtue that won for him a place in the affection of his fellow countrymen rarely equaled by any man. In public and in private life he set a shining example, and his death will be mourned throughout the land.

As an expression of the public sorrow, it is ordered that the flags of the White House and of the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of thirty days, and that suitable military and

naval honors under orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may be rendered on the day of the funeral.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighth day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fourth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:
WILBUR J. CARR
Acting Secretary of State.

80

Message to Allied Jewish Relief Campaign Representatives. *March 9, 1930*

[Released March 9, 1930. Dated March 8, 1930]

Dear Mr. Warburg:

I understand that you and your colleagues of many years are gathered here in Washington to take counsel among yourselves for the continuance of the great and unselfish work in which you have been so long engaged and in the course of which so much devotion and so many millions have been expended.

The sad circumstances of the last few hours which have plunged the Nation into mourning make it impossible for me to welcome you other than with these lines.

I can only repeat what I have so often said to you before that the work which you have done, apart from its evident humanitarian aspects, is a large contribution to the cause of good-will between peoples. History will properly appraise your efforts for posterity—the commendation of your own consciences for today.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was sent to Felix Warburg.

The President had intended to personally greet the 800 representatives of Jewish groups from the United States and Canada who had convened in Washington, D.C.,

to form an allied Jewish campaign to raise $6 million for reconstruction in Eastern Europe and for use in Palestine. White House social functions and public appearances were canceled upon the announcement of the death of William Howard Taft.

81

Address Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America.
March 10, 1930

Mr. Chairman, officers of the Boy Scouts, and your guests:

We meet this evening under the cloud of deep sadness. Since many of you started your journey to Washington, the most beloved of Americans has passed into the Great Beyond. And in determining not to cancel this occasion your committee has acted in the spirit of William Howard Taft. A lifelong open heart and a devotion to boys, the first honorary president of the Boy Scouts, would, had he known of it, insisted that your work should go forward.

This occasion commemorates the 20th anniversary of the Boy Scouts, and it is indeed in keeping with the true tribute to his great spirit whose name graced your first anniversary.

For you are concerned in the special interest of boys, and I am a willing ally in that interest. And there is no feeling of exclusion of their sisters from our concern, but their similar problems are considered elsewhere in their parallel organization of the Girl Scouts.

Together with his sister, the boy is the most precious possession of the American home. I sometimes think that one of the sad things of life is that they will grow up. Literature and lore have established our boys in a varied relationship to life: as a growing animal of superlative promise, to be fed and watered and kept warm; as a periodic nuisance; as a joy forever; as the incarnation of destruction; as the father of the man; as the child of iniquity; as the problem of our times and, above all, as the hope of our Nation.

In any event, he is a complex of cells teeming with affection, filled with the curiosity as to every mortal thing, radiating sunlight to all the world,

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endowed with dynamic energy, and an impelling desire to take exercise on all occasions. He is a perpetual problem to his parents, and the wisdom in his upbringing consists more often in the determination of what to do with him next rather than in what to do with him when he goes out into the cold world.

The problem that we are considering here is not primarily a system of health or education or morals. It is what to do with him in his leisure time that will, of course, contribute to his health and his education and his morals, but in the main what will direct his interests to constructive joy instead of destructive glee and will yield him constructive joy for the balance of his life.

The Declaration of Independence is called upon as authority on most questions. It does give special attention to him and his sister in the reference to the inalienable right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. At least in the practical workings of this Republic, we find it easier to realize these rights for boys than we do for grownup, taxpaying citizens.

As civilization has become more complex, and the number of human beings per acre has increased, and as we live more and more in towns and cities than in the countryside, and as the necessity of submitting to all forms of mechanical devices carries us further and further from the simpler and the more primitive forms of life, we are unconsciously decreasing the liberty for boys, diminishing the opportunities for the pursuit of happiness, because a boy is a primitive animal and takes to primitive life. His true life should be one of discovery, of adventure and great undertakings not to be found in either the squalor of tenement houses or in the drawing rooms of palatial apartments.

And the Boy Scout movement has opened for him the portals to adventure and constructive joy by reviving the lore of the frontier and the campfire, by establishing contacts with the birds and sometimes with the bees, by matching his patience to the deliberative character of fish, by efficient operation of swimming holes, by peeps into a thousand mysteries of the streams, and the trees and the stars. And, it is more than this. By the promotion of sense of sportsmanship, it builds character. Contest and competition with zeal but without unfair advantage and without bitterness, with restraint that remarks nothing of others which cannot be at

once forgiven, with the willingness to subordinate one's self into teamwork for the common aim—that is sportsmanship.

There cannot be Boy Scouts without organization and leaders. And by leaders I include particularly those devoted men who as troop leaders become the inspiration and the friend of boys and upon whom rests the responsibility of actually administering constructive joy.

And through its organization our boys learn of discipline, they learn unity of effort, cooperation, and the democracy of play and work, and they learn the duties and satisfactions of service. All of these are the foundations of life, the basis of liberty and happiness, and the safeguards against destructive joy in the grownup life hereafter.

The priceless treasure of boyhood is his endless enthusiasm, his store of high idealism and his fragrant hope. His is the plastic period when indelible impressions must be made if we are to continue a successful democracy. We assure ourselves that the cure of illiteracy and the fundamentals of education are to be had in the three R's—readin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmetic. To this we must add one more R and that is responsibility—responsibility to the community—if we are not to have illiteracy in government, we must do this. The conviction that every person in the Republic owes a service to the Republic; that the Republic rests solely upon the willingness of everyone born into it to bear his part of the duties and obligations of citizenship is as important as the ability to read and write—for that is the only patriotism in peace.

The idea that the Republic was created for the benefit of the individual is a mockery that must be eradicated at the first dawn of understanding. It is true that many of our schools have recognized this obligation. It is true that our teachers are guiding our children in the first steps of democracy, but I know of no agency that can be more powerful—and that is more powerful—in the support of this purpose than the Boy Scouts. If we look over the Republic today, we find many failures in citizenship—we find many betrayals by those who have been selected to leadership. I cannot conceive that these failures would take place if every citizen who went to the polls was a good "scout," that every official who was elected had ever been a real Boy Scout.

I give you a powerful statistic. There are about 1 million Boy Scouts in the United States. There is the raw material for 10 million more.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9 p.m. at a dinner in the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Although he had canceled other engagements, the President attended this function because of William Howard Taft's many efforts on behalf of the Boy Scouts.

There were two press release versions of the address, one prior to the death of former Chief Justice Taft and another acknowledging his passing. Both versions appeared in various newspapers and differ only in that the first two paragraphs were inserted in the text printed above.

The above text is a transcript taken from a sound recording of the address.

82

Message of Sympathy to President Gaston Doumergue About the Flood Disaster in Southern France. *March 11, 1930*

[Released March 11, 1930. Dated March 10, 1930]

I AM shocked and grieved to learn of the terrible flood disaster in southern France which has caused such grievous loss of life. The people of the United States tender their sincere sentiments of sympathy and condolence in this great misfortune which has brought such sorrow to France.

NOTE: A series of floods swept southern and central France, between March 4 and March 10, 1930, leaving 172 dead and an estimated 10,000 homeless. By March 19, further flooding raised the death toll to 221.

83

Message to the Congress Recommending Payment of a Claim Presented by the Government of Norway. *March 12, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in relation to a claim presented by the Government of Norway for the payment of interest on certain sums advanced by it for this Government in connection with its representation of American interests in Moscow, and I recommend that an appropriation be authorized to effect a settlement of this claim in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
March 12, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as House Document 317 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

84

Message Commending the National Urban League on Its Job Training Efforts for Negroes. *March 13, 1930*

[Released March 13, 1930. Dated April 1, 1929]

Dear Mr. Jones:

The first step toward being a good citizen is to achieve economic independence. It is the soil in which self respect takes root, and from which may then grow all the moral and spiritual enrichments of life. The work of the National Urban League to train Negroes in the city to find new lines of occupation is fundamental to the progress of the race. I wish you success in this undertaking.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, National Urban League, 17 Madison Avenue, New York City]

85

The President's News Conference of *March 14, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I am sorry I haven't anything that I can tell you about without making trouble for somebody else, and on this occasion I will keep still.

I haven't had any very great crop of questions of late, so I assume that you are able to get most of the news needed from some other quarter.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

Q. Not from London, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I think they are getting ahead in London—making progress.

THE HAITIAN COMMISSION

Q. Is there any new development from Haiti that you can speak about, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. We have had a telegram from the Commission stating that they think they have reached a settlement of a program.

Q. With Borno?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, with all sides. I assumed that was in the press from down there.

Q. Yes, it was, this morning.

THE PRESIDENT. So I am afraid I can't add anything to the current supply.

NOTE: President Hoover's ninety-sixth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, March 14, 1930.

The settlement, to which the President referred, called for President Louis Borno to resign and Eugene Roy to become temporary president until elections could be held and a new government formed.

86

Letter to the Speaker of the House Transmitting a Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for Participation in the International Conference for the Codification of International Law.

March 15, 1930

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1930, amounting to $25,000, for the expenses of participation by the United States by means of delegates in the International Conference for the Codification of International Law at The Hague in March, 1930.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
March 15, 1930.

[The Speaker of the House of Representatives]

NOTE: The letter and accompanying papers are printed as House Document 319 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

87

The President's News Conference of *March 18, 1930*

PATRONAGE INVESTIGATIONS

THE PRESIDENT. I have four or five questions about the Senate Committee's [on Postoffices and Post Roads] report on Southern patronage.

I have asked the Department of Justice to consider the reports of the committee, and as a matter of fact that report refers to incidents and men and conditions that have already been cleaned up with the action which I took on the 26th of March last. Under instructions at that time by the various departments of the Government, a system was established by which these reprehensible practices were absolutely stopped and the system of purchase and sale of appointments was cleaned up and it has been ended.

All the Federal officials who were known to have been engaged in those practices have either resigned or been removed. The committee makes charges against two present Federal officials but not on patronage questions, and those matters have been under investigation for some time.

Lately there was a charge brought against one member of one of the new advisory committees that he had been engaged in such practice. These charges were made by the old organization and they are vigorously denied by the new organization, and that, too, is under investigation by the Department of Justice and the Post Office.

By and large the practice complained of is over in the United States.

That is the only thing that I have in front of me on this occasion.

NOTE: President Hoover's ninety-seventh news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on March 18, 1930.

The White House also issued a text of the President's statement on Federal patronage in the South (see Item 88).

88

Statement on Federal Patronage in the South.
March 18, 1930

THE PRESIDENT stated, in reply to a press question:

"I have asked the Department of Justice to consider the report of the Senate committee on Federal patronage in the South. As a matter of fact the report refers to incidents, men, and conditions which have

already been cleaned up by the action I took on the 26th of March last.[1] Under instructions to the various departments of the Government, a system has been established by which these reprehensible practices have been absolutely stopped and the system of purchase and sale of appointments, so far as it existed, has been ended. All Federal officials known to have engaged in such practices have either resigned or been removed.

"The committee makes charges against two present Federal officials but not over patronage questions. Those matters have already been under investigation for some time by the Department.

"Lately, charges have been brought that one member of the new advisory committee in South Carolina has accepted contributions from a person recommended for appointment. The charges were made by the old organization which was displaced. They are vigorously denied by the members of the new advisory committee. This matter has been for some weeks under investigation by the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department and the facts will be determined and published."

NOTE: The President referred to the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads report, entitled "Influencing Appointments to Postmasterships and Other Federal Offices" (Senate Report No. 272, 71st Cong., 2d sess., 44 pages). It was issued by an investigative subcommittee and signed by Senators Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa and Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee.

The member of the South Carolina advisory committee under attack was R. B. Vance of Allendale, who was under indictment for accepting $300 to secure a mail route for a rural carrier. Mr. Vance was subsequently dropped from the committee.

[1] See 1929 volume, Item 16.

89

Remarks at the Dedication of the Red Cross Chapter House.
March 19, 1930

General Pershing, ladies and gentlemen:

On the part of the United States Government I accept with pleasure the share in this beautiful memorial, given by those who have helped to make it possible.

To the patriotic mothers who gave their sons, to the many other loyal women who lost those dear to them for their country's sake, to the noble women, so many of them nurses, who died in war service, to all those who served with devotion throughout the war, we owe a deep debt of gratitude. May they ever see in this memorial a token of the honor and affection in which their country holds them.

It is a satisfaction that this memorial has taken not only the form of a beautiful building, but that within its walls there will be carried on the services it commemorates, services for our suffering fellow men.

The inscription in the hall below calls this "A Living Memorial." No better memorial can be built to the American women of the World War—and no truer inspiration given to the women of today.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4 p.m. to an audience of 600 in the auditorium of the new chapter house erected adjacent to the American Red Cross Building in Washington, D.C. His remarks were broadcast to the Nation over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Gen. John J. Pershing was Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

90

Message to the Congress Recommending Payment of a Claim of Mrs. Mercedes Martinez Viuda de Sanchez. *March 19, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report regarding the request of Mrs. Mercedes Martinez Viuda de Sanchez, widow of Emeterio Sanchez, for an award which will enable her to be provided with the necessities of life.

I recommend in accordance with the suggestion of the Acting Secretary of State that the Congress, as an act of grace and without reference to the legal liability of the United States in the matter, authorize an appropriation for $500, to be paid to Mrs. Sanchez as a recognition of the meritorious services rendered by her deceased husband in rescuing certain American seamen and to relieve to a certain extent her present financial condition.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
March 19, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as House Document 320 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

91

Message to the Conference of Liberal Arts Colleges. *March 19, 1930*

My dear Dr. Ward:

I am glad to learn that a movement is being organized to preserve the more vital of the smaller colleges, which have been suffering from the competition of the great universities. The small college is irreplaceable in many of the services it renders and the inspiration it gives. There is a great need for such institutions, for in them is preserved to a high degree that personal relationship of teacher and student so difficult to

maintain in the Universities. They develop character and provide a rounded cultural equipment to students who do not wish professional specialization. I warmly commend the effort to maintain these institutions, which have played and should still play so large a part in the development of leaders of American life.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Dr. Albert N. Ward, Chairman, Committee on Arrangements, Conference of Liberal Arts Colleges, Westminster, Maryland]

NOTE: The message was read at a conference of representatives from 278 liberal arts colleges held in the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, Ill., March 18–20, 1930.

92

The President's News Conference of *March 21, 1930*

NOMINATION OF A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

THE PRESIDENT. As you probably already know, I have sent the name of Circuit Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to the Senate for the Associate Judgeship in Justice Sanford's place.[1]

Although fitness is, of course, the primary requisite for selection to the Supreme Court, it is interesting to note that that particular circuit has not been represented in the Court for 70 years. All the other circuits have been represented during the last 20 years except that circuit. The original setup of the Court was presumably, although not necessarily, based on a distribution amongst the different circuits, and at least this

[1] Edward T. Sanford was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from 1923 to his death on March 8, 1930.

The nomination of Judge Parker was strongly opposed by labor organizations and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. On April 9, 1930, the White House released a Justice Department memorandum as an answer to criticism by opposing factions. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the nomination adversely, and on May 7, the Senate rejected it by a vote of 41 to 39.

selection has the interesting point to it that it does meet the geographic question a little better than the selections hitherto proposed.

Q. What circuit is it, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. The fourth.

Q. Mr. President, do you mean that every section of the country except that has been represented on the Court in the last 70 years?

THE PRESIDENT. In the last 20 years. The circuit longest without a justice is the fourth—70 years without a justice.

Q. Who was the last from that circuit, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I can even tell you that. [Peter V.] Daniel, retired in 1860.

The seventh circuit—that is, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin—has been 20 years without a justice.

The fifth circuit—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—has been without one since [Chief] Justice [Edward D.] White died in 1921.

The third circuit—Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey—has been 8 years without a justice.

Q. Mr. President, are you following your usual practice to give out the endorsements in this case?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think so. I may say that they are very extensive and embrace very large sections of the judiciary as well as the laity of lawyers.

THE HAITIAN COMMISSION

The Haitian Commission was here for preliminary report. They will be engaged during the next week in making out their final report and recommendations. That report will cover the steps that they recommend to be taken in the gradual establishment of self-government in Haiti sequent to the steps that have already been taken.

As you know from the press, they have arranged for a temporary neutral president, who takes office on the 15th of May, to be followed later by an election of their Congress. That Congress in turn elects a president, and the Commission is now engaged on formulating those steps to be taken subsequent to that time. They hope to have their report ready at the end of the week.

WITHDRAWAL OF MARINES FROM NICARAGUA

We have arranged, also, today to withdraw further marines from Nicuaragua. We will reduce the force there to somewhere between 900 and 1,000. This means the withdrawal of some 750 to 850, it being one of the sequent steps to withdrawing from that country.

And that is all that I have on this occasion.

NOTE: President Hoover's ninety-eighth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, March 21, 1930.

The White House also issued the text of the President's statement about the report of the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in the Republic of Haiti (see Item 93).

93

Statement About the Report of the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in the Republic of Haiti. *March 21, 1930*

The Commission in reporting to the President expressed its appreciation of the good work which has been done in Haiti during the last 15 years by the American representatives, both civil and military.

The Commission was particularly impressed with the splendid results accomplished under the sincere and efficient direction of General Russell [1] whose policy has had the cooperation of President [Louis] Borno, making such substantial progress possible in meeting the vital needs of the country along the lines of public health, public works, and public order, and full credit to these achievements will be given in the Commission's report.

The Commission received the most hearty and cordial cooperation and support from General Russell and his staff of able assistants. It also desires to express its appreciation of the extremely cordial reception

[1] Brig. Gen. John H. Russell, USMC, was American High Commissioner to Haiti.

accorded it by President Borno and by the other Haitians with whom it had the privilege of dealing.

94

The President's News Conference of *March 25, 1930*

London Naval Conference

The President. I would like to talk to you a little about some of the background of the arms conference, but under the circumstances that if I do, it is not for quotation and it is not for publication by any authority. And if it is not of any use to you, it is not for publication at all. I merely want to tell you some things about it so that you yourselves will understand the situation. And with that understanding I will try and tell you something about it.

There appears to be a good deal of misimpression through the United States as to the situation there in respect to some proposal of a consultative pact. Now, no such proposal for any pact has ever come from any of the governments engaged in this Conference. These proposals for consultative pacts have come entirely from outside groups, and chiefly people in the United States who are interested in devising methods that would be helpful. And they are not proposed on any other basis than trying to suggest something that would help the situation. The character of the consultative pact which they have suggested, that is, from outside sources, does not interest any of the governments sitting in that Conference. Bear in mind that the consultative pacts depend on what is in them. If they mean a mere exchange of cables over moral questions it is one thing. If they mean anything to favor obligation to use military forces on behalf of the other parties to the pact, they mean entirely a different thing.

The suggestions that have been hitherto made do not carry anything in the nature of military guarantees, and anything short of military guarantees are of no interest to the governments negotiating in London.

And, obviously, the governments represented there are well aware that the United States will never enter into anything in the nature of undertakings to use its fleet in any contingencies by way of securitive pacts or guarantees or anything of the kind, and, therefore they have never suggested anything of the kind.

There seems to be a sort of illusion that we have demands made upon us for pacts of this character, and we have none. And all such suggestions arise entirely from outside people who believe solutions of this kind might be tried out. The confidence of these groups who advocate some form of a pact of consultative order is based on the notion that they might secure a reduction in tonnage as the result of putting forward some kind of a consultative pact. It would not secure the reduction of one single ton—any of the pacts that have been suggested. They are of no interest in that connection. They are not exchangeable into naval tonnage. Therefore, for import that is of no present, at least practical, importance in the reduction of naval strength.

I greatly appreciate the effort of our people who are endeavoring to support the Conference—the American delegation in their efforts—and their very earnest endeavors to maintain public support and public opinion for the American delegation.

But I only want to repeat that it has already been determined long since that the pacts, which are consultative pacts which are so far advocated, would not secure the reduction of a single ton at that Conference.

As to the Conference as a whole, it is making more progress than would appear on the surface. The men there are very earnest in endeavoring to come to an agreement, as everyone knows, and all conferences go through crises of one kind or another, and a general ventilation of the diverse views on different occasions have to be brought up and dealt with, et cetera, et cetera.

This Conference is not over with by any manner or means, and I am very confident that constructive results of some order will come out of it.

That is all.

NOTE: President Hoover's ninety-ninth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on Tuesday, March 25, 1930.

The background discussion was an attempt to dispel confusion created by an American statement in London. Efforts to secure French cooperation led Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson to suggest that the United States would consider a limited form of consultation pledge.

95

Message to the Maine Republican State Convention.
March 26, 1930

PLEASE EXTEND my cordial greetings to the delegates to the Maine Republican State Convention. The party has met the issues before the country with constructive measures. Its record of legislation and administration justifies the continuing confidence of the people. In this faith your deliberations will be fruitful.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to John E. Nelson, c/o The Maine Republican State Convention, Augusta, Maine, was read to some 1,500 delegates attending the convention.

96

Message Greeting King Fuad I of Egypt on His Birthday.
March 27, 1930

[Released March 27, 1930. Dated March 26, 1930]

ON THIS anniversary of Your Majesty's birth please accept my hearty congratulations and best wishes for your health and happiness and for the continued prosperity of Your Majesty's country.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty Fuad I, King of Egypt, Cairo]

97

The President's News Conference of *March 28, 1930*

Report of the Haitian Commission

The President. The only thing I have today is the Haitian Commission's report. You will find their recommendations on page 19, and the administration will adopt those recommendations as the basis of its policies in Haiti. I leave it to you to read the recommendations and save you time and trouble. You will find them all in the book, and we will present you with the book at once.

And that is all I have got for this occasion.

Q. Mr. President, may we take it that you approve this report?

The President. Yes—we will follow the recommendations as the basis of our Haiti policies.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundredth news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, March 28, 1930.

The report, issued by the Department of State, Latin American Series No. 2, is entitled "Report of the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in the Republic of Haiti" (Government Printing Office, 45 pp. and appendix). The recommendations on page 19, to which the President referred, follow:

The Commission recommends:

(1) That the detail of Naval and Marine officers for all Haitian services be made for a minimum of four years and that an effort be made to secure Americans who will agree to continue employment in these services, so that upon the expiration of the treaty a force of American doctors, engineers, and police officers will be available for continued assistance to the Haitian Government, should it then desire it;

(2) That, if possible, some form of continuing appropriation for roads be urged for expenditure by the Haitian Government, with a policy that will provide enough funds to keep all existing roads in suitable repair before any new construction is undertaken; also, in regard to further construction, that only roads most urgently needed to develop regions now settled and under cultivation be undertaken until the present economic depression has passed;

(3) That the United States interpose no objections to a moderate reduction of the customs duties, internal revenue taxes, especially those imposed upon alcohol

and tobacco, or to a reduction or elimination of the export tax on coffee, if the condition of the Treasury so warrants;

(4) That it be suggested to the Haitian Government that it employ one American adviser in each administrative department of the Government to perform such work as the respective Cabinet Minister may delegate to him, these officers to give expert advice and assistance to the Haitian Government, similar to that given by American officers in China, Siam, and Nicaragua, for naval matters in Brazil, and for educational matters in Peru;

(5) That, as an act of graciousness on the part of the United States, a moderate appropriation be made available during the continuance of the treaty to defray the cost of American civil officials in the Haitian Government service;

(6) That an appointment of a military attaché be made to the Legation when the time shall arrive for a Minister to replace the High Commissioner, as the question of the preservation of order is of first importance and the Minister should have the advantage of his advice on military and police matters;

(7) That an adequate Legation building be constructed immediately by the Government of the United States in the city of Port au Prince to provide a suitable residence for the American Minister and appropriate offices.

98

The President's News Conference of *April 1, 1930*

15th Decennial Census

The President. The census starts tomorrow, that is, the decennial enumeration of the whole of the 120 millions of people, and I am very much in hopes that the whole country will cooperate in making it expeditious and effective. The values which flow from the census taking are of paramount importance both from a point of view of government, economic advancement, social determinations, and every person in the country has an interest in making it absolutely effective. It furnishes a datum point from which we move in every advancement of the country.

Other than that I have no information for today.

Q. Mr. President, may I ask you about the White House enumeration—do you furnish the information or does Mrs. Hoover?

The President. I think I will furnish it as the head of the family.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and first news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 12 noon on Tuesday, April 1, 1930.

99

Informal Remarks on Presenting Census Schedule to the Federal Census Taker.

April 2, 1930

J. STERLING MORAN. Sir, I am the Federal census taker for this district and have come to enumerate the occupants of this house.

THE PRESIDENT. Very good. I have secured a family schedule which has been filled out in advince and is ready for you. Here it is [*handing the schedule to Mr. Moran*].

I have already prepared this for you. It is well that the American people know the census is confidential. There is no special reason for secrecy here, however.

It is well to have a confidential census taken by the Government to enumerate the people. I hope you will have everywhere the assistance you deserve. The census is vital to the progress and determination of many social policies. In fact, it is the great stocktaking of American progress.

NOTE: The President spoke at an informal ceremony on the south steps of the White House. As printed above, this item follows the text set forth in a contemporary news account.

100

Exchange of Remarks With President Carlos Ibáñez del Campo on the Inauguration of Direct Radiotelephonic Communication Between Chile and the United States.

April 3, 1930

Mr. President:

I did not anticipate, when I took leave of the happy hospitality which Your Excellency extended to me slightly over a year ago at Santiago,

that the rapid strides of science in partnership with commerce would so soon afford me the opportunity again to converse in person with you. It is a source of especial gratification to me to participate today in the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of direct radiotelephonic communication between Chile and the United States of America.

A brief span of 40 years serves to encompass the extraordinary history of modern means of communication between our respective countries. In 1890, the first direct cable service was inaugurated, effecting a revolutionary improvement in communication which has in the subsequent years been duplicated by the establishment of radiotelegraphic communication, of direct and speedy communication by means of airplanes, and now by the present radiotelephone service. Concurrently, sea traffic has been immeasurably facilitated by the opening of the Panama Canal and by the never-ending improvement in the quality and speed of the vessels which ply between our two countries.

Mr. President, I am happy indeed to converse with you in person today, to recall the inspiring cordial reception of a year ago and to inaugurate thereby this important additional means of communication between our respective countries.

NOTE: President Ibáñez responded as follows:

It is an especial privilege to have this opportunity of conversing with Your Excellency. I am much gratified at the inauguration of this new means of communication which will bring to our countries incalculable benefits of every nature in the field of industry and commerce. I take advantage of this occasion to repeat to Your Excellency the assurances of my unvarying friendship and ask you to accept my good wishes for your personal happiness and for the success of your administration.

101

Exchange of Remarks With President Juan Campisteguy on the Inauguration of Direct Radiotelephonic Communication Between Uruguay and the United States.

April 3, 1930

Mr. President:

The memories which I cherish of my brief visit, slightly more than 1 year ago, to the great capital of the progressive Republic of Uruguay, and Your Excellency's friendly and hospitable reception at that time, make more keen the pleasure which I experience today of speaking with you again in person on the occasion of the inauguration of direct radiotelephonic communication between Uruguay and the United States of America.

The history of modern communication bears recorded page on page the participation of Uruguay in the adoption of each of its improvements. As they have been perfected the systems of cable communication, radiotelegraphic communication by air, and now communication by radiotelephone, have promptly been placed in operation between Uruguay and the United States. These increasingly numerous ties, created through the cooperation of scientific endeavor and commercial necessities, form the material part of the strong bond, the other part of which is intellectual and spiritual fraternity, that fortunately exists between our two countries.

Mr. President, it is truly a matter of satisfaction and pleasure to me that this new means of communication between Uruguay and the United States of America is being inaugurated today and to assure you that my pleasure and satisfaction have been enhanced by the occasion this ceremony has afforded me to speak with you again.

NOTE: President Campisteguy responded as follows:

Mr. President:

Across the distance which separates us it is particularly pleasant for me to renew in so direct a manner remembrances of the visit you made to our country, leaving with us such very happy impressions.

May this new and wonderful means of communications, which makes possible in these moments our being placed in spiritual contact, be a promising omen of closer tightening of the bonds which unite our respective peoples.

In this inaugural ceremony, with those desires and this hope, I greet most cordially the chief magistrate of the United States of America.

102

Message to President Wilhelm Miklas of Austria About the Death of Ambassador Albert Henry Washburn.
April 4, 1930

[Released April 4, 1930. Dated April 3, 1930]

I HAVE received Your Excellency's sympathetic telegram with reference to the death of Mr. Albert Henry Washburn. I consider that this Government has lost one of its most able diplomats and I am deeply appreciative of Your Excellency's expression of the sentiments of Austria toward him.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Wilhelm Miklas, Federal President of Austria, Vienna]

NOTE: Albert Henry Washburn was United States Minister to Austria from February 1922 until his death on April 2, 1930.

103

Statement on Income Tax Revenues.
April 5, 1930

THE INFORMATION upon the income tax collections for the month of March is not sufficiently advanced to determine their effect upon the budget for the current year. As a rule they furnish a close measure of what collections may be expected from this source in the calendar year. The result is most gratifying. They indicate that the unfavor-

able developments of last fall did not affect individual incomes to the extent that many had feared, nor did they prevent the corporations of the country from reporting for tax purposes a net income substantially in excess of that reported for the calendar year 1928. Generally speaking, March income tax collections indicate that the collections from individual taxpayers, excluding the tax reduction factor, will be somewhat less than collections during the calendar year 1929, but will be substantially in excess of collections during the calendar year 1928. In so far as corporations are concerned, income taxes paid during the calendar year 1930 will apparently not fall short of collections during the calendar year 1929, notwithstanding a $90 million reduction resulting from the lowering of the rate from 12 percent to 11 percent.

The Treasury seems to have estimated income tax collections for the fiscal year 1930 with remarkable accuracy, and it is apparent that the tax reduction enacted by the Congress was fully justified. The figures submitted in the Budget message estimated income tax revenue in the fiscal year 1930 at $2,480 million without taking into account the tax reduction subsequently provided for. The March collections indicate that income tax revenue will actually aggregate $2,400 million which, allowing $85 million for tax reduction, would correspond to $2,485 million under the old rates.

On the other hand, there has been a substantial falling off in customs duties. The estimated revenue from this source amounting to $600 million whereas present indications are that not more than $560 million may be expected this fiscal year.

From these estimates and the current rate of expenditure it appears that we should be able to close the fiscal year ending the 30th of next June with a very moderate surplus.

It is impossible at this early date to estimate with accuracy the situation in the next fiscal year (that ending June 30, 1931). The Budget indicated, after the tax reduction which has since been enacted, a surplus of $47 million for the next fiscal year. On the revenue side the Treasury sees no occasion to make any substantial revision of its estimates. Since the Budget figures were submitted, legislation enacted at the present session

of Congress has imposed a burden of additional expenditures amounting to $30 million during the next fiscal year. The major difficulty in prospect, however, arises from the fact that bills already favorably reported by congressional committees, if enacted into law, would entail an additional expenditure of nearly $300 million next fiscal year and, as far as we can see today, inevitably result in a deficit. The situation clearly calls for most rigid economy and deferment of even otherwise justifiable expenditures by both the legislative and executive departments.

104

Message of Sympathy to King Gustaf V of Sweden on the Death of Queen Victoria.

April 5, 1930

ON THE OCCASION of the sad death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, I wish to offer to Your Majesty the profound sympathy of the Government and people of the United States. To this I add the expression to Your Majesty and to the Royal Family of my own deep sympathy in your bereavement.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty Gustaf V, King of Sweden, Stockholm]

105

Message to the Military Order of the World War on Army Day.

April 5, 1930

My dear Admiral Cowie:

The great citizen components of the Army of the United States constitute an organized expression of patriotic citizenship. On Army Day, I wish to express the gratitude of the Nation to those who exposed

their lives to the dangers of the battlefield and those who fell in defense of our national ideals.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Rear Adm. T. J. Cowie, Commander-in-Chief, Military Order of the World War, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Admiral Cowie read the message at Army Day ceremonies to an audience assembled in front of the State, War, and Navy Building in Washington, D.C.

106

Message Commending the Work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. *April 6, 1930*

[Released April 6, 1930. Dated December 3, 1929]

Dear Dr. Moton:

I have been greatly impressed by the constructive work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The solution of all conflict is that men and women of good-will shall search and find the areas where we can cooperate, and thus minimize differences. That is the sane, simple and sensible plan of the Commission. It is of real national importance. I trust it will have the widest support.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama]

NOTE: The Commission on Interracial Cooperation was formed during the race rioting of 1919 and worked to build better race relations in the Southern States through the formation of interracial committees and the sponsorship of local programs undertaken as joint efforts of the white and Negro communities.

107

Remarks at a Ceremony Honoring Dr. William Henry Welch.

April 8, 1930

THE MANY YEARS that I have been honored with Dr. Welch's friendship make it a privilege to join in this day of tribute to him by his friends and by the great scientific societies of our country. Dr. Welch has reached his 80th year and a whole Nation joins in good wishes to him.

Dr. Welch is our greatest statesman in the field of public health, and his public service to the Nation well warrants our appreciation of him. With profound knowledge, wide experience and skill in dealing with men, sound judgment, and a vision of the future, he has been a great asset to the Nation, and we may fortunately hope that he will continue for many years more to bless mankind with his invaluable leadership.

Our age is marked by two tendencies, the democratic and the scientific. In Dr. Welch and his work we find an expression of the best in both tendencies. He not only represents the spirit of pure science but constantly sees and seizes opportunities to direct its results into service of humankind.

Medicine until modern times was a species of dramatic play upon emotions rather than a science made useful through technology. It combined centuries of experience in trial and error in reactions from many drugs, with a maximum of skill on the part of the practitioner in a kindly art of making the patient feel as hopeful and comfortable as possible while he was dying of the disease, the origin and treatment of which was as yet undiscovered. Providence was made responsible for his fate rather than the bacillus which should never have been allowed to infect him.

Modern medical practice, however, is based upon a vast background of scientific research and discovery. In the creation of this science, in the conversion of its principles into technical methods for use in actual practice, in the diffusion of knowledge of these principles and methods,

and in the application of them upon a national and worldwide scale, Dr. Welch has played a leading American part. As a research worker in pure science, he has made original and valuable discoveries. As a technologist he has devised practical methods of applying pure science. As a teacher he has spread true knowledge and inspiration among thousands. But in organizing and directing research and application of medical knowledge on a wider field of prevention of disease, he is among the preeminent few who deserve the title of statesman.

No valuable change in everyday practice of any of the great arts has ever been made that was not preceded by the accretion of basic truths through ardent and painstaking research. This sequence that precedes effective action in medicine is equally important in every field of progress in the modern world. It is not the method of stirred public emotions, with its drama of headlines; it is rather the quiet, patient, powerful, and sure method of nature herself.

Dr. Welch has happily combined in his character and intellect the love of truth and the patient experimental habit of the pure scientist, with the ingenuity of the inventor and the organizing vision and energy of the promotor of sound enterprise—and combines all these things with a worldly wisdom and gracious charm that has made him a leader amongst men.

I know that I express the affection of our countrymen and the esteem of his profession in every country when I convey to him their wishes for many years of continued happiness.

NOTE: The President spoke during ceremonies honoring Dr. Welch on his 80th birthday, in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C. His remarks were broadcast nationwide.

Dr. William Henry Welch, a prominent pathologist, educator, and author, was active in national and international medical organizations.

108

Address to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on Receiving the First Hoover Gold Medal.
April 8, 1930

I AM GLAD to join with my fellow members in this celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. It would be a difficult task to measure the blessings brought by this association through the stimulation to invention, the improvement of methods, the adequate training of engineers, and the advancement of knowledge in a large sense. During its span of life it has contributed a great part in the development of an art into a mighty profession upon whose capacity and fidelity rest so much of human progress.

I feel especially honored that the association should, through the beneficence of Mr. Lauer, have established a new distinction among engineers, and should have designated me as its first recipient. The purpose of this medal is to mark the public service of men who have gone outside their strictly professional work to interest themselves in civic and humanitarian affairs. And the engineers have something to contribute to public service.

With the development of our great national tools—our engines, our railways, our automobiles, our airplanes, our steamships, our electric power, and a score of other great implements, together with the supplies of material upon which they depend—the engineer has added vastly to the problems of government, for government must see that the control of these tools and these materials are not misused to limit liberty and freedom, that they advance and do not retard equality of opportunity amongst all our citizens.

These great discoveries and inventions have brought great blessings to humanity but they have multiplied the problems of government and the complexity of these problems progresses with the increase of our population. Every county government, every municipal government, every State government, and the Federal Government itself, is engaged in constant attempt to solve a multitude of public relationships to these

tools which the engineers by their genius and industry constantly force to the very doorstep of government. And in solving these problems we have need for a large leavening of the engineering knowledge and engineering attitude of mind and engineering method. These problems of public relation are unsolvable without the technical knowledge of the engineer. They are unsolvable without the fundamental engineers' approach to truth. That is, first to determine the facts, arrange these facts in proper perspective, and then distill truth from them in the retort of experience.

Engineers do not undertake to build these gigantic tools, whether bridges, powerplants, or railroads, without knowing the service they are to perform, without infinite patience in discovery of economic and scientific fact, without the adaptation of experience, without giving consideration to capacity in the human material available to conduct them, and without the final crystallization into positive constructive action. No emotion enters into these determinations. Emotion is permissable only in contemplation of their service to humanity.

But when the problems which these great tools create come to the door of government they are at once emotional problems, for the resolution of our people for equality of opportunity, for freedom from domination, for maintenance of initiative, and liberty of action, arise from the deepest of human emotions. Yet if we would find solution for these problems, if we would deal with them constructively, we must traverse the same hard road in determining the service we wish to perform and with infinite patience discovering the economic and scientific facts with careful adaptation of experience, with high regard for the human material available to conduct our administration, and with positive action in administration.

Our greatest difficulty in dealing with these problems of government is when the emotion comes first. Facts and the technical knowledge come but slowly or are often lost in a sea of embittered controversy. It is for all these reasons that the engineers with their training, their attitude of mind, and their method, can contribute to the solution of the problems which arise from their own creations.

I am not advocating that all public services be turned over to engineers. I have a high appreciation of the contribution of the other professions but the engineers, I insist, have a contribution to make to public service and they have an obligation to give that contribution. This distinction which has been established by your association should mark this necessity and should stimulate activities of our engineers in such service.

NOTE: The President spoke at the anniversary dinner at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The Hoover Gold Medal was instituted to commemorate the civic and humanitarian achievements of Herbert Hoover and to him the first award was made. From time to time the medal was awarded by engineers to a fellow engineer for distinguished public service.

The trust fund creating the award was the gift of Conrad N. Lauer, of Philadelphia, Pa., a vice president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

109

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Final Report of the Special International Niagara Board. *April 9, 1930*

To the Senate:

I transmit for the information of the Senate in connection with its consideration of the convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, for the Preservation and improvement of the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and Rapids, signed at Ottawa on January 2, 1929 (Senate Executive U, 70th Congress, 2d Session), the final report of the Special International Niagara Board, together with an accompanying report from the Acting Secretary of State and its enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary of War.

The attention of the Senate is invited to the hope expressed by the Secretary of War that the valuable studies contained in the report may

be preserved and made available for future studies by publication as a public document.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
April 9, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying reports and letters are printed as Senate Document 128 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

The President referred to a convention which had been submitted to the Senate by President Calvin Coolidge and had already been ratified by Canada. Based on the recommendations of a special board established in 1926, it called for a joint program of repair work and water diversion.

110

Letter to W. J. L. Banham on the Survey Made by the New York Board of Trade. *April 9, 1930*

[Released April 9, 1930. Dated April 7, 1930]

My dear Mr. Banham:

I have your kind letter of April 4th. I have been much interested in the survey made by the New York Board of Trade, which is very encouraging.

I am to deliver an address before the United States Chamber of Commerce in the course of the next few weeks, on which occasion I hope to make a statement as to the business situation.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. W. J. L. Banham, New York Board of Trade, Inc., 41 Park Row, New York City]

NOTE: The survey referred to in the letter brought together some 1,000 reports on all lines of business. Eighty-six percent of the returns indicated an expectation of business revival in the spring.

111

Exchange of Remarks With President Hipolito Irigoyen on the Inauguration of Direct Radiotelephonic Communication Between Argentina and the United States.

April 10, 1930

Mr. President:

I am happy to have the pleasure of speaking with you on the occasion of the inauguration of the radiotelephone service between Argentina and the United States. I avail myself, for this purpose, of one of the most signal achievements of science and commerce, whereby radiotelephonic communication over the vast distances that separate our two countries has become a reality.

I cannot but recall, as I converse with you now without leaving my office in Washington, the long days during which I had voyaged southward by sea and the wonderful journey by rail over the Andes and across the famous and fertile plains of Argentina before it was possible for me to speak with you on another occasion.

It has often truly been said that in the measure that peoples enjoy personal acquaintance with one another, so do the intangible but none the less effective barriers which separate them dissolve. This new means of communication, therefore, which permits individuals separated in the almost insuperable physical manner in which residents of the Argentine Republic and of the United States now are, to converse, actually to speak and to hear the spoken word, must inevitably contribute to an extraordinary degree to the further destruction of those barriers.

Mr. Bliss [1] has brought to me gratifying reports of the continuing and ever-increasing prosperity and social advancement which are being enjoyed by the Argentine Nation, and it is my hope that the perfecting of this additional means of communication between our two States will

[1] Robert Woods Bliss was United States Ambassador to Argentina.

by fostering that interchange of ideas and of commerce which constitute the relationship of states bring benefit to both.

Mr. President, I repeat that it gives me great satisfaction to be reminded on this occasion of the most cordial reception you accorded me last year. The many courtesies and the sincere hospitality which you extended to me during my visit to Buenos Aires will always be remembered by me with sentiments of true appreciation.

NOTE: A translation of President Irigoyen's response follows:

Mr. President:

This happy opportunity, suggested by you, is a source of great pleasure to me as it revives in my mind the interviews which we had on the occasion of your never-to-be-forgotten visit during which we agreed in our opinions as to the form in which international problems should be faced and solved in accord with those immutable principles which constitute the fundamental ethics of universal creation. I am filled with satisfaction at your generous compliments as also for the reports of Mr. Bliss. I am with you in stating that this new means of communication will be an additional factor in the expansion of communication between our two nations.

But I must also say to you, as my conviction in this matter becomes ever greater, that uniformity in thought and human feeling cannot be guaranteed so much by the advances of the exact and positive sciences as by concepts which like inspirations from heaven must constitute the reality of life. At the moment when we thought that humanity was completely assured by its own moral guarantees we were surprised by an hecatomb so great that no one could describe it in all its magnitude. It was right to suppose that the most profound condemnation would fall upon such a catastrophe and that this would mark the rebirth of a more spiritual and sensible life.

To sum up, Mr. President, this welcome conversation reaffirms my evangelical beliefs that man must be consecrated for man and peoples for peoples and that in common concert they must reconstruct the work of centuries on the basis of a more ideal culture and civilization of a more solid confraternity and more in harmony with the mandates of divine providence.

Accept, Mr. President, my warmest greetings.

112

The President's News Conference of *April 11, 1930*

London Naval Conference

The President. I have prepared some notes on the results of the London Conference. As it involves a great many figures and it is very technical, I will have the text mimeographed for you in a few minutes.

I am very greatly pleased with the final success of the Naval Arms Conference in London, and I have today telegraphed the delegation expressing my approval of the result achieved and my admiration for their patience and determination in a very arduous and difficult negotiation. And I wish to congratulate the delegations of the other governments for their constructive and courageous action.

The most vital feature of its great accomplishments for peace is the final abolition of competition in naval arms between the greatest naval powers, and the burial of the fears and suspicions which have been the constant product of rival warship construction. It will be recalled that prior to the three-power conference at Geneva in 1927, when France and Italy felt obliged to decline attendance, there was naval competition in all craft except battleships, and there was constant international friction. Consequently, on the failure of that Conference rival naval construction and expansion received even new impulses, and resulted in increased international suspicion and ill will and appropriations by practically every government for the expansion of naval construction. There was a steady drift towards immensely increased navies.

When I undertook this negotiation it was after a critical examination of the experience before and during and after the Geneva Conference, and a determination that the causes which brought about the failure of that Conference could be met provided we had adequate preparation and adequate preliminary negotiation. At that time we realized, and we have realized at all times since, that the particular setting of the continental nations because of the inseparable importance of land armies in their bearing on naval strength, together with the political agreements

that reduction of such arms implied, made a five-power agreement extremely improbable, as the United States could not involve itself in such agreements. The French and Italian Governments have shown the utmost good will in this Conference in an endeavor in the interest of world peace as a whole to support the present solution just as far as they could do so, and they have joined in the present agreement in many of the important provisions.

Now, it is difficult to estimate the precise reductions in warcraft tonnage which have been brought about by the agreement because of the factor of normal replacement and additional tonnage authorized but not yet constructed in the different countries. Nine battleships are to be scrapped of a total of about 230,000 tons, the replacement of 16 or 17 others to be deferred for 6 years. The various navies in the agreement are to reduce some 300,000 to 400,000 tons of other categories in the next few years as they become obsolete, but in some categories some of the powers will need to increase in order to come up to the standards set. The net balance will be a very considerable decrease in the world's actual tonnage as it stands today.

The economic importance of the accomplishment can best be measured in terms of the situation developed during the Geneva Conference. That Conference broke down upon the feeling of the British representatives that is was necessary for them to create or maintain a navy of a total of nearly 1,500,000 tons. Their prewar navy was very much larger than this. The American delegates were not able to agree to this basis as it implied such a very large amount of naval construction in the United States that it was hopeless to expect public support, and it meant a perpetually inferior navy.

The British suggestions at Geneva were approximately this:

1. Maintain the battleships as provided in the Washington Treaty, maintaining the British battle fleet at 606,000 tons, and the American battle fleet at 525,000 tons.

2. Aircraft carriers as in the Washington Treaty at a maximum of 135,000 tons.

3. A cruiser tonnage of about 450,000 tons in 70 cruisers.

4. Although actual figures were little discussed the conversations appear to have indicated a destroyer tonnage of about 225,000 to 250,000 tons, and a submarine tonnage of about 75,000 tons, or a total fleet of nearly 1,500,000 tons on a British basis, or 1,420,000 American basis owing to our inferiority in battleship tonnage through the Washington Arms Treaty.

If this fleet had been adopted as the basis of parity, it would have cost the United States somewhere upon different calculations from $1,400,000 to $1,750,000 for replacements and new construction to attain it with greatly increased maintenance costs.

The present agreement calls for parity of American and British fleets of approximately:

1. A battleship basis to each of us of about 460,000 tons, but no replacements for next 6 years on either side.

2. Aircraft carriers as in Washington Arms Treaty at a maximum of 135,000 tons.

3. A cruiser basis of 339,000 tons if the United States exercises the option of the same types as Great Britain, but, if the United States builds a larger ratio of the large cruisers, our tonnage would be 323,000 tons. It represents a reduction of about 20 ships in the basis of the British cruisers fleet.

4. A destroyer tonnage of 150,000 tons and a submarine tonnage of 52,700 tons each.

That is a total fleet basis of, roughly, about 1,136,000 tons—slightly less if we build the larger cruisers instead of following the British fleet—as compared with about 1,500,000 tons as the British basis at Geneva, showing a reduction of something like 364,000 tons below that basis to the United States and Great Britain and a proportional reduction to Japan. In bringing this about the British scrap four 8-inch gun cruisers and five battleships while we scrap three battleships, thus bringing about a parity in battleships which was not attained under the Washington agreement. The Japanese navy under the proposed agreement will amount to something near 800,000 tons. These results are to be

arrived at by scrapping and by obsolescence and by construction in some categories prior to 1936, when we meet again in a general conference.

The cost to the United States of replacements and new construction during the next 6 years until the further conference will be upon various estimates from $550 million to $650 million as compared to a sum of between $1,400 million and $1,750 million if we attempted to achieve parity on the Geneva basis. And to this latter would need to be added the additional cost of maintenance and operation which would make the saving on the present basis as compared with the Geneva something up to nearly $1 billion in the next 6 years.

These savings are not alone to the United States but to Great Britain and Japan as well. The total savings to the world is perhaps $2,500 million below the Geneva basis—and the world was steadily drifting towards the Geneva basis. This sum, devoted to reproductive enterprise, would contribute an enormous amount to restoring the prosperity of the world.

There are no political undertakings of any kind in the present treaty, except an agreement for the regulation of the conduct of submarines against merchant ships in time of war. The whole agreement is a great step in world peace, and for the first time is an assurance of American parity in naval strength.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and second news conference was held in the State, War, and Navy Building at 4 p.m. on Friday, April 11, 1930. The White House also issued a text of the President's statement about the London Naval Conference (see Item 113).

113

Statement About the London Naval Conference.
April 11, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I am greatly pleased with the final success of the Naval Arms Conference in London and I have today telegraphed the delegation expressing my approval of the result achieved and my admiration

for their patience and determination in an arduous and difficult negotiation. And I wish to congratulate the delegations of the other governments for their constructive and courageous action.

"The most vital feature of its great accomplishments for peace is the final abolition of competition in naval arms between the greatest naval powers and the burial of the fears and suspicions which have been the constant product of rival warship construction. It will be recalled that prior to the three-power conference at Geneva in 1927, when France and Italy felt obliged to decline attendance, there was naval competition in all craft except battleships with constant international friction. Consequently, upon the failure of that Conference the rival expansion received even new impulses and resulted in increased international suspicion and ill will through the world and a steady drift to greatly increased navies.

"When I initiated this negotiation it was after a critical examination of the experience before and after the Geneva Conference and a determination that the causes of that failure could be met with adequate preparation and preliminary negotiation. At that time we realized, and have realized at all times since, that the particular setting of the continental nations, because of the inseparable importance of land armies in their bearing upon naval strength, together with the political agreements that reduction of such arms implied, made a five-power agreement extremely improbable, as the United States could not involve itself in such agreements. The French and Italian Governments have shown the utmost good will in this Conference in an endeavor, in the interest of world peace, to support the present solution just as far as they could do so, and they have joined the present agreement in important provisions.

"It is difficult to estimate the precise reductions in warcraft tonnage which has been brought about by this agreement because of the factor of normal replacement and additional tonnage authorized but not yet constructed. Nine battleships are to be scrapped of a total of about 230,000 tons, the replacement of 16 or 17 others to be deferred for 6 years. The various navies in the agreement are to reduce some 300,000 to

400,000 tons of other categories in the next few years as they become obsolete—but some categories of some of them must be increased in order to come up to the standards set. The net balance will be a very considerable decrease in the world's actual tonnage as it stands today.

"The economic importance of the accomplishment can best be measured in terms of the situation developed at the Geneva Conference. That Conference broke down upon the feeling of the British representatives that it was necessary for them to create or maintain a navy of a total of nearly 1,500,000 tons. Their prewar navy was much larger than this. The American delegates were not able to agree to this basis, as it implied such a huge amount of naval construction in the United States that it was hopeless to expect public support, and it meant a perpetually inferior navy.

"The British suggestions at Geneva were approximately:

1. Maintain the battleships as provided in the Washington Treaty of which the British battle fleet then stood at 606,000 tons, and the American battle fleet of 525,000 tons.

2. Aircraft carriers as in the Washington Treaty at a maximum of 135,000 tons.

3. A cruiser tonnage of about 450,000 tons in 70 cruisers.

4. Although actual figures were little discussed the conversations appear to have indicated a destroyer tonnage of about 225,000 to 250,000 tons, and a submarine tonnage of about 75,000 tons, or a total fleet of nearly 1,500,000 tons on a British basis, or 1,420,000 American basis owing to our inferiority in battleship tonnage through the Washington Arms Treaty.

"If this fleet had been adopted as the basis of parity, it would have cost the United States somewhere, upon different calculations, from $1,400 million to $1,750 million for replacements and new construction to attain it with greatly increased maintenance costs.

"The present agreement calls for parity of American and British fleets of approximately:

1. A battleship basis to each of us of about 460,000 tons, but no replacements for next 6 years on either side.

2. Aircraft carriers as in Washington Arms Treaty at a maximum of 135,000 tons.

3. A cruiser basis of 339,000 tons if the United States exercises the option of the same types as Great Britain, but, if the United States builds a larger ratio of the large cruisers, our tonnage would be 323,000. It represents a reduction of about 20 ships in the basis of the British cruiser fleet.

4. Destroyer tonnage of 150,000 tons and a submarine tonnage of 52,700 tons each.

"That is a total fleet basis of, roughly, about 1,136,000 tons (slightly less if we build the larger cruisers) as compared with about 1,500,000 ton British basis of the Geneva Conference, shows a reduction of about 364,000 tons below that basis to the United States and Great Britain and a proportional reduction to Japan. In bringing this about the British scrap four 8-inch gun cruisers and five battleships, while we scrap three battleships, thus bringing about parity in battleships which was not attained in the Washington agreement. The Japanese Navy under the proposed agreement will amount to something near 800,000 tons. These results are to be arrived at by scrapping, by obsolescence, and by construction in some categories prior to 1936 when a renewed conference is to take place.

"The cost to the United States of replacements and new construction during the next 6 years until the further conference will be (under various estimates) from $550 million to $650 million as compared to a sum, as I have said, of between $1,400 million to $1,750 million to attain parity on the Geneva basis. To this latter would need be added the additional cost of maintenance and operating which would make the saving upon the present basis as compared to the Geneva up to $1 billion in the next 6 years.

"The savings are not alone to the United States but to Great Britain and Japan as well. The total savings to the world is perhaps $2,500 million below the Geneva basis to which the world was steadily drifting. This sum devoted to reproductive enterprise will be a great stimulus to world prosperity.

"There are no political undertakings of any kind in the present treaty except an agreement for the regulation of the conduct of submarines against merchant ships in time of war. The whole agreement is a great step in world peace and an assurance of American parity in naval strength."

114

Message on the Birthday of Thomas Jefferson and Its Celebration on Religious Holy Days. *April 11, 1930*

THE NOTEWORTHY and most unusual coincidence that the religious holy days known as Palm Sunday and Passover both occur this year upon the birthday of Thomas Jefferson makes it indeed appropriate that the anniversary, on April thirteenth, is to be observed educationally and patriotically with special emphasis upon the founding of religious freedom. Jefferson's contribution, together with that of the other fathers of the Republic, to the famous Statute for Religious Freedom and his life-long championship of that principle decisively helped to fix it permanently in the national policy, with results beneficient beyond calculation. It is useful to recall these benefits and to renew their sanctions in the general conscience of mankind.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was sent to Felix M. Warburg, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, 115 Broadway, New York City.

115

Address to the Daughters of the American Revolution.
April 14, 1930

To the Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is a pleasure to take part in welcoming the delegates from all parts of the country of so great a patriotic association as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This society was founded in proud memory of the spirit of this Nation in its first fight for freedom. The enduring courage, the wisdom, and the love of liberty of our forbears who fought in that fight is a most precious heritage. You who trace your lineage back to that gallant group have a right to be proud. On you, by virtue of your lineage, there rest especial privileges and duties. It is your special privilege to tend the flame of humanity and freedom that was lighted in the American Revolution and so to perform that service that the memory of those heroic virtues shall survive in our people. And there rests on you an especial charge and duty that, at whatever sacrifice, that spiritual light of justice and liberty shall continue to guide this people in their relations to all the world. For it is the moral and spiritual inspirations of a nation more than its material progress which will determine its destiny.

As a nation we have grown to a giant strength and power which is so new and vast that we can only vaguely comprehend it. There are showered upon us as a people the blessings of general well-being to a degree which no other nation possesses and that national well-being is more fairly shared among every class of our people than of any other nation. Through the wisdom of our forefathers we have inherited a system of life which yields a larger measure of equality of opportunity—a larger richness of opportunity—than humanity has before discovered. And from this system we have found freedom for ability and character to rise from the humblest condition to leadership, which brings a constant refreshment of the moral and spiritual strength to our Nation. We are content with the fundamental democratic principles of government which we have evolved and under which we live. We are not

blind to its errors and crudities, but we are confident of our ability to cure them. We have no patience with those doctrines that would destroy the most successful human experiment in all history.

Because of our geographical situation, because of our great resources and of the American genius for organization, we have, in a sense that no other country has it, security from attack and harm by other nations. We are not only more free from attack, but our people are more free from the haunting fear of attack than are any other people in the world. Because of these blessings, because of our inherited ideals of humanity and liberty, because of our strength, because of our disinterestedness, because of our freedom from these tormenting fears, there rests upon the United States a moral and spiritual duty to undertake a part in securing the peace of the world. Nor does that duty imply any limitation upon our independence. Quite to the contrary, it can only be fulfilled to its fullest measure by maintaining the fullest independence.

I do not put this duty to you upon a basis of self-interest, although it is inevitable that the failure of civilization in any part of the world at once brings distress within our own doors. I have no occasion to emphasize this duty by pointing out the horrors and degradations of war. Those who really know war never glorify it. I have seen too much of the tragic suffering of men, women, and children, of the black shadows that ever run on the heels of war, to wish to recall those scenes. I hope never to see them again. Because of my abhorrence of war let no one mistake my position however. There is a price which no nation can afford to pay for peace. Yet I know this Nation can help to make war impossible and that it should so help.

It is easy to preach the national duty of helping to preserve peace. It is easier still to engage in invective or vindictive phrase and slogan which stir national selfishness and self-righteousness. And certainly the way of peace lies neither in the rattling of the scabbard nor the abandonment of defense.

These are matters in which you are deeply interested; not in destructive criticism directed to either extreme, of which we have enough, but in development of constructive public opinion—the most powerful

expression of our people. Your cordial resolutions in support of Secretary Kellogg [1] in his efforts which brought about the Kellogg-Briand Pact are evidence of the desire of your society to promote the peace of the world. By that pact with 55 other nations, we solemnly pledged ourselves not only to renounce war but to seek means for pacific settlement of all international differences. We were sincere when we signed that pact. We engaged our national honor when we ratified it. And in sincerity and honor two obligations flow from that covenant.

First, the conceptions of military strength of nations are reduced by that covenant solely to such strength as is required for defense. And second, we must cultivate methodical procedure by which controversies between nations can be settled by pacific means. Certainly until the peace machinery of the world has been developed and tested over long years we must maintain such forces of defense as will at every moment prevent the penetration of a hostile force over our borders. And our security today is well assured by an army and navy whose high tradition of valor and skill is represented in both the command and ranks of today, and we shall maintain it. Adequate defense requires forces relative to other nations but at the same time with no excesses which will create the fear of aggression from us. Such fear will breed animosities, ill will, and a resolution in others to combine to protect themselves, which are the very seeds of war.

All the world needs relief from the burdens of armies and navies, but disarmament cannot be made to contribute to peace unless it is conducted by agreement among nations, for by that method alone can we allay fear and preserve security. One of the deeper causes of friction and ill will in the world has been competition in naval armament. Nothing arouses more fear or lends itself more to the creation of distrust among nations. A proposal on the part of one nation to build more ships of war results in instant fear of inadequate defense, ill will, and suspicion in other nations.

In consonance with the spirit of the Kellogg Pact, we recently made a renewed effort at reduction and limitation of naval arms by agree-

[1] Frank B. Kellogg was Secretary of State from March 4, 1925 to March 27, 1929.

ment. For nearly 10 years our country has pursued a steady endeavor to bring about such agreements. The Washington Arms Conference of 1922, while it was but partially successful in this direction, yet by limiting battleships and aircraft carriers it accomplished much and laid foundations for the future. Competition, however, started at once in the other types of warcraft and an effort was made by conference between the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan at Geneva in 1927 to bring it to a halt.

That Conference failed and competition took renewed and even more dangerous aspects. A year ago we again initiated negotiations and the Conference in London during the past 4 months by patient labor is now assured of success. It has been able to reach a further great and far-reaching settlement, reducing the number of battleships, creating a holiday in their further construction, together with limitations and reductions in the construction of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines during the next 6 years. Under the terms now being finally formulated the Conference has been able to bring about an actual reduction in the armament of the three nations of about 25 percent less than the standards discussed during the Conference which failed at Geneva 3 years ago and a reduction of about 12 percent below present naval programs as rapidly as the present ships become obsolete. But most important of all, it has been able finally to turn the tide of constantly increasing naval arms and to end the poison of suspicion and ill will generated by constant rivalry in construction.

We have been able to create a situation where there is neither inferiority nor superiority in the naval strength of the United States. This is consonant with the pact we have solemnly entered by which we have pledged ourselves to use our arms solely for defense. We are stronger in defense as a result of the Conference. It is an accomplishment that I believe will appeal to the moral and spiritual sense of the American people. Through this agreement we have strengthened the forces of peace. It is an accomplishment that has great material advantages to all its participants, but I prefer to have it judged on the far higher grounds of its contribution to the moral and spiritual welfare of our

people and the world, for in the long run those are the grounds on which we and all the world must depend for progress.

The great road to peace indeed lies in the prevention of war. The construction and maintenance of this road requires just as much interest and devotion as the maintenance of defense. The first principle in prevention of war is to guide our national conduct in justice, consideration, and kindliness to other nations so as to give no justified cause for ill will or suspicion. War arises from a state of fear, a sense of injustice, and an ill will which culminates in uncontrollable national passions. There are ever present in the world the causes of friction. The far flung exchange of citizens and their property throughout the world gives hourly birth to large and small controversies; beyond this our generation has inherited a multitude of conflicting interests from of old. The controversies are of many different types; they require distinctively different methods and agencies of settlement. The practical program of the work of peace is to develop and create appropriate agencies for regular methodical disposal and solution of these controversies so as to assure justice and avoid arousing of national emotions.

All civilized nations have developed great skill and experience in their foreign offices whose will and purpose in this century is to dispose of a multitude of these daily incidents without friction. We have need steadily to expand their machinery and method.

The world has greatly advanced the method of arbitration by scores of treaties; it has by such instances as the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute advanced the method of independent inquiry into fact in cooperation with the parties, and by such instances as the Tacna-Arica controversy, have advanced the method of conciliation. The difficulties in the instance of the Chinese-Russian dispute show the clear need for some method of mobilization of public opinion against the violation of the Kellogg Pact. By international conference on specific questions, such as disarmament, we have advanced the method of cooperation in settlement of old standing dangers.

Through precedent and treaty the world is building every year a larger and larger body of international law and practice. Statesmen over a

generation have realized that with this growth of international law and precedent another method can be contributed to the pacific settlement of a vast number of incidental controversies of justiciable character if the world had an international court to which such cases could be referred for adequate hearing and independent decision based upon law and justice.

Such a court—the World Court—has been established at The Hague with the aid of American jurists. It has been accepted by 90 percent of the civilized people of the Earth. It is established and no other court is practicable. It has demonstrated the highest integrity and capacity, and the continuance of these qualities is assured. It has already settled a great number of controversies. It is only one, but an important one of the six or seven methods of securing pacific settlements, and thus a contribution to the prevention of war. Adherence to that Court by the United States has been earnestly recommended by every one of our Presidents and every one of our Secretaries of State living since its inception. No one can challenge the patriotism of these 10 men, nor the ripe wisdom which is theirs from having borne the actual burden of responsibility for our foreign relations. They have found no entanglement or limitation of the independence of the United States by safeguarded membership in it.

And in all the discussion as to participation of the United States in this Court there are few persons who do not agree as to the desirability and necessity of such a court as one of the additions to our methods of pacific settlements. The contention on this question rests upon the details of special stipulations under which we should join. It is not my purpose to go into these contentions here. I have no doubt they can be solved and that the United States will become a member of the Court.

Mankind has within the past decade given more earnest thought to and made more constructive effort and progress toward the elimination of war than in all previous periods of history. In the broader field of our relation to these many methods to prevent war we have during the past few years participated in an increasing number of international discussions, consultations and conferences, arbitrations, and inquiries—

all of which represent progress in organizing the world for peace. We shall continue to do so where any important purpose is to be accomplished. And in our cooperation to maintain peace there is one broad policy which I wish to emphasize.

Our role in cooperation is different from that of the nations of Europe. That difference rises not only from our geographical setting, but from the nature of the maximum contribution we can render to peace. The nations of Europe, surrounded as they are by dangers and problems of which, we, in the Western Hemisphere, have but little appreciation, and beset by inherited fears, hold to the view that aside from the World Court the pacific settlement of controversies and the maintenance of peace should be backed by potential coercion through pooling of either military or economic strength. We do not question their right to come to such conclusions as they see fit to follow, arising as they do from their terrible experience and their necessities. But the instinct of the vast majority of our people is that our contribution is not to be based upon commitments to use force to maintain peace. This arises both from a feeling that the threat of force conflicts with the purpose of peaceful efforts and from the limitation it might place upon our independent action where we have only indirect interest. We have come to the belief that our contribution can best be made by our good offices and a helpfulness based upon independence from any combination pledged to the use of force. I believe it is clear that the United States can more effectively and wisely work for peace without commitments to use coercion to enforce settlements. Our position was made clear in a statement issued jointly by the Prime Minister of England and myself at the time of his memorable visit of good will to this country, in which we said:

"The part of each of our governments in the promotion of world peace will be different, as one will never consent to become entangled in European diplomacy and the other is resolved to pursue a policy of active cooperation with its European neighbors, but each of our governments will direct its thoughts and influence toward securing and maintaining the peace of the world."

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Within these principles which are in full accord with the traditions we have from our forefathers, we should hold an open mind and engage in advancement of the methods by which the controversies in the world may find pacific settlement and by which we can cooperate in the prevention of war. For the American people want peace in the world, not alone as a matter of material interest to our prosperity and welfare, but because gains to the moral and spiritual forces of the world are made through peace and not through war.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 8:15 p.m. to the 39th Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C.

116

The President's News Conference of *April 15, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. This is a small assembly this morning, and I have small news—in fact, none at all. I will just welcome you back to the new White House.

Q. Congratulations on that, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. You will be more comfortable and so will I.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and third news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, April 15, 1930.

Due to a Christmas eve fire in the executive offices of the White House, prior news conferences had been held in the State, War, and Navy Building.

117

The President's News Conference of *April 18, 1930*

LONDON NAVAL TREATY

THE PRESIDENT. I have nothing for publication today. I thought perhaps there are some details of the London agreement that you might like

to know as background. The text will presumably be over on Tuesday—the full text.

The battleship arrangement for handling the scrapped ships will be actual scrapping. It developed that our three ships will be obsolete in 1931, less than a year from now, whereas the ships of the other countries would not be obsolete until 1934 or 1935, so they have arranged to scrap the whole group. One of each nation I believe is to be demilitarized and used for a training ship.

The aircraft carriers has one detail I have not seen in the press, and that is the 135,000 ton basis of the Washington Arms Treaty and the Japanese ratio to it, likewise the French and Italian ratios, are to include all aircraft carriers. There was either an intentional or unintentional lapse in the Washington Arms Treaty by which aircraft carriers of less than 10,000 tons apparently did not count in the tonnage, and some of the countries have either designed or intend to build some craft of under 10,000 tons, so that they will be all brought in under the limitations of the Washington Arms Treaty no matter what their size.

It is my understanding that the battleship and aircraft carriers paragraph, together with the submarines provision, and the definition of the various categories, which is rather an elaborate definition, will comprise the five-power portion of the treaty. The subsidiary limitations will be covered only by the three powers.

The submarine provision makes a very positive series of provisions for safety of passengers—that putting passengers in small boats unless a ship happens to be close to shore, in smooth waters, and various other definitions of that kind, will not do. There must be positive provisions for passengers' safety under submarine attack.

On the subsidiary tonnage, it is my understanding that the first seven of the cruisers of our new program will be laid down at any time that suits us. The next 3—that is, making up the total of 18—are to be laid down in 1933, 1934, and 1935. Under the provisions for commencing construction, it is open to the judgment of any power as to what they should construct, and all others individual have the right without consultation to build up to those ratios. I say that because there seems to

be some delusion that it is the result of consultation and determination. It is automatic.

Those, I think, are the only points that I have not seen fully covered in the press.

Q. Mr. President, you mean that the French and the Italians will sign the treaty, the one armament treaty, but subscribe only to the parts that relate to battleships? Will that be all in one treaty?

THE PRESIDENT. All in one treaty—battleships, aircraft carriers, submarine paragraphs, and the definition of categories. There are rather elaborate definitions in the treaty of the noncombatant craft which has been necessary, and they are being defined with certain sizes of guns and certain slow speeds, in order to cover such things as Yangtze River activities.

Q. Does that reference about the safety clause mean that some nations are not bound to build the same type as the other nations, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, no. While any nation can determine for itself, it is my understanding, what type it will build beyond the limits of the treaty, every other nation may adopt the same types if she wishes.

Q. Is there any provision made for the destroyers that the Coast Guard took over?

THE PRESIDENT. In the category of definitions, there is a provision covering that type of ship, that have been put to what you might call civilian ships—certain provisions to assure they are noncombatant ships.

And that is all I have.

Q. Mr. President, when would the last of the 18 cruisers be laid down?

THE PRESIDENT. 1933, 1934, and 1935.

Q. Mr. President, will you have any more preliminary conferences before the delegates arrive back in Washington?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think so. We can handle the situation very well. There has been no decision as to when it will be sent to the Senate until the delegation returns.

Q. Mr. President, about those scrapped battleships—you said one of those battleships will be transferred into a transport or training ship?

THE PRESIDENT. Training ship. I don't want to be too positive. There

is some discussion about it. It is not settled, but it is for purely training purposes. They are demilitarized ships. The Japanese have asked to have one of their ships set aside for training purposes. There is no objection to that.

Q. Mr. President, is this all background information?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fourth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, April 18, 1930.

118

Message to the Annual Conventions of the American Newspaper Publishers and the Associated Press. *April 18, 1930*

[Released April 18, 1930. Dated April 4, 1930]

My dear Mr. Robb:

I hope most cordially that the annual conventions of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association will be sources of deep satisfaction to those who attend them. The splendid co-operation of the press in the measures taken to stabilize the economic situation of the country has been of the highest value, and they can most usefully forward this work by continuing to express the justified optimism of American business, industry and agriculture over the outlook for steadily increasing employment and prosperity.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Arthur R. Robb, Managing Editor, Editor and Publisher, 1473 Broadway, New York City]

NOTE: The message was printed in the Editor and Publisher. The conventions of the American Newspaper Publishers and Associated Press were held in New York City during the week of April 20–24, 1930.

119

Remarks to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

April 19, 1930

THE AMERICAN PRESS peculiarly is the interpreter of that delicate force—public opinion. It has great responsibility in domestic questions but it bears a double responsibility when it comes to foreign affairs because in foreign affairs we have no politics, we have no party divisions, and a unity of national action is essential for national accomplishment.

The press, during the past 4 months, has been of great assistance in the solution of problems at the London Conference. In these times the people, especially in the United States, become indirectly, through expression of their views, a part of any great national settlement. For them to be truly guided as to the facts as they develop in such negotiations is of first importance and that the true public reaction thereto shall be interpreted is also a vital responsibility of the press.

Important international negotiations have passed out of the hands of single representatives. The whole Nation must indirectly participate in such conclusions if they are to be binding upon the Nation. In the negotiations we have just seen brought to happy conclusion, we have had, I believe, more unanimous support than ever before in such negotiations.

I shall not on this occasion attempt to answer Mr. Steed's [1] moving request that the United States should ally itself with other powers in enforcing the Kellogg Pact as against those who refuse to participate in pacific settlements. It may be worth mentioning that the general advance commitment to such a policy is practically the establishment of a status quo in the world.

Nor shall I attempt to rehabilitate in Mr. Geraud's [2] mind the stature of European statesmen who, he assures me, have yielded with such pusillanimity to every American request during the past 10 years.

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[1] H. Wickham Steed, former editor of the London Times.

[2] André Geraud of the Echo de Paris.

I do not believe he is entirely fair to the statesmen of Europe who have guided its destinies since the great struggle and brought civilization back to recovery from what at one time appeared almost its destruction. In any event I might mention that in recent times I have not observed the acquiescence with our suggestions which he has implied.

And as to Mr. Ogden's [3] suggestion that the governments dominate the press, I leave it to your own consciences as to whether your policies are dictated from Washington or not.

One of the difficulties of the press, I regret to say, is that our American readers require journalism framed in the terms of combat and attack. It requires long accounts of supposed intrigue, conflict, and violence of personal ambitions. By this nature of accounting the people seldom grasp the fact that our foreign relations are the result of high national aspirations, that the effort of men in responsibility is to maintain higher national understanding and consideration of the rights of other nations in the development of measures of peace. There is above all the daily routine of international relations, a higher and more dominating force. These are the intangibles and even the imponderables of human relations. I may perhaps illustrate.

The United States made a more rapid recovery from the Great War than any other nation in the world. For long years before the war the advance of education, scientific research and invention, and the growing efficiency amongst our people had brought us to the threshold of a great period of expansion of national production and national wealth.

As a result, during this period since the war, the United States has become economically the most powerful in the world. Its citizens spread their trade and finance into every corner of the Earth. During the war the American people demonstrated their ability in the art of war, and with our population and strength we have carried conviction to the entire Earth that we had possibilities of warlike action of a dominating character never hitherto evidenced in the whole of history. During this same period there was a very definite reaction from cooperation in the international field which is interpreted abroad as selfishness and lack

[3] Rollo Ogden of the New York Times.

of high ideals of the American people. Incidentally, in this period there were very considerable appropriations and authorizations for increases in our naval powers.

From all these superficial evidences the world at large had come to the conclusion that a new born imperialism had come out of the West. Whether it took the form of financial imperialism or actual territorial ambitions, that the whole of the world was threatened, out of which it developed dislike, some hate, and a great deal of ill will.

The American Government undertook definite measures for the rehabilitation of confidence, esteem, and true purpose of the American people. The first of these was the Kellogg Pact by which we pledged ourselves never to use war as an instrument of national policy. The second of the great acts was an offer to the world to limit our naval strength to any proportionate figures the other nations of the world would agree to.

We have desired to impress upon the world the fact that the American people are looking inland and not overseas in their ambitions. We had great social, economic, and political systems different from those of all the world, which we were convinced we could develop in the interest of human welfare beyond that ever hitherto comprehended and that it implied (employed) the whole of our activities in expansion of our trade and finance abroad, was a mere incident and not the purpose of world domination.

The building of this better recognition of the setting of the United States is a slow and difficult process. It is not to be done by words but must be accomplished by a mosaic of actions which carry conviction. I am proud to say that I believe we have arrived at success.

The United States today stands with less ill will and higher esteem in the world for its real purposes than at any time in the last decade. And it has not been accomplished by preachments but by action. I have little faith in long addresses devoted to fine phraseology illustrating our moral strength and purpose of leadership and explanation of our self-righteousness, and I—likewise the world has a right to resent them just as we resent that same noise and clatter from other nations. What we

have tried to do was to carry conviction in resolve to adhere to the World Court as to one of the pieces in this mosaic, as a demonstration of our willingness to cooperate with the rest of the world in erecting the machinery of pacific settlement.

These things perhaps lie in the field of intangibles, but in the field of the creation of understanding lies the path of peace. In the reaction which came to the American people against participation in national measures our European colleagues, especially . . . ,[4] failed to recognize one fundamental. During the past 10 years headlines of our press, morning and night, in every European dispatch have conveyed news to the American people of national ambition, of perfidy, combat and contest, all served up in the delectable fashion of sensationalism. I never believed that international relations in Europe revolved upon these pivots. I have known the aspirations, the hopes, and the sincerity of European peoples in their statesmen.

Nevertheless, if European journalists want to know why the American people have failed to respond to what they may consider our national duty, they only have to read their own dispatches and accounts of their own doings. The American people are devoted to peace. The development of our political system can only be accomplished in peace. We want peace not alone in the United States but in the rest of the world. Conviction of that argument requires no higher appeal than sheer materialism, but there is a higher appeal to the American people. We want peace as a moral and spiritual force in the world. We realize that preparedness for peace is as difficult as preparedness for defense. The American people are prepared to cooperate in the maintenance of peace. We do dislike advance commitments to theoretical . . .[5] the ultimate purpose of which may lead to political action which is not at present anticipated.

I wish to assure our European guests that they will find no want of response to appeals for peace in the American mind. The United States intends, and will serve in the maintenance of peace, but just as it is the

[4] The President made direct reference to a country. Evidently, for reasons current at that moment, the name was deleted.

[5] The blank space appears in the transcript.

right of all governments to determine the method by which they give their service, so that determination will rest with the American people.

NOTE: The President spoke informally from notes at a banquet which concluded the annual convention of the American Socity of Newspaper Editors held in Washington, D.C. The text, as printed above, is a summary of his remarks.

120

Message to Haile Selassie I on His Accession to the Imperial Throne of Ethiopia.
April 19, 1930

[Released April 19, 1930. Dated April 18, 1930]

I HAVE received Your Majesty's telegram informing me of your accession to the imperial throne of Ethiopia and I assure you of the satisfaction with which I receive this announcement.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty Haile Selassie the First, King of Kings of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa]

121

Veto of a Coinage Bill Commemorating the Gadsden Purchase.
April 21, 1930

To the House of Representatives:

Herewith is returned, without approval, H.R. 2029, "An Act to Authorize the Coinage of Silver Fifty Cent Pieces in Commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase".

This bill provides that in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the acquisition by the United States of the territory known as the Gadsden Purchase, there shall be coined in the mints of the United States fifty cent pieces to the number of ten thousand, to be of a design fixed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary

of the Treasury. The coins are to be legal tender and are to be issued only upon the request of the Gadsden Purchase Coin Committee, in such numbers and at such times as they shall request.

The matter is not perhaps one of large importance in itself, were it not for the fact of the great number of other similar proposals by the aggregate of which the principles of sound coinage are being jeopardized. Moreover, the multiplicity of these demands have largely destroyed their interest and value for the purposes intended.

During the past ten years fifteen such special coins have been issued, an average of one each eight months an aggregate of over 13,000,000 such coins having been authorized. There are now pending before Congress five other bills for such coinage, and before the Treasury Department several other requests for support to proposals of the same character.

The monetary system of the country is created and exists for certain well-defined and essential purposes. Sound practice demands that it should not be diverted to other uses, if we are best to serve the needs of trade and commerce, satisfy the convenience of the people and protect the integrity of our coins. Experience has demonstrated that the necessities and convenience of the people can best be served and the integrity of our coins can only be protected from counterfeiting by limiting the number of designs with which in the course of time the public can become thoroughly familiar. Indeed, the Congress itself has recognized the soundness of this principle by providing that "No change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub from the same coin".

The growing practice of issuing commemorative coins, incidentally to be sold at a profit and provide funds for projects or celebrations, appears to me to run counter to this principle and by their multiplicity to have become a misuse of our coinage system. These coins do not serve for circulating medium which is the real function of coins. They introduce an element of confusion and lack of uniformity. The danger of counterfeit coins being successfully passed is unquestionably increased

by a multiplicity of designs, with which the public cannot become thoroughly familiar. Furthermore, the very premiums at which these coins are sold stimulate counterfeiting of them.

There are a great many historical events which it is not only highly proper but desirable to commemorate in a suitable way, but the longer use of our coins for this purpose is unsuitable and unwise. This would seem to be clear from the very number of events to be commemorated, and past experience indicates how difficult it is to draw the line and how such a practice, once it is recognized, tends constantly to grow. If this bill is to become law, it is not apparent on what grounds similar measures, no matter how numerous, may be rejected. Yet their enactment in such numbers must bring further confusion to our monetary system. The Government would be glad to assist such celebrations in the creation of appropriate medals which do not have coinage functions.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
April 21, 1930.

NOTE: The House of Representatives sustained the President's veto on April 22, 1930.

122

Message to the Annual Dinner of the Society of the Genesee Honoring Frank E. Gannett. *April 21, 1930*

[Released April 21, 1930. Dated March 27, 1930]

My dear Mr. Wiley:

I am happy to extend cordial greetings to the Society of the Genesee on the occasion of its thirty-first annual dinner and to send my best wishes to your guest of honor Mr. Frank E. Gannett.

The publication of accurate, unbiased, worthwhile news is a public service; for our people rely for information of affairs upon the newspapers. Mr. Gannett has shown a high sense of public responsibility in

the management of his newspapers. I congratulate him upon his many achievements and wish your Society many more such pleasant gatherings.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Louis Wiley, The New York Times, New York City]

NOTE: The Genesee Society, a service organization, was founded by Louis Wiley in 1898.

123

Message to the Annual Convention of the Associated Press. *April 21, 1930*

I WOULD appreciate it greatly if you would extend my greetings to the annual meeting of the Associated Press. It is a great institution which daily renders intellectual service to the American people with that fine impartiality and reliability that have given it high distinction.

It is a marvelous advancement of science that enables you to listen to an address from London by Secretary Stimson. The work of Secretary Stimson and his colleagues at the conference has been carefully and fully transmitted over the wires of the Associated Press day by day for the past four months and thereby the American people have gained an appreciation of the problems which the conference has undertaken to solve and the difficulties they have met and the success that has resulted. Their achievement marks another great step in the maintenance of peace. Only the utmost courage and tenacity of the eminent men comprising all the delegations at London could have brought to so difficult a problem a solution fruitful of so many blessings. The Associated Press and other press representatives have contributed materially, for such negotiation in those times is not alone the work of the delegations. It must be responsive to national instinct and national aspiration. Peace is fundamentally a state of mind and a resolve of will

of the whole people. Therefore the fidelity of the press representatives in reporting the course of the conference has played a large part in its success by giving all of our people an instant and comprehensive knowledge of the facts, and thus enabling the nation itself to share in these negotiations.

I wish to compliment the A.P. on the service it has rendered.

HERBERT HOOVER

[Frank B. Noyes, President, Associated Press, Ritz Carlton Hotel, New York City]

NOTE: The message was read at the annual convention in New York City.

124

Message to the Annual Convention of the United Press Association. *April 21, 1930*

PLEASE present my greetings to the members of the United Press gathered in annual convention and convey to them my appreciation of the valuable service which they hourly perform in distribution of public information. I should like to emphasize the great contribution your service has given for the advancement of good will in our relations with our sister republics to the south. By the enlargement of your news services you have contributed to better understanding not by preachments but by the daily illustration of the wholesome side of our national life. You have stimulated commercial relations with more ample commercial service. It is, therefore, most appropriate that your guest of honor should be His Excellency the President-elect of Colombia who so ably represented his country in Washington, and I would be pleased if you would convey my compliments to him.

HERBERT HOOVER

[Karl Bickel, President, United Press Association, World Building, New York City]

NOTE: Mr. Bickel read the message at a dinner honoring President-elect Enrique Olaya of Colombia. The convention of the United Press Association was held in New York City.

125

Letter to the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee About Budget Deficits.
April 22, 1930

[Released April 22, 1930. Dated April 18, 1930]

My dear Mr. Senator:

I thought you would like to know that a re-examination of our fiscal situation for the next year by the Director of the Budget shows that upon the indicated income of the Government and the expenditures to which the Government is already committed through budget proposals and legislation which has been completed, we are faced with a deficit of some twenty or thirty millions of dollars. This, of course, is not as yet a very material sum, but it is obvious that any further large amounts of expenditure will jeopardize the primary duty of the Government, that is, to hold expenditures within our income.

Something over one hundred and twenty-five acts have been passed by either the Senate or the House or favorably reported by different committees, which would authorize an additional expenditure of three hundred or three hundred fifty million dollars next year. A good many of these proposals are, of course, for comparatively small sums, and some of them are necessary for the functioning of the Government, but I know you will agree with me that there is cause for real alarm in the situation as we can not contemplate any such deficit.

I am writing a similar note to Representative Wood.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The President's letter was addressed to Senator Wesley L. Jones, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. A similar letter was sent to Representative William R. Wood, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

126

The President's News Conference of *April 22, 1930*

London Naval Treaty

THE PRESIDENT. After consultation with the various leaders we have determined to send up the Naval Arms Treaty immediately upon its receipt here in Washington. The treaty will be brought over by the delegation.

Assistant Secretary of War

My other piece of news is the appointment of Mr. Frederick Huff Payne of Massachusetts as Assistant Secretary of War. We will give you a little biography outside to help you out.

Otherwise than that I have nothing.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fifth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, April 22, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued biographical data on Mr. Payne.

127

White House Statement About Public Building Projects. *April 22, 1930*

THERE IS being transmitted to Congress today the first list of public building projects under the enlarged program authorized by the act of March 31, 1930, which extended general authorization for new building construction from $338 million to $568 million, to be spread over about 10 years. These expenditures have been rendered necessary to finally overcome the long delays in provision of quarters for Federal activities during recovery from the war, and are imperative for the more economical carrying on of the Federal agencies.

The sums required for the next fiscal year's expenditure have been included in our estimates of receipts and expenditures which were trans-

mitted by letter to the chairmen of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Appropriations Committee.

About 200 cities and towns are represented in the program. Concerted effort will be made to place contracts for the building contemplated for this year as rapidly as possible. Land is now owned in more than 50 places named and directly the approval of Congress is given for specific location of these buildings, steps will be taken toward acquiring sites in other designated places.

Since the passage of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, Congress has specifically authorized and appropriated for 327 projects. Of this number 117 buildings are either under contract or have been completed. Drawings are now being prepared for 88 buildings, which are expected to be placed under contract during this calendar year. Submission at this time of these additional projects for specific authorization and appropriation will afford employment for many thousands of men engaged in the building trades and allied industries.

128

Letter to the Speaker of the House Transmitting Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for Public Building Projects.

April 22, 1930

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1931, for public building projects authorized by the Act of May 25, 1926, as amended by the Acts of February 24, 1928, and March 31, 1930; for the acquisition of certain properties within the District of Columbia to be used as sites for public buildings, as authorized by the Act approved January 13, 1928, and amended by the Act of March 31, 1930; and for expenses incident to carrying out the public building program, $28,693,540.

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The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reason for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[The Speaker of the House of Representatives]

NOTE: The President's letter and accompanying papers are printed as House Document 358 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

129

Remarks on the Unveiling of the Statue of the Pioneer Woman. *April 22, 1930*

Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens gathered at Ponca City:

It is a pleasure both to address a great audience gathered to do honor to the pioneer women and to support my friend, the Secretary of War, who, to your and my misfortune, cannot yet leave his room from recent illness, from which happily he is on the road to recovery.

There are few men of the West of my generation who did not know the pioneer woman in his own mother, and who does not rejoice to know that her part in building that great civilization is to have such beautiful recognition. It was those women who carried the refinement, the moral character, and spiritual force into the West. Not only they bore great burdens of daily toil and the rearing of families, but they were intent that their children should have a chance, that the doors of opportunity should be open to them. It was their insistence which made the schools and the churches.

But it is my duty to introduce a product of the pioneer woman of Oklahoma who has risen high in the councils of the Nation—and high in the esteem of the whole country—the Secretary of War, Patrick J. Hurley.

NOTE: The President spoke from his office in the White House via radio to the unveiling ceremonies at Ponca City, Okla. Following the President's introduction, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley spoke from a study in his home in Washington, D.C.

The statue of the Pioneer Woman, conceived and executed by Bryant Baker, was erected by E. W. Marland to commemorate the fortitude and courage of the frontier woman.

130

Statement on Street and Highway Traffic Safety. *April 23, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT said:

"We are confronted with a great and increasingly serious problem in our street and highway traffic. The accident rate has mounted steadily despite the measures adopted as the result of previous conferences. Without those efforts the situation would be worse but the steadily increasing congestion of traffic has outrun all measures of safety.

"This is entirely a matter within the responsibility of State and local authorities. The Federal Government has lent its facilities and assistance by calling the National Conferences on Street and Highway Safety with view to securing a spread of information and coordination in activities.

"The Governors of all the States and mayors of the principal cities and towns have accepted my invitation to send official delegations to a third National Conference [1] to be held in Washington, May 27, 28, and 29th. There will also be representation of national associations and groups specially interested in traffic matters.

"It is an encouraging fact that the representatives of the national associations of motor manufacturers, motor car users, businessmen, safety associations, and others concerned with various phases of motor traffic have pledged their efforts in support of the Conference and in

[1] As Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover helped organize and chaired the first two conferences which met in 1924 and 1926.

aiding the State and local authorities in dealing with these problems which are of such far-reaching humanitarian and economic importance."

NOTE: The White House released the statement following the President's meeting with the heads of a number of national associations concerned with the street and highway traffic safety problem. The discussion centered on the role these organizations could take in the Third National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

On the same day, the White House released the following list of those attending the meeting with the President:

ROBERT P. LAMONT, Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the Conference on Street and Highway Safety
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, president, Chamber of Commerce of the United States
ALVAN MACAULEY, president, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce
THOMAS P. HENRY, president, American Automobile Association
R. H. AISHTON, president, American Railway Association
JAMES P. BARNES, American Electric Railway Association
W. W. CLOUD, president, National Association of Taxicab Owners
C. E. PETTIBONE, president, National Safety Council
J. M. EATON, American Mutual Alliance
A. W. WHITNEY, National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters
A. V. HALL, Motor and Equipment Association
WILLIAM E. METZGER, CHARLES GORDON, JULIUS H. PARMELEE, A. B. BARBER, JOHN C. LONG, A. W. KOCHLER — members of the Conference Executive Committee

131

Message Congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Markham on Their 78th Birthday.

April 23, 1930

I AM GLAD to learn that you and Mrs. Markham are celebrating your seventy-eighth birthday together today, and I hope that through many

more years you may enjoy the happiness which you have so freely given to others.

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Edwin Markham, 92 Waters Avenue, Staten Island, New York]

NOTE: The message was sent in conjunction with the celebration of Markham Day by the poet's neighbors on Staten Island.

Edwin Markham was a poet, best known for his "Man With the Hoe."

132

The President's News Conference of *April 25, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't anything for publication at the moment.

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

I have a question about the rivers and harbors bill that I would like to speak to you about—for your own information, though. There has been no river and harbor bill for 3 or 4 years. There are a number of very important projects that need to be taken care of. A considerable portion of the bill relates to urgent matters of importance, and in all rivers and harbors bills things fall into about three groups: First are the very urgent and necessary things; second are things that are necessary but are not so urgent; and the third are groups of projects that unquestionably will come into necessity in time. The effort usually made in river and harbor legislation is to keep the third group—the long distance ones—out, but there are some of those in this bill. One of them is the Erie Canal.

There will be a great deal of opposition in the Senate to taking over the Erie Canal, for many reasons. There is some objection to it from New York State. Many of the Senators from the Midwest think that it is likely to be used for opposition to the development of the St. Lawrence waterway, et cetera. But there is this general phase of the whole ques-

tion. We have placed in the budget a certain estimate for expenditures on rivers and harbors next year—I think it is either 55 or 60 millions, I have forgotten which—and we would not propose in the next fiscal year to increase those appropriations, no matter what bills may be passed by Congress. It might be necessary to slacken down on some current work at some point in order to take up some of the more urgent projects, but in any event passage of the river and harbor bill will not increase the expenditure during the next fiscal year. The committee, in fact, is in entire agreement that there should be no increase in appropriations; that, these amounts already authorized, they do not amount to a compulsion as to construction.

I am not prepared to say what proportion of the 110 millions will be applied in this bill to the first group, although I am having an investigation made on the subject.

In any event, the rivers and harbors bill, as I have said, amounts to an authorization for projects of variable urgency, and in the present method of handling those projects there is very seldom anything in them of futile character, because no project can go in the bills unless they have been recommended by the Army Engineers. So that all the projects included will be projects which have been favorably reported upon by the Engineers as being an ultimately necessary public improvement. So that this bill cannot be regarded as a "pork" bill of the type that we used to have 20 or 30 years ago before the Engineers were interposed in the determination of projects.

You will notice, as I have said, on the other hand there are items in which there is no great urgency, and how long they can be deferred I haven't any idea at the present time.

The main point I wish to make is that it does not mean any increase in appropriations or expenditures in the next fiscal year.

Q. That is in the fiscal year 1931, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. 1931; and it is agreed by the committee that there will be no appropriations urged by the committee for the next fiscal year in respect to any of the projects, although we may—by slowing down

some other projects—we may be able to take on some of the urgent questions.

That is all.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and sixth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, April 25, 1930.

133

Address to the Gridiron Club.
April 26, 1930

Gentlemen of the Gridiron Club and its guests:

When the invitation was extended to me by the committee of the Gridiron Club, one of its members stated that the club intended to make a strong effort to shorten and sharpen its program. There was then silence. Feeling that something was required to restore the conversation and not being entirely insensible to such subtle approach, I responded with an assurance that I would do my part in taciturnity. Of course, my share of taciturnity is one of those unequal divisions of time somewhat comparable with that sausage made of half horse and half rabbit by mixing one rabbit and one horse.

It does not require a woman's intuition to know what subjects will be examined on these occasions. The microscopes of hyperbole, satire, ridicule—and occasionally some real humor are bound to be applied to current subjects in government. Through these lenses the minor flaws of public events will be enormously amplified and the small segments of great problems will be lifted out of all proportion to their relative importance. One's taste for Roquefort cheese can be permanently destroyed by a microscope. And a cheese mite amplified a few thousand times is one of the most sensational and terrifying beasts exhibited to man. And so it is with the amplifications tonight. You have seen a chamber of horrors through these amplifying and distorting lenses—prohibition, tariff, unemployment, Congress, and what not.

And I do not on this occasion propose to endeavor either to soothe your terrors or to lead you back to a world of proportions and realities from this playhouse of fantasy and imagination. Universally the emotions and horrors of the night have a way of dissipating with the sunrise. In a larger sense many of the somber problems of public life have a way of curing themselves under the glorious initiative of our people in far better fashion than either the Government or the Gridiron Club solves them.

Years ago the railways were so tainted with sin that they became national campaign cries throughout the land. To be against the railways was the final test of morals in political life. The scientist, however, brought onto our highways the gas engine, the automobile, the truck, and onto our waterways the diesel tug, and as a result the Government regulation of the railways as a means for holding down rates has been turned into a device for holding them up so the railways can live. They have become tainted with poverty and, therefore, with respectability.

It is scarcely 5 years since the anthracite coal industry was, in the view of many people, so infected with the sin of monopoly that it demanded instant Federal action. In the meantime the scientists have found so many substitutes for anthracite that the industry is now struggling for existence. Today, it is possible to burn anthracite in one's grate without any feeling of participation in wickedness.

Today the primary evil is electrical power. We must all agree that especially the electrical current developed from water has become mortally sinful. That sort of electricity is supposed to come like manna from heaven and consequently can be produced and distributed free. And yet the busy scientist and engineer have steadily discovered methods by which power can be made more cheaply from fuel than by water. They have gotten so far on this line that today probably 80 percent of the waterpower in the country has no possible economic value at all and has been permanently returned to the lovers of scenery.

But do not derive from this that I am opposed to Federal regulation of interstate monopolies. I am strongly of the belief that during the period when the scientist must labor in his laboratory inventing relief the

Government must have restraint against excessive sin. I am merely saying that science and initiative of our people cure many national headaches.

For instance, not long ago it was demanded that the miseries of unemployment from speculative crashes should be cured by Government doles or unemployment insurance, yet today we see them being cured before our eyes by voluntary cooperation of industry with the Government in maintaining wages against reduction, and the intensification of construction work. Thereby, we have inaugurated one of the greatest economic experiments in history on a basis of nationwide cooperation, not of charity.

You have, through the talent of John Philip Sousa, produced one of those beautiful incidents which revive recollections of long ago and a stirring of the heart in deeds of great valor.

Mr. Sousa, in the dedication of his new march, has recalled an incident of 1900 when the American marines participated in the relief of Tientsin, China. I and my family were among the besieged. Here for weeks some 900 sailors and soldiers of 11 nationalities, assisted by some 300 civilians—one-quarter American—had fought desperately behind barricades and in trenches against the onslaught of hordes of literally tens of thousands of fanatical Chinese equipped with modern arms, in a desperate attempt to protect their women and children against a fate too awful to contemplate. There were no pacifists in that settlement.

Under continuous artillery bombardment and a rain of riflefire night and day for weeks, the defenders had been brought to the point of exhaustion. Cut off from communication with the world, our lookouts hourly scanned the horizon of the flat plains about us in hope that we were not forgotten and that relief would come. The epic of Lucknow contains no greater drama than did Tientsin and Peking.

One morning firing on the settlement suddenly ceased and was quickly replaced by vast cannonading from beyond the horizon to the west. We rose from profound depression and discouragement to high elation in the knowledge that some foreign army had drawn the enemy from us. In a few hours a long skirmish line marked by the dust and

smoke gradually concentrated into a column marching toward the settlement. As it neared the town it emerged as American marines and Welsh fusileers. The might of America 10,000 miles away had reached out for the lives of its nationals. As the column came into hearing distance, their fragmentary band called us to rescue and safety to the precious strains of "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

In connection with our foreign relations, on a recent occasion where, as President of the United States, I was a guest, two eminent foreign journalists spoke upon the delinquencies of our foreign policies and the shortcomings of some of our American statesmen.

I wish to take this occasion to express the hope that American journalists who may happen to speak upon occasions where chief executives of foreign countries are guests will neither attack the policies of those nations nor make reflections upon eminent men of those countries. It is well to remember that the office of chief executive is in part a symbol of the nation and that leaders in a nation may differ in their own house but they have instant solidarity in the presence of foreign attack.

That occasion, however, gave rise in my mind to a thought which, it seems to me, is worthy of elaboration, that is, the higher purpose of our immediate foreign policies. During the Great War the United States demonstrated not only our colossal reserve of military strength, but also an ability quickly to organize it and the valor to use it.

The disturbed condition of the world has made it necessary to increase our military strength beyond the peace basis which we maintained before the war, both in naval and land arms.

We made a more rapid recovery from the vast losses of the Great War than any other nation in the world. For long years before the war the advance of education, science, research, invention, and efficiency amongst our people had brought us to the threshold of a period of expansion in national productivity and national wealth. As a result our citizens have spread their trade and finance into every corner of the Earth. Furthermore, a certain natural pride in national accomplishment has been interpreted as national arrogance.

As a result of these forces, a large part of the world had come to believe that they were in the presence of the birth of a new imperial power intent upon dominating the destinies and freedom of other peoples. Such a conclusion would be the logical deduction from 2,000 years of European history, where exploitation of other people has been the invariable outcome of ability to do so. But it was an utter misconception of America.

We know there is neither financial, territorial, nor military imperialism in the American heart. We know that such ideas are anathema to the American mind, and no man could be elected a county commissioner on such a platform. We know, in fact, that we have opened the door of a new social and economic system by which within our own borders we shall create our own conquest of poverty without seeking to exploit other nations.

But, rightly or wrongly, there sprung from the spread of these ideas abroad the most dangerous of all international currents—fear. There began to pervade the world a jealousy, a suspicion, and an ill will toward the United States such as never before existed in peace history. Therefore, it became the first duty of the American officials responsible for the foreign policies of the Government to realign this sentiment and this public opinion in the world back to the true actualities of American aspirations. Such a course was essential not only to the promotion of general peace but to the prevention of those thousand frictions which lead to national embarassment and to restriction of national expansion, even though they do not extend to the dangerous ground of war.

We were faced with the great intangible of human relations—that is, human fear and human emotion. The undertaking to revise world misunderstanding could not be founded upon words or preachments, it must be founded upon action. It must comprise itself of the building of a mosaic of deeds which creates a vivid picture of the United States in its true setting to people abroad.

If you will review the recent incidents in our foreign relations, I hope you will realize that a series of actions has been part of a pattern consciously and progressively directed to this high end.

I need only list a few of the already familiar actions to have you realize how they arrange themselves as such a picture. The signing of the Kellogg Pact, the Conference on naval arms, by both of which we disprove military ambitions; my journey to South America, our avoidance of military intervention in Latin American countries; our redeclaration against use of pressures to collect business debts in foreign countries; our immediate and friendly assistance to the Mexican Government in quelling military revolt; the settlement of Tacna-Arica; the establishment of air transportation and more effective merchant marine connection with Latin America; the entertainment as national guests of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President-elect of Mexico; our willingness to settle controversies by pacific means including the proposal to join the World Court; the enlistment of our great institutions to undertake systematic intellectual exchanges; the official representation of the United States at a hundred world conferences upon scientific and welfare advancement—these acts have all been designed to impress the fact that the United States is aiming for progress by the creation of good will and human advancement and not by exploitation.

Through all this we have, I believe, created a new atmosphere of confidence in our willingness to properly cooperate in solution of world problems. At the same time we have not hesitated to emphasize the fact that the United States will not involve itself in any political agreement which commits it to the use of coercion upon other nations. In our position of transcendent power the very association in military and other coercive measures would dim the picture of our pacific intentions. We have emphasized the American position of independence clear and clean. The United States, devoted to peace, will make its own political policies.

The building of this better recognition of the true aspirations of the American people is a slow and difficult task. I repeat it is not to be done by words and preachments. It must, as I have said, be accomplished by creating a deliberate mosaic of constant action which carries conviction. I am proud to say that we have already arrived at a great

measure of success. The United States stands in higher esteem and less ill will in the world than at any time in the last decade.

These are actions, policies, and purposes high above the detail of daily foreign relations. Yet they are the foundation of real peace and progress in the world, security and progress at home.

NOTE: The President spoke at a dinner meeting held in the Willard Hotel.

The Gridiron Club, an organization of Washington newsmen, met semiannually for a dinner and satirical review of current political events.

Remarks at the dinners were off-the-record, but Mr. Hoover's remarks, as printed above, were later made public.

134

Message to the National Boys' Week Committee. *April 26, 1930*

[Released April 26, 1930. Dated April 23, 1930]

My dear Mr. Head:

I wish you every success in your program for National Boys' Week. With their sisters, the boys hold in their hands the most precious hopes of the future of our country. Their health, their education and their high ideals will determine the quality of American civilization a generation hence. Theirs is a noble heritage and I have every faith that they will add to its priceless worth.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Walter W. Head, Chairman, National Boys' Week Committee, Room 820, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois]

NOTE: The message was made public in conjunction with the beginning of National Boys' Week sponsored by the Rotary International.

135

Special Message to the Congress Urging Enactment of Recommendations for Criminal Law Enforcement.
April 28, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

In my messages of June 6th and December 3rd, 1929, I placed before Congress the urgency of certain improvements necessary to effective criminal law enforcement. Substantial progress has been made upon some of the measures proposed, yet we are nearing the end of the present session, and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of action upon all these recommendations before adjournment.

The most important recommendations made by me were five in number:

1. There should be a transfer of the functions of detection and prosecution of prohibition cases from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, and thus an ending of divided responsibility and effort. An Act providing for this transfer was passed by the House of Representatives and has now been reported to the Senate by its Judiciary Committee.

2. There must be relief afforded from congestion in the courts. While this congestion is evidenced by the dockets in many courts, its full implications are not shown by them. The so-called Bargain Days, when light fines are imposed as the result of pleas of guilty, clear the docket but the result distinctly undermines respect for law. No conclusion appears to have been reached as to the method of accomplishing this either by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate or by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

3. There must be extension of federal prisons with more adequate parole system and other modern treatment of prisoners. We have already 11,985 prisoners in federal establishments built for 6,946. The number of federal prisoners in federal and state institutions increased 6,277 in the nine months from June 30, 1929, to April 1, 1930. The Attorney General has stated that we cannot hope to enforce the laws unless

we can have some point of reception for convicted persons. The overcrowding of the prisons themselves is inhumane and accentuates criminal tendencies. Bills providing for this relief were passed by the House and are now, I understand, in course of being reported to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee.

4. We are in need of vigorous reorganization of the Border Patrol in order to consolidate various agencies so as effectually to prevent illegal entry of both aliens and goods. Proposals to bring about such reorganization are before the Committees of Congress.

5. The District of Columbia is without an adequate prohibition enforcement law. A bill for that purpose has been introduced and hearings have been held before the Senate District Committee. It should contain the safeguards recommended by the Attorney General.

We have within the limits of existing legislation improved the personnel and greatly increased the efficiency of the existing federal machinery in criminal law enforcement during the past year. The above reforms are necessary, however, if I am to perform the high duty which falls upon the Executive of enforcement of the federal laws.

While a considerable part of this condition arises from the laws relating to intoxicating liquors, yet the laws relating to narcotics, automobile thefts, etc., which have been enacted by the Congress during recent years, also contribute to create the present conditions. This is well indicated by the fact that less than one third of federal prisoners are due to prohibition.

Our obedience to law, our law enforcement and judicial organization, our judicial procedure, our care and methods of handling prisoners, in relation to not only federal government but also to the state and municipal governments, are far from the standards that must be secured. These proposals, while they do not comprehend the whole which remains to be done in the nation, are a step toward lifting the federal standards which must have a general beneficial influence.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
April 28, 1930.

136

Message to the Congress Recommending Payment of a Claim Presented by the Polish Government. *April 28, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Acting Secretary of State in regard to a claim presented by the Polish Government for the reimbursement of certain expenditures incurred by the community authorities of Rzeczyczany, Poland, to which place an insane alien was erroneously deported. The conclusion reached by the Acting Secretary of State has my approval and I recommend that the Congress authorize an appropriation of $152.35 to be paid to the Polish Government.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
April 28, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as House Document 137 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

137

The President's News Conference of *April 29, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. We have expedited the public works program or authorized program by some 12 million over and above the annual expenditure. The amount appeared in the last deficiency bill. Altogether the Government is meeting the situation one way or another by increasing its program for construction by somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 to 125 million. But a considerable part of the—of these activities is through expanding employment.

That is all I have.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and seventh news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, April 29, 1930.

138

Message to the Congress Recommending Payment of a Claim Presented by a Chinese Citizen.
April 30, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report of the Acting Secretary of State requesting the submission to the Congress of a claim against the Navy Department submitted through the American consul at Nanking in behalf of Li Ying-ting, a citizen of China, for the deaths of four members of the claimant's family resulting from a collision between the claimant's junk and the United States naval vessel *Hart* on the Yangtze River on July 3, 1925.

I recommend that, as an act of grace and without reference to the question of the legal liability of the United States, an appropriation of $1,500 United States currency be authorized to effect settlement of this claim, in accordance with the recommendations of the Acting Secretary of the Navy and the Acting Secretary of State.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
April 30, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as Senate Document 139 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

139

Message to the Congress Recommending Payment of a Claim Presented by the Government of Denmark.
April 30, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in relation to a claim presented by the Government of Denmark for the payment of

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compensation to the owners of the Danish motor ship *Indien* for damages sustained as a result of a collision with the U.S. Coast Guard cutter *Shawnee* at San Francisco on April 5, 1925, and I recommend that an appropriation be authorized to effect a settlement of this claim in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of State.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
April 30, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as Senate Document 140 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

140

Letter to the Speaker of the House Transmitting Proposed Legislation for Veterans' Bureau Appropriations. *April 30, 1930*

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of proposed legislation to reappropriate $3,500,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau, 1930, and prior years," and $800,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, 1930," and to make the sum of these amounts available for the purposes of the appropriation "Military and naval compensation, Veterans' Bureau, 1930, and prior years."

The details of this proposed legislation, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
April 30, 1930.

[The Speaker of the House of Representatives]

NOTE: The letter and accompanying papers are printed as House Document 376 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

141

Exchange of Messages With President Arosemena on the Inauguration of Radiotelegraphic Service Between Panama and the United States.

May 1, 1930

I HAVE received with particular pleasure Your Excellency's telegram, sent as the first message by the service being inaugurated today between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America by the Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, whereby you convey cordial greetings in the name of the Government and people of Panama to the Government and people of the United States.

In requesting you, Mr. President, to receive from the Government and people of the United States the assurances of their admiration and friendship for the people and Government of Panama, I desire to express the hope that this further contribution to the numerous ties so fortunately uniting our two countries may prove to be of mutual and continued value and service.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Florencio Harmodio Arosemena, President of Panama, Panama]

NOTE: President Arosemena's message follows:

The Tropical Radiotelegraph Company which, on this day, inaugurates the service between Panama and the United States of America, has asked me to be the sender of the first message going over its waves and it affords me extreme pleasure to address Your Excellency and transmit to you, in the name of the Government and people of Panama, to the Government and people of the United States, the most cordial greetings on this day when, thanks to the efforts of an American concern, the peoples are brought closer together whose destinies are now commended to the patriotism of Your Excellency and mine, and whose mental and physical rapprochement, ever becoming more active and sincere, will

be fruitful in actual benefits to both nations in particular and to Pan Americanism in general.

Please accept my sincere wishes for Your Excellency's personal welfare.

PRESIDENT AROSEMENA

[President Hoover, Washington]

142

Letter to the Speaker of the House Transmitting a Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for Enforcement of Prohibition and Other Laws.

May 1, 1930

Sirs:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1931, in the sum of $250,000, to continue during the fiscal year 1931 the inquiry into the problem of the enforcement of the prohibition laws of the United States, together with the enforcement of other laws.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith.

Respectfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
May 1, 1930.

[The Speaker of the House of Representatives]

NOTE: The letter and accompanying papers are printed as House Document 386 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

143

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament.
May 1, 1930

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval armament, signed at London on April 22, 1930, by the plenipotentiaries of the President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, to the ratification of which I ask the advice and consent of the Senate.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
Washington, May 1, 1930.

144

Address to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
May 1, 1930

Gentlemen of the United States Chamber of Commerce:

We have been passing through one of those great economic storms which periodically bring hardship and suffering upon our people. While the crash only took place 6 months ago, I am convinced we have now passed the worst and with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover. There is one certainty in the future of a people of the resources, intelligence, and character of the people of the United States—that is prosperity.

On the occasion of this great storm we have for the first time attempted a great economic experiment, possibly one of the greatest of our history. By cooperation between Government officials and the entire com-

munity, business, railways, public utilities, agriculture, labor, the press, our financial institutions and public authorities, we have undertaken to stabilize economic forces; to mitigate the effects of the crash and to shorten its destructive period. I believe I can say with assurance that our joint undertaking has succeeded to a remarkable degree, and that it furnishes a basis of great tribute to our people for unity of action in time of national emergency. To those many business leaders present here I know that I express the gratitude of our countrymen.

It is unfortunate, in a sense, that any useful discussion of the problems behind and before us has to be expressed wholly in the cold language of economics, for I realize as keenly as anyone can that individually they are not problems in science but are the most human questions in the world. They involve the immediate fears of men and women for their daily bread, the well-being of their children, the security of their homes. They are intensely personal questions fraught with living significance to everything they hold dear. The officers of a ship in heavy seas have as deep a consciousness of the human values involved in the passengers and crew whose lives are in their keeping, but they can best serve them by taking counsel of their charts, compass, and barometer, and by devotion to navigation and the boilers. In like manner, the individual welfare can best be served by us if we devote ourselves to the amelioration of destructive forces for thereby we serve millions of our people.

All slumps are the inexorable consequences of the destructive forces of booms. If we inquire into the primary cause of the great boom on the stock exchanges last year we find it rests mainly upon certain forces inherent in human mind. When our Nation has traveled on the high road to prosperity for a considerable term of years, the natural optimism of our people brings into being a spirit of undue speculation against the future. These vast contagions of speculative emotion have hitherto throughout all history proved themselves uncontrollable by any device that the economist, the businessman, or the Government has been able to suggest. The effect of them is to divert capital and energy from healthy enterprise—the only real source of prosperity—to stimulate

waste, extravagance, and unsound enterprise, with the inevitable collapse in panic.

Out of the great crashes hitherto there has always come a long train of destructive forces. A vast number of innocent people are directly involved in losses. Optimism swings to deepest pessimism; fear of the future chokes initiative and enterprise; monetary stringencies, security and commodity panics in our exchanges, bankruptcies and other losses all contribute to stifle consumption, decrease production, and finally express themselves in unemployment, decreased wages, strikes, lockouts, and a long period of stagnation. Many have looked upon all this rise and fall as a disease which must run its course and for which nothing could be done either in prevention, or to speed recovery, or to relieve the hardship which wreaks itself especially upon workers, farmers, and smaller business people. I do not accept the fatalistic view that the discovery of the means to restrain destructive speculation is beyond the genius of the American people.

Our immediate problem, however, has been the necessity to mitigate the effect of the recent crash, and to get back onto the road of prosperity as quickly as possible. This is the first time an effort has been made by the united community to this end. The success of this effort is of paramount importance, not only for our immediate needs but the possibilities it opens for the future. The intensity of the speculative boom on this occasion was, in my view, as great as or greater than any of our major manias before. The intensity of the slump has been greatly diminished by the efforts that have been made.

We—and as we, I speak of many men and many institutions—have followed several major lines of action. Our program was one of deliberate purpose to do everything possible to uphold general confidence which lies at the root of maintained initiative and enterprise; to check monetary, security, and commodity panics in our exchanges; to assure an abundance of capital at decreasing rates of interest so as to enable the resumption of business; to accelerate construction work so as to absorb as many employees as possible from industries hit by decreased demand; to hold up the level of wages by voluntary agreement and thus main-

tain the living standards of the vast majority who remain in employment; to avoid accelerating the depression by the hardship and disarrangement of strikes and lockouts; and by upholding consuming power of the wage earners to in turn support agriculture.

We may well inquire into our progress thus far. We have succeeded in maintaining confidence and courage. We have avoided monetary panic and credit stringency. Those dangers are behind us. From the moment of the crash, interest rates have steadily decreased and capital has become steadily more abundant. Our investment markets have absorbed over 2 billions of new securities since the crash. There has been no significant bank or industrial failure. That danger, too, is safely behind us.

The acceleration of construction programs has been successful beyond our hopes. The great utilities, the railways, and the large manufacturers have responded courageously. The Federal Government has not only expedited its current works but Congress has authorized further expenditures. The Governors, mayors, and other authorities have everywhere been doing their full part. The result has been the placing of contracts of this character to the value of about $500 million during the first 4 months of 1930, or nearly three times the amount brought into being in the corresponding 4 months of the last great depression of 8 years ago. All of which contributes not only to direct employment but also a long train of jobs in the material and transportation industries. We are suffering from a decrease in residential construction, but despite this we have reason to believe that the total construction will still further expand, and we should during 1930 witness a larger gross volume of improvement work than normal.

For the first time in the history of great slumps we have had no substantial reductions in wages and we have had no strikes or lockouts which were in any way connected with this situation.

The accelerated construction has naturally not been able to absorb all the unemployment brought by the injuries of the boom and crash. Unfortunately we have no adequate statistics upon the volume of unemployment. The maximum point of depression was about the first

of the year, when, severe as the shock was, the unemployment was much less proportionately than in our two last major depressions. A telegraphic canvass of the Governors and mayors who are cooperating so ably with us in organizing public works brings with one exception the unanimous response of continuously decreasing unemployment each month and the assurance of further decreases again in May.

All these widespread activities of our businessmen and our institutions offer sharp contrast with the activities of previous major crashes and our experiences from them. As a consequence, we have attained a stage of recovery within this short period greater than that attained during a whole year or more following previous equally great storms.

While we are today chiefly concerned with continuing the measures we have in process for relief from this storm, and in which we must have no relaxation, we must not neglect the lessons we have had from it, and we must consider the measures which we can undertake both for prevention of such storms and for relief from them. Economic health, like human health, requires prevention of infection as well as cure of it.

I take it that the outstanding problem and the ideal of our economic system is to secure freedom of initiative and to preserve stability in the economic structure in order that the door of opportunity and equality of opportunity may be held open to all our citizens; that every businessman shall go about his affairs with confidence in the future; that it shall give assurance to our people of a job for everyone who wishes to work; that it shall, by steady improvement through research and invention, advance standards of living to the whole of our people. That will constitute the conquest of poverty, which is the great human aspiration of our economic life.

And these economic storms are the most serious interruptions to this progress which we have to face. Some of you will recollect that following the great boom and slump of 8 years ago, as Secretary of Commerce, I initiated a series of conferences and investigations by representative men into the experiences of that occasion and to make

therefrom recommendations for the future. It is worth a moment to examine our conclusions at that time as tested in this present crisis.

The first of the conclusions at that time was that our credit machinery should be strengthened to stand the shock of crash; that the adjustment of interest rates through the Federal Reserve System should retard destructive speculation and support enterprise during the depression.

Our credit machinery has proved itself able to stand shock in the commercial field through the Federal Reserve System, in the industrial field through the bond market and the investment houses, in the farm-mortgage field to some extent through the Farm Loan System; and in the installment-buying field through the organization of powerful finance corporations.

But if we examine the strains during the past 6 months we shall find one area of credit which is most inadequately organized and which almost ceased to function under the present stress. This is the provision of a steady flow of capital to the homebuilder.

From a social point of view this is one of the most vital segments of credit and should be placed in such a definitely mobilized and organized form as would assure its continuous and stable flow. The ownership of homes, the improvement of residential conditions to our people, is the first anchor in social stability and social progress. Here is the greatest field for expanded organization of capital and at the same time stimulation to increased standards of living and social service that lies open to our great loan institutions.

The result of the inability to freely secure capital has been a great diminution in home construction and a large segment of unemployment which could have been avoided had there been a more systematic capital supply organized with the adequacy and efficiency of the other segments of finance. We need right now an especial effort of our loan institutions in all parts of the country to increase the capital available for this purpose as a part of the remedy of the present situation.

There can be no doubt of the service of the Federal Reserve System in not only withstanding the shock but also in promoting the supply

of capital after the collapse. We have, however, a new experience in the effect of discount rates and other actions of the system in attempts to retard speculation. The system and the banks managed throughout the whole of the speculative period to maintain interest rates on money for commercial use at 5 to 6 percent per annum, and by their efforts they segregated the use of capital for speculation in such fashion that the rates upon such capital ran up to 18 percent per annum. But even these high rates on speculative capital offered little real retardation to the speculative mania of the country. They served, in fact, to attract capital from productive enterprise, and this was one of the secondary factors in producing the crash itself. The alternative, however, of lifting commercial rates still higher in order to check speculation by checking business is also debatable. The whole bearing of interest rates upon speculation and stable production requires exhaustive consideration in view of these new experiences.

One of the subsidiary proposals in our examination 7 years ago, directed to increase stability, was that improved statistical services should be created which would indicate the approach of undue speculation and thereby give advance storm warnings to the business world and the country. Great improvements were made in the statistical services, and by reading the signals thousands of businessmen avoided the maelstrom of speculation and our major industries came through strong and unimpaired—though the people generally did not grasp these warnings, or this crisis would not have happened. We should have even more accurate services in the future and a wider understanding of their use. We need, particularly, a knowledge of employment at all times, if we are intelligently to plan a proper functioning of our economic system. I have interested myself in seeing that the census we are taking today makes for the first time a real determination of unemployment. I have hopes that upon this foundation we can regularly secure information of first importance to daily conduct in our economic world.

In remedial measures we have followed the recommendations of 7 years ago as to the acceleration of construction work, the most practicable remedy for unemployment. It has been organized effectively in

most important directions, and the success of organization in certain local communities points the way to even more effective action in the future by definite plans of decentralization.

Another of the byproducts of this experience which has been vividly brought to the front is the whole question of agencies for placing the unemployed in contact with possible jobs. In this field is also the problem of what is termed technological unemployment. The great expansion in scientific and industrial research, the multiplicity of inventions and increasing efficiency of business, is shifting men in industry with a speed we have never hitherto known. The whole subject is one of profound importance.

We have advanced in all these methods of stability in recent years. The development of our credit system, our statistics, our methods of security and relief in depression, all show progress. We have developed further steps during the past 6 months. But the whole range of our experiences from this boom and slump should be placed under accurate examination with a view to broad determination of what can be done to achieve greater stability for the future both in prevention and in remedy. If such an exhaustive examination meets with general approval, I shall, when the situation clears a little, move to organize a body—representative of business, economics, labor, and agriculture—to undertake it.

I do believe that our experience shows that we can produce helpful and wholesome effects in our economic system by voluntary cooperation through the great associations representative of business, industry, labor, and agriculture, both nationally and locally.

And it is my view that in this field of cooperative action outside of government lies the hope of intelligent information and wise planning. The Government can be helpful in emergency, it can be helpful to secure and spread information.

Such action, however, as may be developed must adhere steadfastly to the very bones of our economic system, which are the framework of progress. And that progress must come from individual initiative, and in time of stress it must be mobilized through cooperative action.

The proper constructive activities of the great voluntary organiza-

tions in the community provide the highest form of economic self-government. Permanent advance in the Republic will lie in the initiative of the people themselves.

We are not yet entirely through the difficulties of our situation. We have need to maintain every agency and every force that we have placed in motion until we are far along on the road to stable prosperity.

He would be a rash man who would state that we can produce the economic millenium, but there is great assurance that America is finding herself upon the road to secure social satisfaction, with the preservation of private industry, initiative, and a full opportunity for the development of the individual.

It is true that these economic things are not the objective of life itself. If by their steady improvement we shall yet further reduce poverty, shall create and secure more happy homes, we shall have served to make better men and women and a greater nation.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:30 p.m. at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the Washington Auditorium, Washington, D.C.

A reading copy of this item with holograph changes by the President is available for examination at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library.

145

The President's News Conference of *May 2, 1930*

CHAIN OF NAVAL COMMAND

THE PRESIDENT. Secretary Adams has worked out the changes in commands of the fleet in certain of the bureaus in the Navy, by which on the retirement of Admiral [Charles F.] Hughes next October, Admiral [William V.] Pratt will become Chief of Naval Operations, and Admiral [F. B.] Upham will become Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Admiral [J. V.] Chase will become Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet in Admiral Pratt's place, all of the details of which we will give you.

Electrical Utilities Committee

I have also a letter here from Mr. Sloan, who is the chairman of the Electrical Utilities Committee that we set up last December on construction work, in which he reports the progress of their construction program as being up to date and has even increased from 865 million to 900 million. And that is that.

Proposed Committee To Study Economic Developments

I have one or two things for background.

Someone has understood the suggestion I made last evening for the appointment of a body of representative men to study the economic developments during the last 18 months as being the setting up of some superpowered body to direct economic life in the United States. I just want to call your attention to the fact that it is a body purely to make an examination of the experience that we have had in line with the same study that was made in respect to the boom and slump of 1919–1920. That study had the most important effects in the fact that it amounted to a crystalization of ideas and the spread of understanding, and has entered very largely into our economic conduct since that time. The setting up of committees of this kind does not imply questions of administration or supervision over industrial life, but that we might develop our experiences to get them into form that have more power rather than administration in filtration of ideas. I do not propose to set up that committee until the situation becomes more clear and we have the full background behind us.

Cruiser Construction

I also have some reports on construction of naval work. The Navy Department had expected to lay down the keels of the three cruisers which have been assigned to the Navy Yards on this year's program—at least one of them something over a month ago—but they have been held up with view to consideration of redesign of the whole of the three cruisers. It may delay the construction work for a month or two, but it is believed by the Navy that it makes a more perfect ship.

Aviation Mail Contracts

Congress passed a few days ago an amendment to the Post Office mail contract—aviation mail contracts—which amounts to a revolution in the relations of the Government with commercial aviation. It places the contracting for mail on a space-weight basis, as it is called, on the same lines as the railways. The purpose of it was to enable the Postmaster General to contract in such a fashion as to encourage passenger traffic and to bridge over from solely a postal aviation to passenger-carrying airplanes. The heads of various aviation companies have been called in to work out the details. The act also calls upon the Postmaster General, if possible, to consolidate competing routes and give some authority for continuing contracts. Generally, it is quite a revolutionary step in the whole development of commercial aviation.

And that is all I have got on my mind.

Q. Mr. President, you said they would be called in?

The President. Yes, by the Post Office Department—a number of them here today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and eighth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, May 2, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued a statement on changes in the chain of naval command (see Item 146). The White House also released the text of a letter, dated April 29, 1930, from Matthew S. Sloan, president of the National Electric Light Association and chairman of the Electrical Utilities Committee, as follows:

Dear Mr. President:

Within the past week, I have again secured progress reports from electric light and power companies of the status of work in carrying out the programs for new construction and expansion of facilities of which you were advised at the Conference in the White House on November 27, 1929.

Reports by telephone and telegraph are in hand from executives of companies representing eighty per cent of the total to be expended. These reports for the several companies are attached. They may be summarized as follows:

The new construction program of the electric light and power companies is progressing according to schedule and no curtailment or slowing down is reported in this program; on the contrary, in several cases projects have been added which

will result in a revision upward, amounting to an increase of thirty or forty million dollars.

The program for the electric light and power companies as announced to you was $865,000,000, and the information in hand indicates that this will probably reach $900,000,000.

ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT

You may also be interested in information on the output of electricity because of its value as indicating general business conditions.

During the entire period since the first of the year, output of electricity by the electric light and power utility companies has maintained levels above those of corresponding weeks in 1929.

The output for January, February, March, and April to the 26th of the month, has been 5.5%, 2.6%, 3.0%, and 1.8%, respectively, above 1929.

The output for these same months is, however, 19.8%, 11.6%, 14.7%, and 18.3%, respectively, above the levels for 1928.

The rate of increase in output of electric energy during the greater part of 1929 was abnormally high, due in large part to accelerated industrial activity. For this reason, we consider the levels of electric energy output which have been maintained this year as indicative of strong demand for electric service.

Although there is falling off in industrial power in localized areas, this has been more than offset, taking the country as a whole, by the remarkable increases which are going on in the use of electricity in homes. The use of electricity in households in the United States is running about 15% above the levels for 1929.

Respectfully yours,
M. S. SLOAN
President

146

White House Statement on Changes in the Chain of Naval Command.

May 2, 1930

THE PRESIDENT has approved the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for the following changes in commands in the fleet to be made at the appropriate time during the next few months:

ADM. W. V. PRATT, from command of the United States Fleet to Chief of Naval Operations upon the retirement of Admiral [C. F.] Hughes, October 14, 1930.

REAR ADM. J. V. CHASE, from duty in the General Board to Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, with the temporary rank of Admiral, relieving Admiral Pratt, about October 10, 1930.

REAR ADM. F. H. SCHOFIELD, from command of Battleship Division 4 to Commander in Chief of the Battle Fleet, with the temporary rank of Admiral, relieving Admiral [L. McC.] Nulton, about May 24, 1930.

REAR ADM. A. L. WILLARD, from duty as Commandant of the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., to Commander, Scouting Fleet, with the temporary rank of Vice Admiral, relieving Vice Adm. W. C. Cole, about July 10, 1930.

REAR ADM. R. H. LEIGH, from Chief of Bureau of Navigation to Commander, Battleship Divisions, Battle Fleet, with the temporary rank of Vice Admiral, relieving Vice Adm. L. A. Bostwick, about July 10, 1930.

REAR ADM. F. B. UPHAM, from command of the Control Force to Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, relieving Rear Adm. R. H. Leigh, about June 2, 1930.

147

Letter to the House Majority Leader on the Export Debenture Plan of Farm Relief.

May 3, 1930

[Released May 3, 1930. Dated May 1, 1930]

My dear Mr. Tilson:

I have your letter of inquiry as to whether I can see any reason to change the views which I expressed on April 20th last upon the so-called debenture plan introduced by the Senate into the Tariff Bill. I do not.

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Some minor alterations have been made in the plan which do not go to the essential fact that the practical working of it will depress and not elevate prices to the farmer. The plan in the present bill presents an additional objection in that the export subsidies proposed vary with different agricultural products and thus are widely different to different farmers. They vary from about 9% upon the cost of production of rye to apparently near 100% on tobacco. In the latter case growers could apparently afford to raise their product and export it for the subsidy alone.

Since my previous statement the Tariff Commission has estimated the cost of the plan to the Treasury, if put into operation and on the basis of present exports, at about $280,000,000 per annum.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: For the President's letter of April 20, 1929, see 1929 volume, Item 46.

As of May 3, 1930, the export debenture amendment was a major issue in conference negotiations on the tariff bill. Subsequently, the Senate agreed to its deletion.

148

Message to President Ignacy Moscicki on Polish National Day.

May 3, 1930

ON BEHALF OF my fellow citizens and in my own name, I send to Your Excellency hearty felicitations on Polish National Day, and beg to express the earnest wish that the ties of friendship and good understanding existing between your country and the United States of America may continue to increase and prosper.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Ignacy Moscicki, President of Poland, Warsaw]

NOTE: Polish National Day celebrated Polish independence under the Third of May Constitution of 1791.

149

Address to the American National Red Cross.
May 5, 1930

IT GIVES ME a great deal of pleasure to participate in the convocation of the meeting of the officers of the American Red Cross.

The past 15 years has seen a great change in the purpose and an expansion in the benevolent activities of this, our great official association for the administration of national charity. Originally designed for succor in war, it has now become also the national agency for relief of disaster in peacetime, both at home and abroad. The past decade it has distinguished itself a score of times by effective organization of the saving of life and suffering. Its ever-increasing strength represents the growing of the spiritual sense of responsibility of the Nation toward those who meet with disaster.

The Nation has grown to complete confidence in the efficiency, ability, and single-mindedness of the Red Cross. We have come to intrust it with a great responsibility, for the Red Cross is today the expression of the national will, the national sympathy, for all those overtaken by catastrophe of storm, of flood, of famine. Its call to charity to meet these emergencies is mandatory upon the heart of the Nation.

It is a grave responsibility that the Red Cross holds for our country, and there is implied in it a preparedness for ready and instant action. And in discharge of this great responsibility it represents more than just coldblooded efficiency. The American Red Cross represents the spiritual quality, the charity, and sympathy of a nation to the helpless.

Without question the Red Cross Societies of many countries occupy an equally high place in the confidence of their people and governments. That these great national agencies should come together in the common purpose of preventing and ameliorating suffering throughout the world is in harmony with the spirit of the age. The Red Cross thus becomes a universal agency for giving practical expression to international good will and to that human sympathy which is the common heritage of all.

Many years of acquaintance gives me knowledge of the effectiveness and devotion of your Chairman, your staff, and the self-sacrificing service of your nationwide organization.

In the name of the American people I welcome you to our National Capital and wish you well in your deliberations.

NOTE: The President spoke at the opening session of the annual convention of the American National Red Cross, assembled in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D.C. His address was carried by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System radio networks.

150

The President's News Conference of *May 6, 1930*

London Naval Treaty

THE PRESIDENT. I have one question this morning that I can reply to, but in the nature of things it must be background matter. It is as to whether I would care to say whether the ratification of the London treaty is a partisan matter or not. It certainly is not—broad foreign policies of the Nation and not partisan policies. When our delegation went to London they went as Americans and not as members of a political party, and there is no partisanship whatever in this treaty.

That is all I have got.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and ninth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, May 6, 1930.

151

Letter Endorsing Tribute to Felix M. Warburg. *May 8, 1930*

[Released May 8, 1930. Dated April 30, 1930]

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

The plan to honor our friend, Felix M. Warburg, is gratifying to me. For many years I have observed his eager and effective work for the welfare of those near and far in need of aid. Especially familiar am I

with his leadership of the great projects to bring physical and economic relief and spiritual hope to his Jewish kinsmen across the seas, the victims of war and famine and pestilence.

It is unthinkable that this work should be permitted to end unfinished. What has been accomplished in rescuing and rebuilding human lives is an historic achievement in human engineering. It is characteristic of Mr. Warburg that he should not rest while there still remains the need of helpfulness from America.

It is fitting then that his fellow-townsmen should unite in paying tribute to him by supporting these humanitarian causes with which he has so long been identified. I am glad to join in the expression of esteem and affection for him.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. James N. Rosenberg, 165 Broadway, New York City]

NOTE: The letter was read at a luncheon in New York City honoring Mr. Warburg, chairman of the Allied Jewish Campaign to raise funds for relief work in Palestine and Eastern Europe.

152

Message to the Congress Recommending Payment of a Claim Presented by the Government of Norway.

May 9, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

I inclose a report received from the Secretary of State requesting the submission to the present Congress of the claim presented by the Government of Norway against the United States for reimbursement on account of losses sustained by reason of the detention of the Norwegian steamer *Tampen* by the United States Coast Guard during June, 1925.

I concur in the recommendation made by the Secretary of State and recommend that, as an act of grace and without reference to the question

of the legal liability of the United States in the matter, the Congress authorize an appropriation in the sum of $8,765, in order to effect the settlement of all claims arising as a result of detention of the vessel.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
May 9, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as Senate Document 144 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

153

The President's News Conference of *May 9, 1930*

SUMMER VACATION PLANS

THE PRESIDENT. I have questions from time to time about what I propose to do for the summer. I haven't been able to reply to them because I haven't been able to give it any consideration.

I have been very much urged by the National Park Service to visit the Rocky Mountain parks: Glacier, Yellowstone, Estes, and the other parks. Those are the national playgrounds, and they are certainly beautiful enough to accommodate presidents, and if it can be arranged I propose to make a trip beginning at the northern ones and working down the Rocky Mountain section through the different parks, during the month of August, staying here in Washington during the early part of the summer, taking weekends up in the Shenandoah hills.

That I would rather not have for direct quotations. That is for your own information. Many of you will be condemned to go along on trips like that, and you may like to know in advance what will happen to you.

Q. Will there be a couple of press cars to your train, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I would hope that this can be done after the arrival in the region by automobile rather than by train and in short stages.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and tenth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, May 9, 1930.

154

Message to the School of Journalism Banquet at the University of Missouri.
May 9, 1930

[Released May 9, 1930. Dated May 2, 1930]

My dear Dean Williams:

Please accept my cordial greetings to yourself and your guests at the banquet of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri on May 9th. The steadily rising standards of journalism are an encouragement to those who believe that the press should be not only one of the most powerful agencies in the life of the people, but also one rendering the highest possible service through dissemination of constructive thought in science, social advance and civic idealism. The greatest challenge to the ingenuity of the journalist is to make these things as interesting to the public as are the more familiar subjects which apparently must be treated in terms of conflict. I am happy to believe that continual progress is being made in these directions by the press.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Walter Williams, Dean, School of Journalism, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri]

NOTE: The message was read at the 21st annual Journalism Week banquet at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

155

Letter Congratulating Felix M. Warburg on Receiving the Gottheil Medal.
May 10, 1930

[Released May 10, 1930. Dated May 8, 1930]

My dear Mr. Warburg:

It is indeed gratifying that your many benefactions and the unwearied service of your wisdom and humane spirit should again be recognized in the award to you by the Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity of the Gottheil Medal for distinguished service to the cause of Judaism. It is one of the highest virtues of our democracy that it inspires such service and that it recognizes it with public honor.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Felix Warburg, New York City]

NOTE: The letter was read at the annual dinner of the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity held in the Park Central Hotel, New York City.

The Gottheil Medal was awarded annually to a person judged to have given the greatest service to American Judaism.

156

Message on National Hospital Day.
May 12, 1930

[Released May 12, 1930. Dated May 7, 1930]

RECALLING that May 12th is annually observed as National Hospital Day, I take a deep satisfaction in observing the steady growth of the hospitals of the country, not only in physical equipment and financial support but also in the ever-widening fields of service into which they are penetrating. The alleviation of human suffering which they accomplish is a characteristic and noble expression of a spontaneous and uni-

versal impulse of the American people, whose warm sympathies and active generosity they so usefully reflect.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was sent to Dr. C. G. Parnall, medical director, Rochester Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.

157

The President's News Conference of *May 13, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have two or three items in the nature of things not for quotation. I think you will find they are not propaganda, but I do not wish to put them in the first person, so you can take it as being background material for your own use.

VISIT OF BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT

Dr. Julio Prestes, who is the President-elect of Brazil, is coming to the United States to return the visit of courtesy which I made to Brazil about 18 months ago. He will be the guest of the American Nation.

He will come from Brazil on a Brazilian-Lloyd steamer accompanied by an escort of two Brazilian cruisers, and will arrive at Hampton Roads about the 15th of June, where he will be met by suitable naval vessels and brought to Washington.

Mr. Eugene Meyer has courteously tendered to the Government the use of his residence in Washington for the entertainment of Dr. Prestes and his staff. The President-elect will remain here 4 or 5 days, and will be suitably entertained by the Government, and then he will undertake a tour of the United States, where he will be, also, the guest of the Nation. Naturally, he will be received by the Governors and the mayors in the different States and cities in full appreciation of the character of his visit and the great courtesy and good will he has shown by it. It will give the American people an opportunity to express their century-old friendship for the people of Brazil.

Q. Mr. President, where is the Meyer residence?

MR. AKERSON. It is on Crescent Place.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT

THE PRESIDENT. The Colombian Minister, Señor [Enrique] Olaya, will become President-elect of Colombia early in June. And during the period which he remains in the United States after that date he will also be the guest of the Nation. No detailed plans have been worked out as yet.

NAVAL AFFAIRS

I propose to review the fleet on its return from the New York maneuvers next Tuesday, so that we will leave Washington Monday evening by train and return sometime Tuesday night.

Incidentally, I might mention that the transformation of moving pictures brought about by the sound pictures places the Navy in very great difficulties, because there is no longer an available supply of sufficient silent films to fill the morale and recreational requirements of the Navy. In order to relieve this very acute famine I am sending an estimate up to Congress to equip the Navy with the necessary sound projectors. We cannot allow the Navy to fall behind in its morale and recreational facilities. We must maintain it to the very high standard of efficiency in its educational and recreational activities.

AUGUST VACATION PLANS

Another piece of background—some folks in Washington of an entirely speculative mind, wish to make me work during the holiday which I had hoped to secure during the month of August. Various plans have been made for me by various Washington correspondents which do not comport with either a holiday spirit or holiday practice, but apparently the public has not taken it that way. The multitude of invitations which have been showered upon us almost without exception elaborate on the fishing facilities and the great numbers of fish waiting in their different localities, and express the most kindly attitude towards providing a real holiday and not work.

I regret that, in limiting my absence from Washington to approximately a month, I will not be able to meet all of these fish, as I had thought to confine any activities in that direction to the national parks, as perhaps an indication to the American people that we do in the Nation maintain the greatest playgrounds in the world. In fact, August is rapidly becoming the fishermen's month. If you judge by the number of fishing licenses which are issued, there must be 8 or 10 million of people who go fishing about that time of the year, and they avail themselves of this very human occupation as a matter of relaxation. I do not assume that the sentiment of fishermen generally is toward work when they are tending to that particular occupation. Furthermore, I do not believe this great mass of fishermen care to have the placidity of their occupations disturbed by politics at that time. Fishing, in fact, is the one human occupation that is clear of political implications, and it requires considerable imaginative qualities to make it so, because I do not know of any fish that bases its preference or his conduct on a basis of national issues.

Q. Mr. President, do you mean you are only going to be away a month?

THE PRESIDENT. That is all that I think I shall be away. I might stretch it out a few days on either end, but that would be sort of getting away from school. But we might take a few days either way. But that is the limitation.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT-ELECT JULIO PRESTES

Q. Can you tell us, Mr. President, what sections of the country the new President of Brazil will visit?

THE PRESIDENT. We do not know yet.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and eleventh news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, May 13, 1930.

George Akerson was a Secretary to the President.

158

The President's News Conference of *May 16, 1930*

Minister to Canada

The President. I have two or three questions today. One is about the new Minister to Canada. I am not in a position yet to announce the name because we haven't been officially notified by the Canadian Government. They seem to have announced it but they have not yet notified us.[1]

Hydraulic Laboratory

Also a question about the new hydraulic laboratory, a bill [46 Stat. 327] for which has just passed through Congress. That laboratory is due to the persistence of Senator [Joseph E.] Ransdell over the last 8 years, and is to be an important contribution to the solution of water problems in the United States. And we will undertake its construction out at the Bureau of Standards at the earliest possible moment.

District of Columbia Public Buildings Program

We had some discussion at Cabinet this morning with regard to the program for improvement in the District, largely with view in that discussion to expediting work here in every direction we can. And in the course of these discussions I had before me a memorandum from Assistant Secretary Heath on the progress and character of all of the improvements contemplated in the District. I had thought that perhaps it might be of interest to you, and I have had it mimeographed for distribution. Secretary Heath's name is not on it, but it comes through his responsibility.

Ambassador Charles G. Dawes

I also have a question about General Dawes' return. General Dawes, I understand, is coming over to attend some meetings in connection with

[1] Hanford MacNider was the new United States Minister to Canada.

the World's Fair at Chicago, where he has been an important factor. It has nothing whatever to do with the treaty, and we will all be glad to see him.

QUESTIONS

Q. Mr. President, in what category is this (*indicating Heath memorandum*)?

THE PRESIDENT. You can quote it. Give Secretary Heath credit for it.

Q. Who will go down to the camp tomorrow?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't a list before me, but Mr. [Lawrence] Richey can give it to you.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twelfth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, May 16, 1930.

Ferry K. Heath was Assistant Secretary in Charge of Public Buildings, Public Health, and Miscellaneous, Department of the Treasury. On the same day, the White House issued a text of Mr. Heath's memorandum on public buildings projects for the District of Columbia, which follows:

The projects for the improvement of the Capital City are embraced in about 10 pieces of legislation, either passed or pending, and a large number of appropriation bills appropriating funds under the authority of the original acts.

The Public Building Act, approved May 25, 1926, authorized an expenditure of $50 million for the District of Columbia, with the proviso that not more than $10 million shall be expended each year in the District of Columbia.

The Public Building Act, approved March 31, 1930, increases the total amount for the District of Columbia to $190 million, with the proviso that not more than $15 million is to be expended each year in the District of Columbia.

The improvements on Capitol Hill entailed an expenditure of over $26 million and included an addition to the House Office Building and enlargement of the Senate Office Building, the construction of a new building for the Supreme Court and the general landscaping of, and enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, which will extend from the Capitol to the Union Station.

The beautification projects, including parkways, boulevards and drives, under the National Park and Planning Commission, calls for an expenditure of $43,750,000. This includes the Arlington Memorial Bridge, which will be completed not later than July, 1931, at a cost of $14,750,000, as well as the completion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway to Mount Vernon, which will probably be completed by the end of 1932, at an estimated cost of $4,500,000.

The Cramton bill now pending provides for an extension of the Potomac Park and improvements to Great Falls, involving a total cost of $24,500,000. There is

now an annual appropriation of $1 million under which this work has been initiated and, if the pending bill passes, it is expected that this annual appropriation will be merged into the new bill.

The joint resolution of the House and Senate passed June 15, 1929, provides for a civic center for the municipal government in Washington. Appropriations so far under this resolution have been for the purchase of sites. This group of buildings is estimated to cost between $25 million and $30 million, and it is expected that the cost of the land on which this project will be located will amount to approximately $6 million.

The expenditure contemplated under these projects aggregates over $320 million to be completed during the next 8 or 10 years.

The largest operation under the program is the projected group of 11 buildings to be constructed under the supervision of the Treasury Department in the so-called Triangle.

The Internal Revenue Building, costing approximately $10 million, is practically completed.

The Department of Commerce Building, furnishing over a million feet of space, is well underway.

By December of this year it is hoped that actual construction operations on the foundations may be underway for the new building for the Post Office Department, to be constructed at the east end of the Grand Plaza, that will stretch as a garden area some 600 feet wide from 14th nearly to 12th Street.

It is hoped the ground will be broken for the new Department of Justice Building in December, the General Accounting Building, to be followed by the Department of Labor Building as soon as the old power house of the Potomac Electric Power Company can be moved from its present location.

The new Archives Building, which will safeguard the Nation's historical treasures, should be in process of construction in the early part of 1931.

The center portion of the Department of Agriculture has just been completed, and a portion of the large structure planned for the balance of the Agriculture Department activities will be started very shortly.

The extension now being built for the Government Printing Office will be ready for occupancy within a few months.

The following is roughly a list of the buildings for Federal and municipal purposes which will be constructed or improved under the acts above-mentioned:

Supreme Court Building; Senate Office Building; House of Representatives Office Building; Department of Commerce; Internal Revenue; Department of Agriculture; Government Printing Office; Post Office Department; the Archives; Department of Justice; Department of Labor; General Accounting Office; Interstate Commerce Commission; Coast Guard and various independent establish-

ments; State Department; War Department; Navy Department; Bureau of Public Health; Arlington Memorial Bridge, and the great extension to the park and boulevard system of the District of Columbia, together with the municipal buildings of the District to be built under the authority of the joint resolution of the House and Senate providing for a civic center.

159

Message on the 50th Anniversary of the Salvation Army.
May 16, 1930

[Released May 16, 1930. Dated May 14, 1930]

My dear Commander Booth:

The fiftieth anniversary of your work and that of the Salvation Army in the United States is not only an occasion for congratulations to you, which I cordially extend, but to the country as a whole which has so largely benefitted by the humanitarian activities and high ideals which you and the Army have consistently advanced. I am sure the heart of the country goes out to you in spontaneous gratitude and good wishes.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army Forces, New York City]

NOTE: The message was read at a celebration commemorating the Salvation Army's Golden Jubilee held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory in New York City.

160

Message to the National Foreign Trade Convention.
May 20, 1930

PLEASE EXTEND my cordial greetings to the National Foreign Trade Convention. It is especially appropriate at this particular juncture

that representatives of the various factors of foreign trade from all parts of the United States should meet to examine the world trade situation and to study its special current problems.

The work of the foreign trade conventions is a fine example of cooperative leadership in business. Such meetings as yours benefit the whole enterprise of international commerce. They improve understanding of other markets and peoples by American producers and traders, and aid in developing merchandising skill and in establishing American practice on the sound basis of service to and understanding of the peoples of other lands.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to James A. Farrell, chairman, National Foreign Trade Convention, Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Calif., was read at the annual meeting in Los Angeles, Calif.

161

The President's News Conference of *May 23, 1930*

LONDON NAVAL TREATY

THE PRESIDENT. It is my understanding that the advocates of the naval treaty in the Senate are earnestly striving to secure action in the present session. If it should prove impossible to complete it at the regular session, I shall call a special session immediately following the regular session for the sole purpose of dealing with the treaty. The leaders of the Senate have been consulted, and they are in agreement with this program.

Other than that I have nothing today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirteenth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, May 23, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armaments (see Item 162).

162

Statement on the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament.

May 23, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"It is my understanding that the advocates of the naval treaty in the Senate are earnestly striving for action in the present session. If it should prove impossible to complete it at the regular session I shall call a special session of the Senate immediately following the regular session to deal with the question.

"The leaders in the Senate have been consulted and are in agreement with this program."

163

Statement on New York Appointment Matters.

May 23, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Hilles has been displaced in New York appointment matters. Some discussion has taken place on better coordination of the differing departmental practices in relation to Congressional and organization recommendations from New York, but no conclusions were arrived at and Mr. Maier was requested to consult various interests as to development of methods."

NOTE: As printed above, this item follows the text set forth in a contemporary news account.

Charles D. Hilles was Republican National committeeman from New York and William J. Maier was chairman of the New York State Republican Committee.

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164

Message to the Tiffereth Israel Congregation on Its 80th Anniversary.
May 26, 1930

[Released May 26, 1930. Dated May 22, 1930]

My dear Dr. Silver:

I cordially congratulate you and the congregation of The Temple upon the happy occasion of its eightieth anniversary. The service of religion inspires many of the noblest human qualities, and is one of the strongest bonds of unity in our National life. I send you my best wishes for long continuance and success in these labors.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, The Temple, East 105th Street at Ansel Road, Cleveland, Ohio]

NOTE: The message was read at a celebration commemorating the anniversary of the Tiffereth Israel Congregation.

165

The President's News Conference of
May 27, 1930

MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND

THE PRESIDENT. I have a question about the holiday on Saturday for the Federal employees.[1] Inasmuch as it comes between the national holiday on Friday and the following Sunday, the Cabinet this morning concluded that it would be desirable to give a holiday on Saturday, but that it was very undesirable to establish a precedent as we might have a

[1] See Executive Order 5353, Proclamations and Executive Orders, Herbert Hoover, 1929–1933, volume I.

series of days falling between national holidays and Sundays, and that, therefore, the half holiday on Saturday which starts the following week for the summer would be suspended for one week to enable them to catch up with the routine work which they would lose by this arrangement. We think the employees would be better satisfied to do it that way and work that Saturday to catch up with the routine work of the Government.

Prison Reform Legislation

I have signed the various bills relating to prison reform. There are seven of those acts that have been passed.

The first establishes the two new prisons—the reformatory prison west of the Mississippi and a general prison in the Northeastern States—and calls for an expenditure of about $7 million.

The next establishing the Parole Board of three members, who will be appointed very quickly by the Attorney General.

The act providing for the establishment of training and schooling in the prisons for trades and other adaptable work.

The act providing for the establishment of a hospital for defective delinquents.

The act providing for the parole of prisoners on a more extensive scale.

The act authorizing the Public Health to take over the medical work in the prisons.

And finally, the one providing for Federal probation officers—this had to be sent back to Congress because of faulty drafting—that is on a technical question.

But those acts provide not only a physical refitting of the whole Federal prison system but a very comprehensive series of prison reforms, so that under those authorities we ought to be able to work out the Federal prison question in a fashion such as has never been undertaken hitherto, taking account both of the physical necessities of delinquents and also putting into action very important moral forces that should be helpful.

Prohibition Bureau

I have also signed the act [Public, No. 273, 46 Stat. 427] providing for the transfer of the Prohibition Bureau from the Treasury to the Department of Justice. That goes into effect on the 1st of July.

Other than that I haven't anything this morning.

Questions

Q. May I ask you a question, Mr. President? Does that give the holiday on Saturday?

The President. Yes, but work the whole of the following Saturday to catch up.

Q. May I ask, Mr. President, if you have any particular plans for the transfer of Prohibition—any particular appointments—Mr. Lowman and Dr. Doran, will they be transferred from the Treasury?

The President. The Attorney General is now engaged in working out a definite plan for the administration of the Bureau, and has not come to any conclusions yet.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fourteenth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, May 27, 1930.

Seymour Lowman was Assistant Secretary in Charge of Customs, Coast Guard, Industrial Alcohol, and Narcotics, Department of the Treasury. James M. Doran was Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, Department of the Treasury.

The prison reform measures referred to are:

Public, No. 201 (46 Stat. 270), signed May 13, 1930, an act establishing a hospital for defective delinquents.

Public, No. 202 (46 Stat. 272), signed May 13, 1930, an act providing for the parole of U.S. prisoners and creating the Parole Board.

Public, No. 203 (46 Stat. 273), signed May 13, 1930, an act authorizing the Public Health Service to provide medical service in Federal prisons.

Public, No. 218 (46 Stat. 325), signed May 14, 1930, an act reorganizing the administration of Federal prisons, authorizing the Attorney General to contract for care of U.S. prisoners, establishing Federal jails, and other purposes.

Public, No. 270 (46 Stat. 388), signed May 27, 1930, an act establishing two institutions for the confinement of U.S. prisoners.

Public, No. 271 (46 Stat. 390), signed May 27, 1930, an act providing for the diversification of employment of Federal prisoners, for their training and schooling in trades and occupations, and for other purposes.

Public, No. 310 (46 Stat. 503), an act reorganizing and reforming the probation system, was not signed until June 6, 1930.

166

Address to the Third National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.
May 27, 1930

THE GREAT LOSS of human life in street and highway accidents, and the toll of suffering among surviving victims, is a national concern of grave importance. You thus are gathered here to consider a humanitarian and economic problem which touches every man, woman, and child in the land.

The last National Street and Highway Safety Conference, held in 1926, carefully worked out a program of measures for improvement of traffic conditions. It was then unanimously agreed that responsibility for carrying out these recommendations should lie with the States and local communities, that voluntary organizations also should lend their cooperation locally, and that the National Conference should reconvene only if need for it should appear.

In the years that have intervened there has been much effort to better traffic conditions, but the accident rate nevertheless continues to rise because the increasing volume of traffic outruns our efforts. Without those earlier efforts, conditions today would be much worse, but still the steadily increasing traffic has outrun all measures of safety. This Conference has therefore been called in response to a widespread recognition by Governors, State and municipal officials, and associations devoted to the subject of need for a new appraisal of the situation in the light of experience and for determination of further courses of action upon which all can agree.

It is encouraging to know that in some States and localities, where remedies have been actively applied, the accident increase has been curbed and traffic congestion has been somewhat relieved. The way has thus been pioneered. But universal improvement can come only gradually and through continuous and combined effort in many different fields and on a nationwide scale. The members of this Conference, by working out further remedies through the best qualified judgment, are rendering an invaluable service. It is the application of massed intelligence to the solution of a peculiarly difficult problem.

The Federal Government can properly assist in securing the spread of information and ideas and coordination of activities, but it still remains the fact, nevertheless, that the State and local authorities, with the cooperation of the public, must be responsible for the practical application of remedial measures. The remedies developed by this Conference must therefore rest for their final effectiveness upon the action of the States and the communities, supported in every possible way by the great body of citizenship.

I appreciate the response shown from all parts of the country in the assembly of this Conference, and I am confident that by consistent application of the recommendations which you will develop there may come a distinct betterment in the conditions of our street and highway traffic. On your efforts thus largely hinges the safety and well-being of a large percentage of our people. I congratulate you upon what you have already accomplished and assure you of my best wishes for the success of your further efforts. And I bespeak for you the earnest cooperation of every citizen.

NOTE: The President spoke to the opening meeting of the Conference held in Washington, D.C.

The Conference, meeting through May 29, 1930, endorsed recommendations for better protection of intersections, improved vehicle maintenance, model traffic laws, expanded traffic records and safety education, and the establishment of a national safety foundation to carry on continuing studies. Follow-up action was entrusted to a continuing executive committee chaired by the Secretary of Commerce and to various research agencies.

167

Dedication of the Stanford University Quad to David Starr Jordan.
May 27, 1930

To David Starr Jordan

First President of our beloved university, creator of its oldest traditions, scientist of unquenchable thirst for truth and of unalterable integrity in its search, teacher of sympathy and imagination, friend of youth, wise counselor, believer in the inviolable sanctity and worth of the individual human soul, exemplar of the moral virtues, inspirer to the spiritual life, apostle and prophet of peace, this book is dedicated with veneration, devotion and affection.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The President's dedication for the 1930 yearbook was released to the press on May 27, 1930, and printed in area papers on May 28. The yearbook was published on May 29.

168

Veto of the Spanish War Veterans' Pension Bill.
May 28, 1930

To The Senate:

I am returning this bill (S. 476) without approval. The bill establishes a new basis for pension of Spanish War Veterans. I am in favor of proper discharge of the national obligation to men who have served in war who have become disabled and are in need. But certain principles are included in this legislation which I deem are opposed to the interest both of war veterans and of the public. My major objections to this bill are these:

1. In the whole of our pension legislation over past years we have excluded from such national award persons whose disabilities arise from "vicious habits." This bill breaks down that exclusion and opens the door for claims of disability incurred at any time in the life of the pensioner

arising from venereal diseases, alcoholism, drug habits, etc. Certainly such claims for public help cannot be fairly based upon sacrifice to the nation in war and must be opposed to national policy.

2. This legislation lowers the minimum service period from 90 days to 70 days for non-service connected disability pension. Under other provisions of law, men who served only one day and during that day suffered injury or impaired health, became eligible for pensions. This law, however, provides that if a man should incur any disability at any time in his life he may claim pension with only 70 days of service. The ninety day minimum service has been maintained against the Civil War veterans all these years because less service than this was not considered to imply personal danger or risk which warranted pension. If injury or impaired health incident to service is clearly proven, other laws cover such cases.

3. It seems to me that in the interest of justice to the taxpayer and to maintain the fine body of citizens comprised in our war veterans free from the stigma of encroachment upon the public treasury, there should be a requirement of "need" as well as disability as a basis for these pensions. It is to me the height of injustice that citizens who are less well placed should be called upon to support from taxes those whose station in life enables them to support themselves or to live in independent security. The whole spirit of the pension system is that of a grateful nation rising to the support of those who have served in war, were injured or who have met with legitimate difficulties in after life which impose privation upon them. While many veterans may refuse to accept such pensions when they can get along otherwise, yet the cases of selfishness are bound to cause a constant irritation of feeling against a pension system that permits these unmerited and unnecessary payments.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
May 28, 1930.

NOTE: Congress enacted S. 476 over the President's veto on June 2, 1930, as Public, No. 299 [46 Stat. 492].

169

Proclamation 1912, Pan American Day.
May 28, 1930

By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation:

WHEREAS the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, at the session held on Wednesday, May 7, 1930, adopted a resolution reading as follows:

"WHEREAS, It would be desirable to recommend the designation of a date which should be observed as 'Pan American Day' in all the Republics of America and which should be established as a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all in one continental community;

"WHEREAS, April 14th is the date on which the resolution creating the Pan American Union was adopted;

"The Governing Board of the Pan American Union

RESOLVES:

"To recommend that the Governments, members of the Pan American Union, designate April 14th as 'Pan American Day' and that the national flags be displayed on that date."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, in order to give effect to the resolution adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, do hereby proclaim April 14 as "Pan American Day," and do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on that date, and do invite the schools, civic associations, and people of the United States generally to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies, thereby giving expression to the spirit of continental solidarity and to the sentiments of cordiality and friendly feeling which the Government and people of the United States entertain toward the peoples and Governments of the other Republics of the American Continent.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fourth.

[SEAL]

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

H L STIMSON

Secretary of State

170

Memorial Day Address at Gettysburg Battlefield.
May 30, 1930

Fellow Countrymen:

We stand today amidst monuments to the valor and glory of a generation of Americans, North and South, now well-nigh gone. Most of those who bore the burdens of the Civil War have joined their comrades who sleep beneath these mounds. Of a thousand brigades which marched in that great conflict, scarce a score remain.

To the dead we pay again our tribute of gratitude and devotion. To the living we extend heartfelt wishes for a continuation of peaceful years, serene in contemplation of their glorious youth. The time must come all too soon when these living ties of our generation with the historic past will have passed on. Then we shall have only cherished memories to remind us of those men who heroically died and those women who bravely suffered for great ideals, or who lived on to consummate the reunion of our country, to give stability to its Government, and peace to its people.

Every American's thought of this great battlefield of Gettysburg flashes with the instant vision of the lonely figure of Lincoln, whose immortal words dominate this scene. No monument has been or can be erected here so noble and enduring as that simple address which has become a part of this place. Greater than the tribute of granite or bronze remains that memorable message to the American people. That appeal for the

unity of our people and the perpetuation of the fundamentals of our democracy is as vital today in our national thinking as it was when Lincoln spoke. Behind him were the 70 years of national experience that had passed between himself and Washington. His words from their span of the past rang with courage and assurance for the future. Though no President has been so beset, though no time in our history has been so dark, though never have strong men been so affected with doubts, yet in the midst of all that turmoil he found strength to lift his head above the clouds and proclaim that vision which the passing years have so fully confirmed.

Today nearly 70 years have passed since Lincoln spoke. Ours is a new day and ours new problems of the Republic. There are times when these problems loom ominous and their solution difficult. Yet great as our difficulties may sometimes seem, we would be of little courage if in our concerns we had less of faith than Lincoln had in his far greater task.

Lincoln's counsels sounded strangely when spoken in the midst of war. His was the call of moderation. Our history would be even brighter than it is if his predecessors and his contemporaries had spoken as temperately as he, if they had been moved by charity toward all, by malice toward none.

We shall be wise to ponder here what precious wealth of human life might have been preserved, what rivers of tears might never have flowed, what anguish of souls need never have been, what spiritual division of our people might have been avoided, if only our leadership had always been tempered by the moderation and calm vision of Lincoln. Since his day reason has not always ruled instead of passion, knowledge has not always been sought instead of reliance upon improvised conjecture, patience has not ever delayed the impetuous feet of reckless ambition, quiet negotiation has not always replaced the clamor of the hustings, prudent common counsel has not invariably overcome the allurements of demagogic folly, good will has not always won the day over cynicism and vainglory. Yet the ideals which he inspired have served to mould our national life and have brought in time great spiritual unity. His words have poured their blessings of restraint and inspiration upon each new generation.

In the weaving of our destiny, the pattern may change, yet the woof and warp of our weaving must be those inspired ideals of unity, of ordered liberty, of equality of opportunity, of popular government, and of peace to which this Nation was dedicated. Whatever the terms may be in which we enunciate these great ideals, whatever the new conditions to which we apply them, they must be held eternally valid. The common striving for these ideals, our common heritage as Americans, and the infinite web of national sentiment—these are the things that have made us a great nation, that have created a solidarity in a great people unparalleled in all human history.

The weaving of freedom is and always will be a struggle of law against lawlessness, of individual liberty against domination, of unity against sectionalism, of truth and honesty against demagoguery and misleading, of peace against fear and conflict. In the forming of this pattern, the abuse of politics often muddies the stream of constructive thought and dams back the flow of well-considered action.

In the solution of the problems of our times we have some new lamps to guide us. The light of science has revealed to us a new understanding of forces and a myriad of instruments of physical ease and comfort to add to the joy of life. The growth of communications, of education, of the press, have made possible a new unity of thought and purpose. But the light that guides our souls remains the same as that whereby our fathers were led. It is the store of knowledge, the great inspirations of men's souls, the ideals which they carry forward, that have lifted the Nation to ever greater heights.

The Union has become not merely a physical union of States, but rather is a spiritual union in common ideals of our people. Within it is room for every variety of opinion, every possibility of experiment in social progress. Out of such variety comes growth, but only if we preserve and maintain our spiritual solidarity.

The things of the spirit alone persist. It is in that field that the Nation makes its lasting progress. To cherish religious faith and the tolerance of all faiths; to reflect into every aspect of public life the spirit of charity, the practice of forbearance, and the restraint of passion while reason

seeks the way; to lay aside blind prejudice and follow knowledge together; to pursue diligently the common welfare and find within its boundaries our private benefit; to enlarge the borders of opportunity for all and find our own within them; to enhance the greatness of the Nation and thereby find for ourselves an individual distinction; to face with courage and confident expectation the task set before us, these are the paths of true glory for this Nation. They will lead us to a life more abounding, richer in satisfactions, more enduring in its achievements, more precious in its bequest to our children—a life not merely of conflict but filled with the joy of creative action.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:30 p.m. at memorial ceremonies on Cemetery Hill. The address was carried over national radio networks.

171

Exchange of Messages With Albert, King of the Belgians, on Memorial Day. *May 30, 1930*

[Released May 30, 1930. Dated May 29, 1930]

I WISH to extend to Your Majesty, on behalf of the people of the United States and in my own name, sincerest thanks for your gracious message transmitted to me on the occasion of Memorial Day.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The President's message was in response to a message from King Albert, dated May 29, 1930, which read as follows:

On the thirtieth of May the American graves in Belgium will be once more strewn with flowers as every Belgian heart throbs with the vivid remembrance of those who fell in our defense.

The Belgian people and myself, uniting in the same solemn thought, wish again to express to the American Nation, on this day commemorative of sorrow and of glory, our profound gratitude, our unalterable friendship and our sincere admiration.

ALBERT

172

Message to the Senate Transmitting a Report on Foreign Protests Against the Proposed Tariff Legislation. *June 3, 1930*

To the Senate:

In response to the Senate's resolution of May 26, 1930, I transmit herewith a report by the Acting Secretary of State furnishing a copy of Volume XVIII of the hearings before the Committee on Finance, in which appears in printed form copies of all communications with regard to the present tariff readjustment received from foreign governments up to September 5, 1929, and copies of communications received since September 5, 1929. The volume inclosed has been prepared from copies of communications forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Finance by the Secretary of State.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
June 3, 1930.

NOTE: The resolution referred to was Senate Resolution 278, sponsored by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma. The other documents were: Senate Finance Committee, "Hearings on the Tariff Act of 1929" (71st Cong., 1st sess., 1929); U.S. State Department, "List of Communications Received Since September 5, 1929"; and copies of communications received since September 5, 1929. The latter were not published in a Senate document but some of them were printed in the Congressional Record for June 9, 1930.

173

The President's News Conference of *June 3, 1930*

SPANISH WAR VETERANS' PENSIONS

THE PRESIDENT. I have had a number of questions about the veto yesterday—or overriding the veto.

I favored a liberalizing of the Spanish War veterans' pensions, because they have not been on a parity with the other services. But even yet I have not changed my opinion that it should have been worked out in a way that rich and well-to-do people with substantial incomes should not draw pensions from this Government. I made no suggestion at any time of a pauper provision against veterans, or anything akin to it.

I do not believe yet that we should alter the principles which have been held for Civil War veterans all of these 70 years, providing for the 90–day requirement of service.

And further than that, I do not believe yet that it is right to change our national policy and to call on the Nation to pay disability allowances to men who have or who may tomorrow destroy their health through vicious habits. And I have received a very large number of communications from veterans throughout the country supporting those views.

That is the only subject on which I have any questions.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fifteenth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, June 3, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the Spanish War veterans' pensions (see Item 174).

174

Statement on Spanish War Veterans' Pensions. *June 3, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I favored a liberalizing of the Spanish War veterans' pensions because they have not been on a parity with other services, but I have not changed my opinion that it should have been worked out in such a way that rich men, or men having substantial incomes, should not draw pensions from the Government. I have made no suggestion at any time of a pauper provision against veterans or anything akin thereto.

"I do not believe we should alter the principles which have been held for Civil War veterans all these 70 years, requiring that men claiming pensions should have at least 90–days' service.

"Further than this, I do not believe it is right to change our national policy and to call upon the Nation to pay disability allowances to men who have or who may tomorrow destroy their health by vicious habits.

"I have received numerous communications from veterans supporting these views."

NOTE: The President vetoed the Spanish War veterans' pension bill on May 28, 1930. On June 2, the Congress voted to override the President's veto.

175

Message to King George V of Great Britain Offering Birthday Greetings.

June 3, 1930

ON BEHALF of my fellow countrymen and in my own name, I take especial pleasure in extending to Your Majesty hearty greetings of friendship and good will on this birthday. May Your Majesty be blest with health and happiness for many years to come.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty King George V, London, England]

176

The President's News Conference of *June 6, 1930*

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

THE PRESIDENT. Some questions have been up before the Shipping Board and the administration for the last year in respect to the sale of some of the transatlantic shipping lines, and in order to determine what course should be pursued I have asked the Shipping Board, or have sent to the Shipping Board today a suggestion that I would appoint some outstanding men to investigate the whole of the questions involved and

advise on it. I will give to you a copy of the letter to the Board, which explains itself.

And today I have sent Mr. [Edward C.] Plummer's name up for reappointment on the Board.

Navy Selection Board

And I have approved the recommendation of the Navy Selection Board for eight admirals, and various captains and commanders, a list of which will be given to you.

I have no other news than that.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and sixteenth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, June 6, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued the list of the Navy Selection Board recommendations.

For the text of the President's letter to the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, see Item 177.

177

Letter to the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board Proposing a Committee To Review Policies in Merchant Marine Organization.

June 6, 1930

My dear Mr. Chairman:

The Board has had under consideration the bids for disposal of the Black Diamond and Cosmopolitan Lines. I understand it has also before it proposals which would lead to the lending of some $60,000,000 of federal funds to the United States Line for new ship construction.

I have received many representations pro and con upon the merits of rival bids and protests at the character of ships which it is proposed to construct under government loans. The disposal of these questions will have a profound effect upon the future of our Merchant Marine and upon the policies involved therein. Obviously I cannot personally pass judgment upon highly controversial questions.

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While Congress has provided no authority to the President over the policies of the Shipping Board, yet these matters are of great importance to the future of the Merchant Marine, in which I am deeply interested. I propose, therefore, to appoint a committee of outstanding men who would review these questions and advise upon them, and on the broader policies in merchant marine organization. If the Board finds itself in agreement with this proposal it would be necessary to withhold action in the disposal of these questions.

I do not believe that more than sixty days would be involved in such an inquiry, and I hope the Board would feel that it would be valuable to all parties and to the Board itself to have such an independent report.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Honorable T. V. O'Connor, Chairman, U.S. Shipping Board, Washington, D.C.]

178

Message to Norwegian-Americans on the 25th Anniversary of the Independence of Norway. *June 6, 1930*

[Released June 6, 1930. Dated May 27, 1930]

My dear Mr. Olav:

I am glad to express through the Nordisk Tidende to all Americans of Norwegian origin my congratulations upon their celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the independent life of the land of their origin and my deep appreciation of the contribution made by the Norwegian people to the life and thought and progress of this country.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Hans Olav, Managing Editor, The Nordisk Tidende, 4808 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York]

179

Veto of a Bill Concerning Title to Malheur and Harney Lakes in Oregon.
June 6, 1930

To The House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith the bill H.R. 1198, without approval. I attach hereto a statement from the Attorney General stating the reasons therefor.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
June 6, 1930.

NOTE: The House of Representatives referred the veto message to the Judiciary Committee, and no further action was taken.

The text of Attorney General William D. Mitchell's letter, dated June 6, 1930, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor herewith to return H.R. 1198, a bill "To authorize the United States to be made a party defendant in any suit or action which may be commenced by the State of Oregon in the United States District Court for the District of Oregon, for the determination of the title to all or any of the lands constituting the beds of Malheur and Harney Lakes in Harney County, Oregon, and lands riparian thereto, and to all or any of the waters of said lakes and their tributaries, together with the right to control the use thereof, authorizing all persons claiming to have an interest in said land, water, or the use thereof to be made parties or to intervene in said suit or action, and conferring jurisdiction on the United States courts over such cause."

I recommend that this bill be disapproved.

There appears to be a controversy between the State of Oregon and the United States as to whether these lakes are navigable. If navigable the title to the beds was vested in the State upon its admission to the Union. If non-navigable, the title to the beds of the lakes remained in the United States and is still the property of the United States unless it has passed to grantees of the United States. Lands adjacent to the lakes formerly constituting part of the public domain have been patented by the United States to various individuals. These patentees claim that the lakes are non-navigable and that the title did not pass to the State upon its admission to the Union. They also contend that patents issued by the United States carry title to the

beds of the lakes. There is a controversy between these patentees and the United States and between patentees and the State. The purpose of this bill seems to be to provide a tribunal by which all the parties to this three-cornered controversy may have their rights determined in one suit.

The bill purports to confer jurisdiction on the United States District Court to entertain a controversy between a state and its own citizens for the decision of questions as to riparian rights and as to rights in the waters of these lakes which are local in character and are to be determined by local law. The constitutional jurisdiction of the federal courts does not include such a controversy, and it is doubtful, to say the least, whether such jurisdiction would be constitutionally conferred upon the district courts by this act.

The bill provides that the suit may be instituted by the State of Oregon. It also provides that once the suit is instituted persons claiming interests in the lands and who may not have been made parties defendant by the State may intervene and in effect became plaintiffs against the State, asserting claims against it. The effect of the initiation of the suit by the State would therefore be to subject it to what amounts to suits by intervening plaintiffs. The effect of the institution of the suit by the Attorney General of Oregon would be to waive the sovereign immunity of the State to suits by intervenors. My attention has not been called to any statute of the State of Oregon which clearly authorizes the Attorney General of that State on behalf of the State to waive its sovereign immunity in this way, and the question exists whether state legislation may not be necessary to make this act effective.

There is still another objection to the bill and that is that it turns over to the State the initiative and conduct of litigation involving water rights and public lands in which the United States is interested. I know of no reason why that should be done. It has not been the practice of the past, and if the principle of this bill is adopted it would result in legislation applicable to other cases turning over to others the initiative and conduct of suits involving controversies over riparian rights and water rights in which the United States is interested. Tribunals already exist having jurisdiction to determine these controversies. The Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction to entertain suit by the United States against the State of Oregon to try the title to the beds of these lakes and to determine whether they are navigable and whether the title passed to the State upon its admission to the Union. The United States District Court also has jurisdiction to entertain suit by the United States against individuals holding under patents from the United States and which would determine whether any part of the beds of the streams passed to the patentees if the lakes are non-navigable. There might be some advantage if a tribunal existed in which all of the parties might appear in one suit, but because of these questions as to the validity and effect of this bill, instead of avoiding confusion and simplifying litigation this bill if it becomes a law would

raise new controversies and increase the confusion. If the existing facts are such as to show a substantial controversy over these matters, the proper course in my opinion is for the United States to bring a suit against the State of Oregon in the Supreme Court to try the question as to navigability. Even though the individual patentees or others claiming an interest in the beds of the lakes or in the waters thereof are not parties to such a suit, the practical effect of the decision of the Supreme Court would be to settle the question of navigability. So far as the controversy between the patentees and the United States is concerned, following the determination of such a suit in the Supreme Court or pending it, suit could be brought in the United States District Court against the individuals involved. The wise course for all concerned is to disapprove this bill and leave initiation of the litigation to the United States and let it be determined in tribunals which now have jurisdiction.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM D. MITCHELL
Attorney General

[The President, The White House]

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Message of Welcome to Julio Prestes, President-Elect of Brazil.

June 9, 1930

I HAVE just received your gracious message and hasten to assure you that I shall be indeed happy to welcome you to the United States where your visit is looked forward to with great pleasure by my countrymen and myself.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency, Dr. Julio Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, Steamship *Almirante Jaceguay*]

181

Message to the Congress Recommending an Appropriation for the Department of State. *June 9, 1930*

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Secretary of State, to the end that legislation may be enacted to authorize an appropriation of not exceeding $44,446.05 for the payment of interest on funds represented by drafts drawn on the Secretary of State by the American Embassy in Petrograd and the American Embassy in Constantinople and transfers which the embassy at Constantinople undertook to make by cable communications to the Secretary of State between December 23, 1915, and April 21, 1917, in connection with the representation by the embassy of the interests of certain foreign governments and their nationals.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
June 9, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as Senate Document 163 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

182

The President's News Conference of *June 10, 1930*

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION LEGISLATION

THE PRESIDENT. I have a question on the legislation affecting the Federal Power Commission.[1] I am very much gratified that this legislation has advanced to the point of being passed by both Houses. There is some

[1] The act to reorganize the Federal Power Commission (S. 3619) was approved on June 23, 1930 (Public, No. 412, 46 Stat. 797).

little different between the two bills, which will require to be planned out in conference, but it is a most important step, and rendered necessary by the fact that the work and burden of the Power Commission has become entirely too great for administration by three Cabinet officers who have many other duties and troubles. The establishment of the Commission on an independent and fixed basis with its own Commissioners not only will allow the back work to be caught up but a better administration of the Water Power Act. And possibly more important, it furnishes the foundation for consideration of the many problems growing out of conservation and dealing generally with the Federal Government's relation to waterpower. I regard it as a very important administrative step.

Civil War Veterans' Pension Bill

I have also been glad to sign this morning two other bills of importance—one for the Civil War veterans,[2] signed last night as a matter of fact—giving an increase in allowance there for totally disabled veterans, those that require constant attention and care, and for some little increase in pensions to widows. Both of them I think will commend themselves to the country in general. As far as the Civil War veterans are concerned they theoretically have only 3 years more to last.

That bill does not vary the previous practice of the Government in any respect in dealing with pension questions.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act

Another rather important measure this morning is the new marketing act for licensing dealers in perishable commodities,[3] in order to prevent interfering practices in dealing with perishables. It is a very important agricultural bill. I have advocated it for some years. It has been supported by the great majority of the commission men and dealers in agricultural perishables, as well as the agricultural organizations of the country.

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[2] The Civil War Veterans Act (H.R. 12013), approved June 9, 1930, is Public, No. 323 (46 Stat. 529).

[3] The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930 (S. 108) is Public, No. 325 (46 Stat. 531).

It is a very important step in protection both to the farmer and to the honest dealer and to the consumer. It has not had a great deal of public attention, but it is a notable accomplishment.

Textile Foundation Bill

Q. Mr. President, also did you sign the textile bill this morning?

The President. Yes, I have signed the bill on the Textile Foundation.[4] That bill originates in the war organization of the Textile Alliance, as I recollect, which operations made profits during the war, which should be set aside for some sort of educational or scientific purpose. I think it is 5 years ago since I first recommended to Congress that that should be established as a definite foundation for that purpose and set up under an independent Board of Trustees with some representation from the Government, purely for research and educational purposes connected with the development of the textile industry. I have not as yet had a return on the amount available, but I think it is $1,400,000. Do you know what it is?

Q. No, Mr. President, I do not.

The President. It may form a nucleus for collecting further funds for that purpose, all of which represents a useful step in the development of scientific research in connection with industry.

It is more or less a monument to the fact that if you keep after things long enough you will get them done in time. It has been a long process.

That is all I have this morning except bridge bills, of which we have the usual supply.

Note: President Hoover's one hundred and seventeenth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, June 10, 1930.

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[4] The Textile Foundation Act (H.R. 9557), approved June 10, 1930, is Public, No. 329 (46 Stat. 539).

183

The President's News Conference of *June 13, 1930*

London Naval Treaty

The President. I have a number of inquiries about the treaty and some phases of it, so I have some remarks to make on it. We will get this mimeographed for you so you will have it right.

The real issue in the treaty is whether we shall stop competitive naval building with all the destruction and the dangers to international good will that the continuation of that course implies; whether we shall spend an enormous sum in such a race in an endeavor to catch up with our competitors, with no assurance that we will be successful; and whether the present agreement gives us a substantial parity and a proportionate strength, and therefore, together with our army, gives us absolute defensive power; and whether it accomplishes this by an agreement which makes for good will, for decrease in naval armament of the world, and puts our program of naval renewals and cruiser construction at a cost far less than would otherwise be required.

As you know, the treaty revises the battleship program of the Washington Treaty in such a fashion that we reduce the total battleship tonnage of the world by 230,000 tons. The United States scraps three battleships, the British five, and Japan one, and postpones the enormous expenditure for renewals under the Washington Treaty until after 1936. We thus attain parity in the battle fleet now instead of 10 years hence. We accomplish that without building a single ship.

Now, the aircraft carriers, and the destroyers, and submarine programs of the treaty are fair, and they have not been subject to any particular criticism. The program of the treaty does represent a decrease in destroyer and submarine strength.

And against the great battleship saving our cruiser program increases from 300,000 tons to 320,000 tons. The point at issue in the cruiser program is whether or not we should have 30,000 tons more of cruisers with 8-inch guns or 38,500 tons with 6-inch guns as provided in the treaty. On

the merits or demerits of these alternatives as to this very small part of the fleet of about 1,125,000 tons, our naval advisers are sharply divided.

The Senate, through two of its Members upon the delegation, has had practical participation in every step in the making of the treaty, and there is not one scintilla of agreement or obligation of any character outside the treaty itself. That to me seems to be the major issue in connection with the treaty.

District of Columbia Appropriations

I have no other questions except one on the District appropriations, and I anticipate that the committees will be able to find some solution without stopping the works of the District.

The Porter Bill

Q. Mr. President, did you sign the Porter bill?

The President. I have not done so yet. It has not come in yet, but I will when it arrives.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and eighteenth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, June 13, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament (see Item 184).

The Porter bill (H.R. 11143), a measure to establish a Bureau of Narcotics in the Treasury Department, was introduced by Representative Stephen G. Porter. The bill, approved by the President on June 14, 1930, is Public, No. 357 (46 Stat. 585).

184

Statement on the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament.
June 13, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"The real issue in the treaty is whether we shall stop competitive naval building with all the destruction and dangers to international good will which continuation on these courses implies; whether we shall spend an enormous sum in such a race to catch up with competitors, with no assurance that we will reach parity and proportionate strength even with such an expenditure; and whether the present agreement gives us a substantial parity and proportionate strength and therefore with our army absolute defensive power; and accomplishes this by an agreement which makes for good will, for decrease in the naval armament of the world, and puts our program of naval renewals and cruiser construction at a cost far less than would otherwise be required.

"The treaty revises the battleship program of the Washington Arms Conference in such a fashion that we reduce the battleship tonnage of the world by 230,230 tons, in which the United States scraps three battleships, Great Britain five battleships, Japan one battleship, and in addition to this, postpones the enormous construction program of the Washington Arms Treaty until after 1936. We attain parity of our battleship fleets almost at once instead of 10 years hence. We accomplish it without building a single new ship. The aircraft, destroyer, and submarine programs of the treaty are fair and meet with substantially no criticism and represent a decrease in destroyers and submarines.

"Against the great battleship saving our cruiser program increases from 300,000 tons to 320,000 tons. The point at issue in the cruiser program is whether or not we should have 30,000 tons more of cruisers with 8-inch guns advocated by the Navy Board, or 38,500 tons with 6-inch guns provided by this treaty. Upon the merits or demerits of these alternatives as to this very small part of the fleet of about 1,125,000 tons, our naval advisers are sharply divided.

"The Senate, through two of its Members upon the delegation, has had a practical participation in every step in the making of the treaty. There is not one scintilla of agreement or obligation of any character outside the treaty itself."

NOTE: On June 12, 1930, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, claiming concern about secret understandings, sent a resolution (S. Res. 320) to the President and the Secretary of State declaring the right to see all pertinent papers relating to negotiations on the treaty.

See also Item 230.

185

Remarks Welcoming President-Elect Julio Prestes of Brazil. *June 14, 1930*

Mr. President-elect:

It gives me the greatest possible pleasure to welcome Your Excellency on this occasion and to express to you my profound appreciation of the signal honor which you, through your visit, are conferring upon the Government and people of the United States. Your presence is but another evidence of that sincere and uninterrupted friendship which has always linked our countries together so that it can truly be described as traditional. It is, therefore, an especial privilege for me to be able this evening to convey to you and the Brazilian nation a message of cordiality and esteem from the sister republic of the north.

The friendly relations to which I have just alluded are the natural outgrowth of the traditions and ideals which our two nations hold in common. Firm believers in democracy, they are successfully upholding within their borders the principles of self-government. In their relations with the other nations of the world they are animated by a desire to maintain amity and, through loyal efforts, to further the cause of peace.

In other respects also, sir, your nation is viewed with sympathetic admiration by my countrymen. Your people are conquering the wilderness and are bringing to the markets of the world the fruits of their labor.

The inexhaustible riches of your great country, which are contributing so effectively to the comfort and progress of mankind, offer a marvelous field of activity to the industry of your people. One need not be a prophet to say that the future of Brazil is one of unlimited possibilities.

To the life of this great nation, sir, you have been for many years contributing your patriotic endeavors. Your field of activity has been broad and comprehensive, earning thereby the confidence and affection of the Brazilian nation, which has rewarded you with the supreme honor that a republic can bestow on one of its sons. In your long and honorable public career you have served in the legislatures of your native state and of the Federal Government, and you have discharged the duties of Chief Executive of the great State of São Paulo. The wide experience you have gained will contribute greatly to the welfare and prosperity of your country.

I cannot, Mr. President-elect, permit this opportunity to pass without referring to my delightful visit to your country. Particularly do I wish to mention the cordiality of the reception that was accorded to me in your beautiful capital. I was particularly impressed, sir, with the spontaneity of that reception and the evidences of sincere and unaffected friendship for the United States which greeted me on every side. It is no exaggeration to say that the impression of that friendship which I carried away with me will always remain in my memory as a living evidence of the sentiments which the people of Brazil cherish towards the people of the United States, and which I hardly need assure Your Excellency are sincerely and heartily reciprocated by them.

As I have said, Mr. President-elect, it is a great pleasure for me to extend to you a most cordial and heartfelt welcome on the part of the Government and the people of the United States. It is my earnest hope that your visit here will be as pleasant as was my own visit to Brazil, and I should be most happy if you felt when you leave us some measure of the satisfaction with which I myself look back on my experience in your country. Nothing contributes so much to better understanding between peoples and a closer cooperation between nations which have

common ideals and common purposes as personal contacts and friendships between individuals, and it is peculiarly gratifying to us that we have this opportunity to have you with us. Mrs. Hoover, who is greatly disappointed that she has not been able to have the pleasure of welcoming you here, joins me in extending to you our best wishes for your personal welfare and happiness and for the success of your administration. Permit me also to express the hope that Senhora Prestes will soon be fully restored to health. It was a keen disappointment to us that she was unable to accompany Your Excellency here.

I am personally very happy, Mr. Ambassador, to have been able to enjoy your hospitality this evening, and I appreciate deeply the courtesy which you have shown me.

NOTE: The President spoke at a dinner given by Brazilian Ambassador S. Gurgél do Amaral at the Pan American Union Building. His remarks were broadcast over the national radio networks.

A translation of President-elect Prestes' remarks follow:

Mr. President:

I thank Your Excellency for the magnificent and hearty manifestations which, together with my compatriots, I am receiving from the Government and the people of the United States, and the echo of which arouses enthusiasm in the heart of the Brazilian nation which I have the honor to represent.

The distinction of the visit which Your Excellency conferred on Brazil, on your voyage around South America, as President-elect of the great American nation, giving new vigor to, and linking ever more closely the sentiments of our mutual esteem, demanded a reciprocal recognition.

Recognized and proclaimed President-elect of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, my first care was to carry out this duty imposed by an old and uninterrupted friendship, the records of which go back far beyond the secular span of our independence. The cordiality between our countries and between our citizens does not stand in need of solemn assurances, and by its irresistible affinity rises high above the conventional rules governing international agreements.

Independent of treaties, the bonds of a friendship such as this will endure forever, because it has been handed down from generation to generation and has been stimulated and perfected by a common understanding of the true interests of our people, through the beneficent action of their statesmen, for the advantage of human civilization and for the greater security of liberty and peace.

The work of the statesmen who called into being, and of those who have ever since been improving the political organization and the mechanism of the

administration of the great North American Republic, goes far beyond the bounds of nationality and displays in the splendor of its greatness the marvelous ideal of those flashes of genius which honor and ennoble mankind.

The civilization of America is the greatest assertion of the intelligence and the capacity of a people and constitutes for this very reason the most important accomplishment of this century, for throughout its incredible and dizzying growth, the United States are bringing into perfection the organization of society and of work which it sustains and defends, removed from struggle, with order and within the confines of law and justice.

The word energy seems to have been devised to express and define American life in all its aspects even unto its most spiritual manifestations, even when it appears as moral energy, irradiating courage, altruism, and human fellowship, asserting its civilization by deeds of daring and actions of good will, of confidence and of faith in the destiny of man, in peace, in liberty, and in the justice of nations.

Beyond the moral ties which bind our countries, we foresee, following natural sequences, in the development of our commercial intercourse, the most important element for progress and prosperity of the continent.

Through diversity of their climates and of their products there has been reserved to our countries the mission of collaborating with each other, especially now when science in the service of humanity shortens distances and industrializes the resources of the world, thus creating new sources of production and wealth and assuring to mankind greater well being and worthier livelihood.

My wishes, and the wishes of my country, are for the personal happiness of Your Excellency, for the complete reestablishment of the health of Mrs. Hoover, to whom I bring heartfelt greetings from every Brazilian woman, and for the increasing splendor of the great country whose destiny Providence has confided to your patriotism.

186

Message to the Hall of Fame Ceremonies Honoring Harriet Beecher Stowe. *June 14, 1930*

[Released June 14, 1930. Dated June 10, 1930]

I SEND my cordial greetings to the colored citizens at their service at the Hall of Fame in honor of the 119th birthday anniversary of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Her name will be ever memorable as humani-

tarian, ardent advocate of every cause of liberation of the spirit of man, and friend of the colored race.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Cleveland G. Allen, 316 W. 138th St., New York City, was read to an assembly gathered before a statue of Harriet Beecher Stowe in the Hall of Fame at New York University.

Mrs. Stowe was an author and philanthropist, famous for her book, Uncle Tom's Cabin.

187

White House Statement on the New Jersey Republican Primary.

June 15, 1930

PROTESTS HAVE BEEN received from supporters of Congressman Fort and ex-Senator Frelinghuysen in respect to Senator Baird's reported statement. Several weeks ago a statement was made from the White House that the President has taken no part as between Republican candidates in New Jersey or in the primaries of any other State. That still holds good. This is also in accord with the expressed wish of each of the candidates.

NOTE: On June 14, 1930, Senator David Baird, Jr., issued a statement saying that Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, was President Hoover's choice for Senator from New Jersey. The primary contest candidates for Senator were Ambassador Morrow, Congressman Franklin W. Fort, and ex-Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.

188

Statement on the Tariff Bill.

June 16, 1930

[Released June 16, 1930. Dated June 15, 1930]

I SHALL approve the tariff bill. This legislation has now been under almost continuous consideration by Congress for nearly 15 months. It

was undertaken as the result of pledges given by the Republican Party at Kansas City. Its declarations embraced these obligations:

"The Republican Party believes that the home market built up under the protective policy belongs to the American farmer, and it pledges its support of legislation which will give this market to him to the full extent of his ability to supply it . . . .

"There are certain industries which cannot now successfully compete with foreign producers because of lower foreign wages and a lower cost of living abroad, and we pledge the next Republican Congress to an examination and where necessary a revision of these schedules to the end that the American labor in these industries may again command the home market, may maintain its standard of living, and may count upon steady employment in its accustomed field."

Platform promises must not be empty gestures. In my message of April 16, 1929, to the special session of the Congress I accordingly recommended an increase in agricultural protection; a limited revision of other schedules to take care of the economic changes necessitating increases or decreases since the enactment of the 1922 law, and I further recommended a reorganization both of the Tariff Commission and of the method of executing the flexible provisions.

A statistical estimate of the bill by the Tariff Commission shows that the average duties collected under the 1922 law were about 13.8 percent of the value of all imports, both free and dutiable, while if the new law had been applied it would have increased this percentage to about 16.0 percent.

This compares with the average level of the tariff under:

The McKinley law of 23.0%
The Wilson law of 20.9%
The Dingley law of 25.8%
The Payne-Aldrich law of 19.3%
The Fordney-McCumber law of 13.83%

Under the Underwood law of 1913 the amounts were disturbed by war conditions varying 6 percent to 14.8 percent.

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The proportion of imports which will be free of duty under the new law is estimated at from 61 to 63 percent. This compares with averages under:

The McKinley law of 52.4%
The Wilson law of 49.4%
The Dingley law of 45.2%
The Payne-Aldrich law of 52.5%
The Fordney-McCumber law of 63.8%

Under the Underwood law of 1913 disturbed conditions varied the free list from 60 percent to 73 percent averaging 66.3 percent.

The increases in tariff are largely directed to the interest of the farmer. Of the increases, it is stated by the Tariff Commission that 93.73 percent are upon products of agricultural origin measured in value, as distinguished from 6.25 percent upon commodities of strictly nonagricultural origin. The average rate upon agricultural raw materials shows an increase from 38.10 percent to 48.92 percent in contrast to dutiable articles of strictly other than agricultural origin which show an average increase of from 31.02 percent to 34.31 percent. Compensatory duties have necessarily been given on products manufactured from agricultural raw materials and protective rates added to these in some instances.

The extent of rate revision as indicated by the Tariff Commission is that in value of the total imports the duties upon approximately 22.5 percent have been increased, and 77.5 percent were untouched or decreased. By number of the dutiable items mentioned in the bill, out of the total of about 3,300, there were about 890 increased, 235 decreased, and 2,170 untouched. The number of items increased was, therefore, 27 percent of all dutiable items, and compares with 83 percent of the number of items which were increased in the 1922 revision.

This tariff law is like all other tariff legislation, whether framed primarily upon a protective or a revenue basis. It contains many compromises between sectional interests and between different industries. No tariff bill has ever been enacted or ever will be enacted under the present system that will be perfect. A large portion of the items are always adjusted with good judgment, but it is bound to contain some inequalities

and inequitable compromises. There are items upon which duties will prove too high and others upon which duties will prove to be too low.

Certainly no President, with his other duties, can pretend to make that exhaustive determination of the complex facts which surround each of those 3,300 items, and which has required the attention of hundreds of men in Congress for nearly a year and a third. That responsibility must rest upon the Congress in a legislative rate revision.

On the administrative side I have insisted, however, that there should be created a new basis for the flexible tariff and it has been incorporated in this law. Thereby the means are established for objective and judicial review of these rates upon principles laid down by the Congress, free from pressures inherent in legislative action. Thus, the outstanding step of this tariff leigslation has been the reorganization of the largely inoperative flexible provision of 1922 into a form which should render it possible to secure prompt and scientific adjustment of serious inequities and inequalities which may prove to have been incorporated in the bill.

This new provision has even a larger importance. If a perfect tariff bill were enacted today, the increased rapidity of economic change and the constant shifting of our relations to industries abroad will create a continuous stream of items which would work hardship upon some segment of the American people except for the provision of this relief. Without a workable flexible provision we would require even more frequent congressional tariff revision than during the past. With it the country should be freed from further general revision for many years to come. Congressional revisions are not only disturbing to business but with all their necessary collateral surroundings in lobbies, log rolling, and the activities of group interests, are disturbing to public confidence.

Under the old flexible provisions, the task of adjustment was imposed directly upon the President, and the limitations in the law which circumscribed it were such that action was long delayed and it was largely inoperative, although important benefits were brought to the dairying, flax, glass, and other industries through it.

The new flexible provision established the responsibility for revisions upon a reorganized Tariff Commission, composed of members equally

of both parties as a definite ratemaking body acting through semi-judicial methods of open hearings and investigation by which items can be taken up one by one upon direction or upon application of aggrieved parties. Recommendations are to be made to the President, he being given authority to promulgate or veto the conclusions of the Commission. Such revision can be accomplished without disturbance to business, as they concern but one item at a time, and the principles laid down assure a protective basis.

The principle of a protective tariff for the benefit of labor, industry, and the farmer is established in the bill by the requirement that the Commission shall adjust the rates so as to cover the differences in cost of production at home and abroad, and it is authorized to increase or decrease the duties by 50 percent to effect this end. The means and methods of ascertaining such differences by the Commission are provided in such fashion as should expedite prompt and effective action if grievances develop.

When the flexible principle was first written into law in 1922, by tradition and force of habit the old conception of legislative revision was so firmly fixed that the innovation was bound to be used with caution and in a restricted field, even had it not been largely inoperative for other reasons. Now, however, and particularly after the record of the last 15 months, there is a growing and widespread realization that in this highly complicated and intricately organized and rapidly shifting modern economic world, the time has come when a more scientific and business-like method of tariff revision must be devised. Toward this the new flexible provision takes a long step.

These provisions meet the repeated demands of statesmen and industrial and agricultural leaders over the past 25 years. It complies in full degree with the proposals made 20 years ago by President Roosevelt. It now covers proposals which I urged in 1922.

If, however, by any chance the flexible provisions now made should prove insufficient for effective action, I shall ask for further authority for the Commission, for I believe that public opinion will give wholehearted support to the carrying out of such a program on a generous scale

to the end that we may develop a protective system free from the vices which have characterized every tariff revision in the past.

The complaints from some foreign countries that these duties have been placed unduly high can be remedied, if justified, by proper application to the Tariff Commission.

It is urgent that the uncertainties in the business world which have been added to by the long-extended debate of the measure should be ended. They can be ended only by completion of this bill. Meritorious demands for further protection to agriculture and labor which have developed since the tariff of 1922 would not end if this bill fails of enactment. Agitation for legislative tariff revision would necessarily continue before the country. Nothing would contribute to retard business recovery more than this continued agitation.

As I have said, I do not assume the rate structure in this or any other tariff bill is perfect, but I am convinced that the disposal of the whole question is urgent. I believe that the flexible provisions can within reasonable time remedy inequalities; that this provision is a progressive advance and gives great hope of taking the tariff away from politics, lobbying, and log rolling; that the bill gives protection to agriculture for the market of its products and to several industries in need of such protection for the wage of their labor; that with returning normal conditions our foreign trade will continue to expand.

NOTE: On June 17, 1930, the President signed the Tariff Act of 1930 (Public, No. 361, 46 Stat. 590).

189

Message to the National Editorial Association.
June 16, 1930

[Released June 16, 1930. Dated June 14, 1930]

PLEASE EXPRESS to the forty-fifth annual convention of the National Editorial Association my cordial greetings and my deep appreciation of the value of their service to the daily and weekly information of the

public and for their leadership in the formation of public opinion which is so indispensable in the conduct of a democracy.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to L. C. Hall, president of the National Editorial Association, was read at the opening session of the convention held at the Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee, Wis. It was also printed in the June 21, 1930, issue of Editor and Publisher.

190
The President's News Conference of *June 17, 1930*

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING BOARD SALES

THE PRESIDENT. I have a question here as to whether we have completed the members of the Advisory Committee on Shipping Board Sales. In addition to Mr. [Albert C.] Dalton, who is already known, we have Mr. Ira Campbell of New York, Mr. Clarence Woolley, who is the chairman of the American Radiator Company, and whose seat of business is Detroit—he lives in New York, however, and is a Director of the Federal Reserve Board—also Mr. E. N. Hurley. There will be two more, but they have not yet been determined on.

Q. Mr. President, do you mean Mr. Hurley, the former Chairman?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I am waiting to hear from Mr. Charles Pease, who was formerly on the Board, but I do not think his health will permit his doing it.

Q. Will Mr. Hurley be Chairman?

THE PRESIDENT. There has not been any determination of that.

GREAT LAKES RESCUE MISSION

Also I have some telegrams and inquiries both from the press and from individuals from Ohio with respect to some citizens who disappeared on the lakes yesterday, and whose boats have been found

undamaged, and asking for Government aid in making proper search I have directed that that should be done.

Q. Mr. President, are the Treasury facilities being used—the Coast Guard?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, the Coast Guard is. A number of Ohio papers inquired about that.

TARIFF BILL SIGNING

That is all I have except that the tariff bill will be signed at 12:45.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and nineteenth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, June 17, 1930.

The Tariff Act of 1930 (H.R. 2667) is Public, No. 361 (46 Stat. 590).

191

White House Statement Supporting the Senatorial Candidacy of Dwight W. Morrow.

June 18, 1930

THE PRESIDENT and the administration will give every support to the Republican nominee in New Jersey, and the administration has every confidence that Dwight W. Morrow will be the next United States Senator from New Jersey.

NOTE: As printed above, this item follows the text set forth in a contemporary news account. Mr. Morrow won the Republican primary election of June 17, 1930.

192

Message to the World Power Conference.

June 18, 1930

[Released June 18, 1930. Dated June 6, 1930]

I SEND cordial greetings to those present at the "American Hour" of the World Power Conference in Berlin. The imagination is stirred by the ever-widening field of knowledge and its practical application in

the multiplying instruments of service to mankind. Civilized society depends in ever increasing degree upon the spirit of inquiry and the utilization of scientific truth. Those who serve this cause serve the best interests of the race.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was broadcast over an international radio hookup during a banquet held in Berlin's Sport Palace.

The World Power Conference, the second of its kind, met in Berlin from June 16 to June 25, 1930. Involved were some 4,500 delegates from 50 nations, who participated in 34 group meetings and listened to approximately 500 technical papers dealing with electrical power development and other forms of energy. The American delegation was headed by Oscar C. Merrill, former Executive Secretary of the Federal Power Commission.

193

Letter to the President of the Senate Transmitting Proposed Changes in the Appropriations for Narcotics and Prohibition Law Enforcement.

June 18, 1930

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Treasury Department for enforcement of narcotic and national prohibition acts.

The details of this proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
June 18, 1930.

[The President of the Senate]

NOTE: The letter and accompanying papers are printed as Senate Document 181 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

194

Message to the Senate Transmitting a Report on Foreign Loan Flotations.
June 20, 1930

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State in response to Senate Resolution 293 of June 16, 1930, requesting him to inform the Senate "upon what authorization of law, constitutional or statutory, expressed or implied, does the State Department base its right either to approve or disapprove investment securities offered for sale in the money markets of the United States by foreign governments, corporations, or individuals," and "by what sanction of law, constitutional or statutory, does the State Department assume the right to direct the action of the Federal Reserve Board or banks with respect to their lawful powers concerning the business of banking in foreign countries or the investments of these banks in foreign securities offered in the money markets of the United States."

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
June 20, 1930.

NOTE: The report, entitled "A Report by the Secretary of State Relative to the Sale of Securities by Foreign Governments in the United States," is printed in Senate Document 183 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

195

The President's News Conference of *June 20, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I would like to have a little more inspiration from your side on things I can talk about.

APPOINTMENTS

I have only two questions—regarding the Tariff Commission and the Power Commission. There will be some changes in the personnel of the Tariff Commission, and the whole Power Commission, of course, is to be appointed. And I am in hopes of being able to have all those changes in front of the Senate before they finally leave Washington.

So I am rather short of material to discuss at the present moment.

Q. Could you indicate, Mr. President, how extensive the changes in the Tariff Commission will be?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't decided that yet. We will have some changes, but I haven't decided what they will be.

Q. About the sailfish, Mr. President, is that something new?

THE PRESIDENT. That just came in brand new. It is an unpleasant reminder of pleasant things.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twentieth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, June 20, 1930.

As a surprise, Mrs. Hoover had new furnishings installed in the President's office during the previous evening. A large silver replica of a sailfish appeared on his desk serving as a reminder of pleasant times and pleasant days.

196

Remarks on Presenting the Special Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.
June 20, 1930

I AM glad to welcome Admiral Byrd back to Washington. I speak not merely for myself but for the Nation as a whole and for every individual citizen. His contribution to exploration and scientific research has done honor to his country, and his country takes a just pride in them and in him. More than that, his daring and courage have thrilled each one of us individually, because he has proved anew the worth and power and glory of qualities which we believe are latent in our people. For men of our race to master extraordinary difficulty, to carry through great adventure, thrills us with pride, with hope, and with confidence. I sometimes think that this is the greatest value of modern explorers.

I do not minimize the scientific gains of such expeditions, but the human values are so immediate and so universal in their effect that it may well be that they transcend the scientific service. Every hidden spot of the Earth's surface remains a challenge to man's will and ingenuity until it has been conquered. Every conquest of such a difficult goal adds permanently to mankind's sense of power and security. Great explorers, therefore, do not merely add to the sum of human knowledge, but also they add immensely to the sum of human inspiration.

Knowledge, too, has been enriched by Admiral Byrd's expedition. New coasts of the Antarctic Continent have been mapped and new regions have been explored. Geological data have been increased, which contribute to our knowledge of the history of the Earth. New knowledge of magnetic currents and of weather changes has been gained. The store of the world's knowledge may not be priced in money, for money we make and spend, but knowledge remains always with the race.

All these achievements are the capstone of a career whose progress Americans have watched with interest and pride. Admiral Byrd has been first to conquer the difficulties of reaching the poles by heavier-

than-air flying. He has flown the Atlantic Ocean. Success has followed upon success in his life, and this is the greatest of all.

As with all consistently successful issues, his accomplishments have been built upon painstaking preparation, foreknowledge of the special problems to be solved, thoughtful plans to meet them, and infinite patience in preparations, and infinite patience in execution. He has demonstrated the traits of the born commander—boldness at the right time, comradeship, those heroic qualities that endear the captain to his men. And he is beloved by the American people.

I congratulate you, Admiral Byrd, upon your success, upon your safe return to your country and home and friends, upon your services and the lift you have given to the spirit of your countrymen. I am happy to present to you this Special Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society, awarded to you for "the first attainment of the geographical South Pole by Air . . . and for distinguished contributions to world knowledge of Antarctica." And I take great pleasure in again introducing you formally to this audience, seen and unseen, to whom you need no introduction, and to whose hands I now commit the rendering of those further honors which you so highly deserve.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 8:30 p.m. in the Washington Auditorium. The presentation of the medal came at the end of a day of official ovations to Rear Admiral Byrd and the 42 men who had lived with him in Antarctica and participated in his expedition to the South Pole.

A reading copy of this item with holograph changes by the President is available for examination at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa.

197

Message to the National Conference on State Parks. *June 20, 1930*

[Released June 20, 1930. Dated June 16, 1930]

PLEASE present my cordial greetings to the National Conference on State Parks and my deep appreciation of their service in the encourage-

ment of the effort that States and individuals are making to preserve their scenic endowment and to provide the public with permanent facilities for access to natural beauty and outdoor recreation.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Herbert Evison, executive secretary, National Conference on State Parks, Linville, N.C., was read at a meeting of the Conference.

198

Letter Congratulating Arthur S. Draper on His 25th Anniversary as a Journalist. *June 21, 1930*

[Released June 21, 1930. Dated June 20, 1930]

My dear Mr. Draper:

I am glad to learn that you are completing the twenty-fifth year of your distinguished service with the New York Tribune and the New York Herald Tribune, and I congratulate you most cordially upon this anniversary. The success of your career is a signal evidence of the value of character and high ideals in journalism. I wish you long life and happiness.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Arthur Stimson Draper, New York Herald Tribune, New York City]

NOTE: The letter was read at a dinner in the Vanderbilt Hotel given by the editorial staff and other departments of the New York Herald Tribune.

199

Exchange of Messages With President-Elect Prestes of Brazil on His Departure From the United States. *June 23, 1930*

[Released June 23, 1930. Dated June 21, 1930]

I HAVE received Your Excellency's farewell message on your departure for your homeland, and on behalf of the American people and in my own name, I beg to express to you the keen pleasure and satisfaction we experienced in your most welcome visit. Your Excellency's short stay with us has clearly demonstrated that the friendship and good will which has always been in the hearts of the American people is strongly reciprocated by our sister Republic of South America, and I am confident that your coming to us will bear rich fruits in a better understanding which will redound to the prosperity of both countries. I wish for Your Excellency a pleasant voyage and prosperity manyfold in the administration of your high office, in which I am joined by Mrs. Hoover.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency, Dr. Julio Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, On board the Steamship *Olympic*]

NOTE: A translation of President-elect Prestes' message, dated June 20, 1930, follows:

On my departure from the United States permit me, Your Excellency, to renew to your Government and through it to the American people, my most cordial thanks for the exceptional homage paid to Brazil in my person. With the profound impression which I received of the progress of the United States and the cordiality of its people, I carry with me the ever greater assurance of that friendship and I am firmly convinced that its development cannot but result in advantages for our countries. Permit me, Your Excellency, to renew to you personally my profound feeling of admiration for Your Excellency, for the great work which you are accomplishing, and my wishes for the complete recovery of Mrs. Hoover's health.

JULIO PRESTES

[President Hoover, White House, Washington, D.C.]

200

Letter to the Senate Majority Leader Stating Objections to Pending Veterans Legislation.
June 23, 1930

[Released June 23, 1930. Dated June 21, 1930]

My dear Senator:

In accordance with our discussion, I am sending herewith communications from Secretary Mellon and General Hines, Director of the Veterans Bureau, on the subject of the World War Veterans legislation now before the Congress, showing the result of their investigation into the effect of the bill reported this week to the Senate. These memorandums confirm the views which I have expressed during the past few weeks and I believe the Congress and the public should be informed thereon.

General Hines states that the bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives will add directly to our present expenditure for World War Veterans (at present $511,000,000 per annum) by $181,000,000 for the first year, increasing annually until it reaches a possible additional sum of $400,000,000 a year. This bill as amended by Senate Committee will add directly $102,000,000 the first year, ultimately rising to the addition of a sum of $225,000,000 per annum. Even these estimates are far from including the whole of the potential obligations created by the principles embraced in this legislation and the uncertain added expense by certain amendments to previous legislation.

Mr. Mellon states that the passage of this legislation implies positive increase of taxation at the next session of Congress.

It does not appear that these bills even represent the real views of the various veterans organizations. The American Legion, after careful study as to what they considered the needs of their fellow veterans, proposed legislation which would require an additional annual expenditure of $35,000,000 per annum. Thus these measures which are before Congress represent an implied increase in expenditure of from three to ten times what these veterans themselves consider would be just. The Veterans of

Foreign Wars and other organizations have contended for measures differing entirely from those now proposed.

General Hines has pointed out that this legislation goes far beyond immediate necessities and that of even more importance, it creates grave inequalities, injustices, and discriminations among veterans resulting from the methods adopted or extended in those bills, and creates future dangers to both the public and the veterans. The very fact that the Committees of Congress and the various veterans associations have themselves been during the past six months of many minds upon these questions indicates their extreme difficulty. There certainly comes from it all the conclusion that we should either have a sound plan now or should have more time for determination of national policy upon established principles in dealing with these questions for the future. We must arrive at such a basis as will discharge our manifest national obligation with equity among veterans and to the public.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. There are cases of veterans who are in need of help today who are suffering and to whom I earnestly wish to see generous treatment given. But these situations do not reach anything like the dimensions of these measures.

We have stretched government expenditures in the budget beginning July 1st to the utmost of our possible receipts, and have even incurred a probable deficit principally for the relief of unemployment through expansion of public construction. Every additional dollar of expenditure means an additional dollar in taxes. This is no time to increase the tax burden of the country. I recognize that such considerations would carry but little weight with our people were the needs of our veterans the issue, and were we dealing with sound measures; but as General Hines presents, there are conclusive reasons for opposing an unsound measure which is against the best interests of the veterans themselves and places an unjustified load upon the taxpayers at a time when every effort should be made to lighten it.

I do not believe that just criticism or opposition should arise to such suggestions upon full understanding of the situation for I know that the great body of patriotic men who served in the World War themselves

recognize that there are limits to expenditure and there are principles that should be adhered to if we are not to prejudice their interest both as veterans and citizens.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Honorable James E. Watson, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The White House also released the texts of letters, dated June 21, 1930, from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, as follows:

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

My dear Mr. President:

I have your memorandum stating that the Director of the Veterans Bureau estimates the cost in the fiscal year 1931 of H.R. 10381, as amended and reported by the Senate Finance Committee, to be $102,000,000 and the ultimate cost to be $225,000,000 annually. You ask me to give you my best judgment as to whether receipts for the fiscal year 1931 will be adequate to support this additional burden. I regret to say that they will not.

You appreciate, of course, the very great difficulty of estimating revenue twelve months in advance, particularly when as under our system the Government depends so largely on one form of tax, the income tax, which is directly susceptible to fluctuations in business conditions. An absolutely accurate estimate would presuppose our ability to forecast general business conditions over the period of the next twelve months, and this is obviously impossible.

Based on estimates of expenditures furnished by the Director of the Budget and on this Department's estimates of receipts, which, I may add, are predicated on a not unhopeful attitude in respect of future business developments, the present indications are that the Government will close the fiscal year 1931 with a deficit of over $100,000,000. If the reduced income tax rate is to be retained and made applicable to 1930 incomes, present estimates forecast a deficit of approximately $180,000,000. These figures are, of course, exclusive of any additional burdens to be imposed by new legislation.

I think I should call your attention to the fact that these figures are based on the assumption that interest payments to be made by foreign governments in accordance with existing debt settlement agreements will be paid in United States Government securities, as they have almost universally been paid in the past, rather than in cash, thus constituting an automatic reduction of our national debt, but not making these payments available for current expenditures. Even when foreign

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interest payments have been made in cash, the Treasury up to the present time has been in a position to apply them to the reduction of our national debt. This policy has been so well established over the course of years, and is manifestly so sound, that foreign repayments, both principal and interest, have come to be looked upon as definitely earmarked for the reduction of our war debt. Moreover, whether these interest payments are to be made in securities or cash is dependent on conditions wholly without our control. We are not justified, therefore, in budgeting upon the assumption that they will be made in cash. But assuming that they are, and assuming that our Government is willing to set aside its well-considered and established program of debt reduction, even then I cannot give you any assurance at the present time, and without taking into consideration new burdens, that we can retain the one per cent reduction and not incur the danger of a deficit.

But if $100,000,000 or more is to be added to the expenditures already in sight, it is perfectly apparent that the 1928 income tax rates must be restored, and I should not be quite fair to the members of both Houses and to the taxpayers of the United States if I did not point out at this time that this increased burden may necessitate even higher rates than provided for in the 1928 Revenue Act.

In the present state of business, accompanied as it must be by an inevitable reduction in the national income, the Treasury Department is vitally interested in not definitely closing the door to the possibility of retaining the reduced tax rates now in existence. In spite of the figures above quoted, I am still hopeful that conditions may have shown such improvement by December as to justify my recommending to you and to the Congress a renewal of the action taken last December. The present estimates do not indicate that this is possible, but this does not mean that we should put ourselves in such a position as to preclude the possibility should events take a favorable course.

In this connection, I think it is appropriate to remind you of what this one per cent reduction means to the income taxpayer, and particularly to the income taxpayer with a moderate income.

If the one per cent reduction is not retained, approximately 2,095,000 taxpayers with net income of $10,000 or less will pay during the calender year 1931 approximately $28,000,000 more than they would otherwise pay, thus losing the benefit of a 56% reduction. If we take taxpayers with net incomes of $7,000 or less they will lose the benefit of a 66% reduction in taxes. It will be remembered that about two-thirds of the tax reduction benefit to individuals was accorded to taxpayers with net incomes of $25,000 or less.

In so far as corporations are concerned, if the rate is restored to 12% they will lose the benefit of approximately a $90,000,000 reduction in their income taxes—at a time when the Government should endeavor to relieve rather than to increase the burdens on industry.

In conclusion, I can answer your question by stating that legislation increasing the expenditures for 1931 by $100,000,000 and more over and above expenditures as now estimated by the Budget Director, will necessitate the restoration of rates applicable to 1931 income to the rates provided for in the Revenue Act of 1928, and it is probable that such increased expenditures may call for even higher taxes in order to maintain a balanced budget.

In fairness to the country I feel that the Congress should be informed that if expenditures are further increased now, taxes must be in December.

Faithfully yours,
A. W. Mellon

[The President, The White House]

Director of the Veterans' Bureau

My dear Mr. President:

I wish to call your attention to the very grave situation that has arisen in the matter of veterans' legislation, both as to the proposed principles being considered and their ultimate effect, if adopted, upon the veterans and upon the policy and expenditures of the Government and the very large immediate burden which this legislation calls for.

I recently advised the Senate Committee on Finance that the Bill passed by the House of Representatives and then being considered by them, would cost approximately $181,040,650 per annum and a possible final annual expenditure of over $400,000,000.

The Senate Finance Committee made various amendments to this Bill, and I have now made a re-examination of the cost implied under the Bill as reported to the Senate. This Bill requires an estimated immediate annual expenditure of $102,553,250, with a growing maximum cost reaching a potential amount in five years of approximately $225,000,000 per annum.

Of the deepest concern to the nation should be the principles being incorporated into these forms of legislation. The principles in both of these Bills depart absolutely from the original conception of assistance to World War veterans based upon disability to earn their living because of injury or disease arising out of the World War. No one questions the obligation of the nation to its disabled veterans, and under the present law some 374,500 veterans or their dependents, out of the total of 4,500,000, are now being compensated at an annual expense approximating $206,000,000. These veterans also participate with all other veterans in the benefits of the War Risk Insurance legislation and the so-called bonus legislation, which bring up the total annual sum of expenditures of this Bureau at the present time to approximately $511,000,000.

One of the results of this legislation would be that men suffering with those diseases now presumed to have been acquired in the service if developed prior to January 1, 1925, would have such diseases presumed to have been acquired in the service if they developed prior to January 1, 1930, and other men suffering with diseases which have not heretofore been afforded the benefit of any presumption by law would be presumed to have acquired their diseases in the service if the same arose prior to January 1, 1930. It is estimated that this provision alone would probably affect approximately 100,000 veterans not now in receipt of compensation benefits for those disabilities.

I have no doubt that the Congress has in mind by suggesting the further broadening of the presumptive clause of the present World War Veterans' Act, taking care of a number of cases which they feel are meritorious and which at this time the law does not cover. If it was only the intention of the Congress to take in border-line cases, it might well be accomplished by so amending the present Act to permit the Bureau to give due regard to lay and other evidence not of a medical nature in connection with the adjudication of claims. Such a provision would be interpreted by the Veterans' Bureau as sufficiently broad to permit liberal adjudication of border-line cases.

Another radical departure in the proposed legislation from the existing law is the provision to give a cash allowance to men in hospitals not suffering from a service-connected disability and while in hospital to also pay an allowance for their families and dependents. Under the present law, where there are vacant beds available opportunity is afforded to a veteran for medical care in hospitals when he is in need of treatment without regard to the character or origin of his disability. The hospital facilities of the Government are at this time inadequate to provide care for all veterans of non-compensable disability who need medical attention, and consequently there is before the Bureau at all times a waiting list of men seeking treatment. We are faced with the proposed policy of paying the veteran fortunate enough to secure a hospital bed an allowance for himself and his dependents. For the veteran who is equally in need of treatment but for whom a hospital bed is not available, it is not proposed that any payment be made either to himself or to his dependents. Inequity immediately arises, and to the extent the Government is not able to furnish hospital beds does this inequity increase. The Congress has not signified definitely its purpose to construct permanent hospital beds for all veterans who need hospital treatment. Certainly with the passage of this proposed provision there would result a definite and increasing demand for additional hospital beds and in all equity such a demand cannot but be recognized. It is conservatively estimated the total number of veterans who will need hospitalization is 69,000. If the Government is to provide sufficient hospital facilities so that all men suffering with disabilities, irrespective of service origin, can be hospitalized, it would neces-

sitate providing within the next three years 13,000 new beds in addition to those existing or authorized. The cost of construction of such facilities would approximate $45,500,000, and the annual maintenance cost, after completion, would approximate $19,500,000. Further, if the Government is to eliminate all question of inequality, even to the point where the Bureau's peak of hospital load is expected, current estimates indicate an ultimate need of 39,400 additional beds, the cost of construction of which would approximate $137,900,000, with an annual maintenance cost of $59,100,000.

The Medical Council of the Veterans' Bureau, comprising some of the ablest physicians and surgeons of our country, has reported to me that the inclusion of the diseases contemplated by this provision is unsound medically and it cannot be presumed that the diseases involved are the result of service during the World War. Therefore the theory upon which these benefits are extended is false.

If we are to depart from the sound principles of the payment of compensation for injury and disease resulting from war service, then it would appear to me that the real problem before us is whether the nation is going to assume responsibility for disabilities among the four-and-a-half million veterans which originate as ordinary incidents of life. The policy of our Government, almost from its inception, has been to take care of our veterans when they have reached that period in life when they are overcome by permanent disabilities or age, so that they are unable to earn a support. At this date, thirteen years after the World War, the veterans of that war average about thirty-eight years of age. If it is claimed that the time has been reached when it is necessary to give consideration to the matter of a pension for this group of veterans, along the same lines that we have cared for veterans of other wars, then the policy should be based upon the fundamental principles of pension legislation adapted to what the nation can afford to do for the entire group of veterans who will eventually have to be cared for. Most certainly we should distinguish clearly between those veterans whose injuries and disabilities were incurred in service and those whose disabilities have been brought about by other causes after service. To approve a measure which will simply take care of 100,000 of these men under a presumption which we know is unsound, where their disabilities are not due to service, without extending to their comrades in the larger group the same measure of relief, is manifestly inequitable. In other words, we are opening the door to a general pension system at the same rates of compensation given to men who actually suffered in the war. Its potential cost to the Government may quite well run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Even with all these provisions we would not have taken care of old age and many other fatalities that may happen to our World War Veterans.

My plea at the moment is that we are proceeding on wrong principles, that we are driving towards such a stupendous expenditure by the Government, the extent

of which cannot be estimated, as will eventually react against the interest of the disabled veterans themselves. We are creating a prospective burden for the taxpayer, before we have adopted any sound national policy of dealing with the whole problem, which will have committed ourselves directly and inferentially to a total annual expenditure on account of World War veterans of upwards of a billion dollars per annum even before we have given consideration to the granting of pensions. My plea is directed to the fact that this legislation should not be passed, and that there should be substituted an entire consideration of the principles upon which the nation will discharge its obligations, not by creating injustices and inequalities, but by some method of general application to the entire group.

Pending such study, I earnestly urge that the Bill which I submitted for the consideration of Congress, which will be beneficial to many veterans, be adopted.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANK T. HINES,
Director

[Honorable Herbert Hoover, The President of the United States, The White House]

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Message to King Alfonso XIII of Spain on the International Exposition at Seville. *June 23, 1930*

[Released June 23, 1930. Dated June 21, 1930]

UPON THE occasion of the termination of the International Exposition at Seville, which has given such brilliant expression to the close association of Spain and all of the Americas, I send you this message of greeting. In the name of my countrymen, many of whom have visited the Exposition and been impressed by its cultural significance, I congratulate you heartily on the great success achieved.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, Madrid]

NOTE: The International Exposition, known also as the Ibero-American Exposition, opened on May 9, 1929, and closed on June 21, 1930. The participating nations

included Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Peru, El Salvador, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Portugal, and Spain. In addition to fostering better understanding and good will among Spanish-speaking nations and their neighbors, the Exposition was designed as a social, cultural, and economic exchange of ideas and commerce.

202

The President's News Conference of *June 24, 1930*

World War Veterans' Pension Bill

THE PRESIDENT. I have a number of questions this morning on the matter of veterans' relief. This is a problem in which we are dealing with the sick and disabled veterans, and except for some marginal cases the Government has long since generously provided for the men whose disability arose from the war itself. The cases that are in front of us, except for a comparatively small number of marginal cases on which there is some dispute on technicalities, are in reality the men who are disabled from the incidents of civil life. The whole matter is one that has to be approached in a very high sense of justice and a great deal of sympathy. But this veterans' bill is just bad legislation. It is no more in the interest of the veterans than it is in the interest of the taxpayers. The financial burdens, the amount of which has again been reaffirmed by General Hines this morning—and they were very considerably increased by Senate amendments yesterday—do constitute a serious embarrassment to the Government and to the country, but there are other objections to that bill that are even more serious.

The bill selects a particular group of 75,000 men, at the outside 100,000, and makes a provision for them in the most wasteful and discriminatory way that is conceivable. It entirely neglects the equal rights to help of over 200,000 more men who are veterans and who are likewise suffering from disabilities that have been incurred in civil life and since the war.

Furthermore, the very basis of the bill sets up a perfectly untruthful and, according to all of our physicians, a physically impossible presump-

tion, and predicates all of its action on such a falsehood. For instance, a man who has served a few days in his hometown or in a camp, and who has afterwards enjoyed 7 to 12 years of continuous good health, and after all that time if he incurs any affliction he is thereby declared to have a disability due to the war. And he is to be compensated and pensioned on the same basis as the man who has suffered in the trenches and on the actual battlefield.

It contains a lot of other discriminations of equally important order.

Now, these things violate not only the fact but the very integrity of Government action. It is a very sad thing if our people as a whole—if the Government is to set standards of subterfuge to the people. It is unfair to all the other veterans who have become disabled in civil life, and it is unfair to the whole spirit of the World War veterans.

Now, there are emergency and marginal cases which I have insisted should be cared for—which I recommended to Congress in my message should be provided for and will be cared for. And there is additional necessity for us to study the broader subject exhaustively before we plunge into it.

The American Legion presented a bill which they designed to cover these emergencies. It had the earnest support of many administration members, but their views have been overridden. The sensible thing to do is either to take care of these emergency or marginal cases and then soberly determine future action, or alternatively to make the beginnings of sound action now on such foundations as will contribute to the ultimate settlement of this problem with real justice to the veterans themselves and with broad generosity in the solution of the whole question. Such action can be taken within our present financial resources, and I believe the country as a whole would support it. I do not believe the country will support this type of legislation.

That is all.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twenty-first news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, June 24, 1930.

Frank T. Hines was Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the World War veterans' pension bill (see Item 203).

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Statement on the World War Veterans' Bill.
June 24, 1930

IN RESPONSE to press questions the President said:

"In this problem we are dealing with sick and disabled veterans. Except for some marginal cases the Government has long since generously provided for the men whose disabilities arise from the war itself. These cases before us, except for a comparatively small number of marginal ones, are in reality men disabled from incidents of civil life since the war.

"The whole matter is one that must be approached in a high sense of justice and utmost sympathy. But this veterans bill is just bad legislation. It is no more in the interest of veterans than in the interest of the taxpayer. The financial burdens, the amount of which has again been reaffirmed by General Hines—and they were even increased by Senate amendments yesterday—do constitute a serious embarrassment to the Government and to the country, but there are other objections even more serious.

"This bill selects a particular group of 75,000 to 100,000 men, makes provision for them in the most wasteful and discriminatory way conceivable and entirely neglects the equal rights to help of over 200,000 more veterans who are likewise suffering from disabilities incurred in civil life since the war. Furthermore, the very basis of the bill sets up an untruthful, and, according to our physicians, a physically impossible 'presumption' and predicates its action upon this. For instance, a man who has served a few days in the Army in his hometown or in camps, and afterwards enjoyed 7 to 12 years of good health, then after all that time incurs any affliction, is thereby declared to have a disability due to the war and is to be compensated or pensioned on the same basis as the man who suffered in the trenches and from actual battle. It contains many other discriminations and injustices.

"These things violate not only the fact but the very integrity of government. It is a sad thing for our Government to set standards of subterfuge to our people. It is unfair to all other veterans who have

become disabled in civil life. It is unfair to the whole spirit of the World War veterans.

"There are emergency and marginal cases which I have insisted should be cared for and which will be cared for, and there is the additional necessity for us to study the broader subject exhaustively before we plunge.

"The American Legion presented a bill designed for emergencies which has had the earnest support of many administration members but their views have been overriden. The sensible thing is either to take care of these emergencies or marginal cases and then soberly determine future action, or alternatively, to make the beginnings of sound action now on such foundations as will contribute to the ultimate settlement of the problem with real justice to veterans and with generosity in solution for the future. Such action can be taken within our present financial resources, and I believe the Nation would support that."

NOTE: Frank T. Hines was Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

204

Letter to Dr. S. J. Crumbine on Health Conditions in Porto Rico.

June 24, 1930

[Released June 24, 1930. Dated December 13, 1929]

My dear Crumbine:

You have perhaps seen some of the statements made by Governor Roosevelt of Porto Rico as to the condition of Porto Rican children. There seems to be a very genuine case for some systematic service.

I would like very much if the American Child Health Association could send down a staff of competent people, prepared to examine the whole situation in Porto Rico from a health, a nutritional, and a social point of view so far as it affects children.

I do not know what it would cost, but if you will take this up with Mr. Rickard it will serve as a recommendation from me to him to find you the necessary funds.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Dr. S. J. Crumbine, American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City]

NOTE: The letter was made public in connection with an appeal by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt and the American Child Health Association for $7,300,000 to improve child health facilities.

The President referred to Edgar Rickard, Director General of the American Relief Administration and treasurer of both the American Child Health Association and the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

On May 19, 1930, the White House released Dr. Crumbine's report of April 21, 1930, entitled "Report of the American Child Health Association on the Health, Nutritional and Social Conditions of Porto Rican Children."

205

Message to the Rotary International Convention.
June 24, 1930

[Released June 24, 1930. Dated May 29, 1930]

I SEND cordial greetings to the Convention of Rotary International. The impressive attendance from so many countries is renewed evidence of the spirit of international good will which is so significant a development of our times and in the encouragement of which Rotary has played such a useful part.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent by telegram to Crawford C. McCullough, chairman, Convention Committee, Rotary International, 101 Dominion Bank Bldg., Fort William, Ontario, Canada, was read to a convention of the Rotary International meeting in Chicago, Ill.

206

Veto of the World War Veterans' Bill.

June 26, 1930

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith House bill 10381 without approval.

One of the most repugnant tasks which can fall to this office is to disapprove of measures intended to benefit our sick or disabled men who have served our country in war. Perhaps as much as any other person, I have full realization of the task, the hardships, and the dangers to which the Nation ordered its sons. In sentiment and in sympathy I should desire no greater satisfaction than to support just measures which are proposed for their benefit. But I want a square deal between veterans; not unjust discriminations between special groups, and I do not want wasteful or unnecessary expenditures.

The country already generously provides for the 280,000 men whose health or earning power is shown to have been impaired by their service in the war and for 91,000 dependents of the men who suffered or died. That is and should be a first charge upon the Nation.

This measure except for a small part adds nothing to aid of veterans wounded or disabled in the war. It is a radical departure from our full commitment to provide compensation to men for war disability into the field of pension to men who have incurred disabilities as the incident of civil life since the war and having no valid relation to their military service. It provides that in respect to veterans who between the years 1925 and 1930 shall have become afflicted with any one of an extensive category of diseases and thus disabled, there is established a "presumption" that these diseases originated from their service, and that they should be "compensated" or pensioned upon the basis of men who suffered as the result of actual military service. This provision would give war disability benefits to from 75,000 to 100,000 men who were not disabled as the result of war. In other words, the bill purports to establish that men who have enjoyed good health for a minimum of 7 years (from 1918 to 1925) since the war, or a maximum of 12 years (to 1930) and who have then become afflicted, have received such affliction from their war service.

I am informed by the Director of the Veterans' Bureau that the medical council of the bureau, consisting of most eminent physicians and surgeons, supported by the whole experience of the bureau, agree conclusively that this legal "presumption" that affliction from diseases mentioned in the bill between 1925 and 1930, is not a physical possibility and that the presumption constitutes a wholly false and fictitious basis for legislation in veterans' aid. This is confirmed by a recent resolution of so eminent a body as the American Medical Association.

The spectacle of the Government practicing subterfuge in order to say that what did not happen in the war did happen in the war, impairs the integrity of government, reduces the respect for government, and undermines the morale of all the people.

The practical effects of this enactment of a fictitious "presumption" into law are widespread. It creates a long train of injustices and inequalities. The first is to place men of this class who have in fact been disabled in civil life since the war upon the same basis as the men who were wounded in battle and suffered the exposures of the trenches. But a second injustice immediately arises. The Veterans' Bureau estimates that there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 380,000 possible cases of disability incurred in civil life since the war amongst the 4,300,000 living veterans. By this legislation all except somewhere between 75,000 and 100,000 of these men are excluded from this aid by the Government except for benefits which they already receive by hospitalization, the bonus, and insurance. This bill would, therefore, create a preferred group of one-third among the men who are suffering from disabilities incurred in civil life since the war.

The further injustice of this bill may become more apparent when it is realized that men who were enrolled in the Army who remained but comparatively a few days or weeks in service, without ever leaving their home States, will receive aid upon the same basis as those men who passed through the battle of the Argonne. They may come upon the Government pay roll for life in case of total disability at rates from $80 to $200 per month. Beyond this, again, under the provisions of this bill as it affects the existing law, many thousands of men who have in fact in-

curred their disabilities in civil life may receive larger allowances from the Government than the men actually wounded at the front.

It has been contended that the Government has the right to disprove the "presumption" that any of the long list of diseases enumerated in this bill are not of war origin. But the burden of such proof is placed upon the Government, and all the experience of the Veterans' Bureau shows that such rebuttal is ineffective as the evidence surrounding such questions as a rule can not be secured or made clear and conclusive.

Additional inequalities and injustices arise from certain other provisions. At the present time any veteran who may become ill or disabled as the incident of civil life is received in Government hospitals if there is a vacant bed, and given free treatment. This bill provides that such cases received in the hospitals shall in addition to free treatment also receive cash allowances, and that a dependency allowance under certain restrictions shall be made to their families. The number of men of this type who are taken into Federal hospitals depends upon the number of beds unoccupied by men actually disabled from illness or injury incurred during the war, that being the major purpose of the hospitals. It is, therefore, a matter of accident or luck as to whether a given veteran ill from sickness arising in civil life is able to secure these facilities. An ill and destitute veteran may not have the luck to find a bed, in which case he neither receives treatment nor does his family receive an allowance. Yet a veteran of independent means may be fortunate enough to secure both. This is neither equitable nor just.

This bill departs from the traditional basis upon which we have given support to the veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars. We have always recognized the principle in that legislation that the veterans of less than 90 days' service, unless they have a disability incurred in line of duty, should be excluded from benefits, because such men have not been called to actual war service. Recently in the Spanish War veterans' bill, against my protest, this was reduced to 70 days, but in the bill we are here considering there is no requirement whatever of service, and a man with one day's service after enrollment is entitled to all of the benefits. Here we create at once an injustice between veterans of different

wars and between men whose lives were endangered and those who incurred no risks.

There is no provision in this bill against men of independent means claiming benefits from the Government for these disabilities arising in civil life. Surely it is of vital importance to the taxpayers, who, directly or indirectly, include all veterans themselves, that they shall not be called upon to contribute to such men of independent means. Moreover, it is equally important that the amount the Nation can find for this burden should not be dissipated over those without need but should be devoted to those who are in actual need. A declaration of destitution and pauperism from veterans is not necessary. I have never advocated such a declaration. It can, however, easily be provided in any legislation that the Secretary of the Treasury should return to the Veterans' Bureau a statement of the men who are exempt from income taxes at some level to be determined by Congress.

I have already protested to Congress in other connections against the inclusion of compensation for disablement due to vicious habits. This bill contemplates compensation for some misconduct disabilities, the whole conception of which must be repugnant to decent family life.

No government can proceed with intelligence that does not take into account the fiscal effects of its actions. The bill in a wasteful and extravagant manner goes far beyond the financial necessities of the situation. General Hines, after renewed examination, reports that this bill as finally passed will cost $110,000,000 the first year; that this will increase to an annual burden of $235,000,000, and continue during the life of these veterans. The provision in the bill for review after three years, in my view, will never relieve us from commitments once entered upon. And this is but a portion of the costs, because the bill as enacted contains indirect liabilities to the Government of uncertain but very large possibilities. The amendments to section 19 of the World War veterans' act will increase the liabilities of the Government by a total of over $40,000,000, and the amendments to section 206 or 209 of the act will increase liabilities to a substantial but uncertain amount.

These costs are beyond the capacity of the Government at the present

time without increased taxation. They are larger than the veterans have themselves proposed.

Beyond this, and of vital importance, are the potential obligations which are created and must finally be met. For instance, if we attempt to set up a system of relief to veterans suffering from disabilities incurred in civil life by establishing the "presumptions" of this bill, then we can not with fairness stop with a preferred group of 75,000 to 100,000 men. We shall have to extend these "presumptions" step by step over the entire group of 380,000. The additional cost upon the basis of the first 100,000 could readily add another $150,000,000 or $200,000,000 a year.

If we are going to make cash allowances to men disabled from sickness or accident arising in civil life now in Government hospitals, together with cash allowances to their families, we must consider the fate of others in the same class who are so unfortunate as not to be able to find an empty bed. There are approximately 13,000 such cases of illness arising from civil life in the Federal hospitals at the present time. The medical council of the Veterans' Bureau states that there are at least 89,000 such cases that will eventually have a right to hospitalization if beds are available. In addition to hospitals now building, we should need to expend another $140,000,000 in construction to take care of such further cases, and then be faced with an annual maintenance cost of about $60,000,000, all in addition to what we are providing now. To this again must be added the cash allowance to the further number of men for whom we make additional beds available in hospitals, and the allowance to their families, which will in itself aggregate a further great annual sum.

It is disagreeable to point out these potentialities lest it be thought that the Government begrudges its veterans. I am not presenting these reasons in any such sense, but in order that Congress and the country may be apprised of the real magnitude of the burden imposed and of the injustices arising from this legislation.

Even if I were able to overlook these burdens, for monetary considerations are indeed secondary, I can not overlook the discriminations and

injustices which this legislation creates, together with its failure to meet the real need that exists to-day among our veterans in a fundamental and sound manner.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
June 26, 1930.

NOTE: The House of Representatives sustained the President's veto on June 26, 1930.

See also Item 222.

207

Remarks at the Dedication of a Statue of James Buchanan. *June 26, 1930*

My fellow countrymen:

It is my pleasant duty today to take part in the formal dedication of this statue of the 15th President of the United States. These memorials of the past not only pay honor to the virtues of the men who have held the highest office which our citizens can bestow, but they also help to fix in our minds the orderly march of our life as a nation.

James Buchanan, whom we honor here today, occupied the Presidency at a moment when no human power could have stayed the inexorable advance of a great national conflict. The black clouds of dissension had gathered over the country when he entered upon his duties. The thunderbolts of war were withheld until he left the scene, but throughout his administration the sky was clouded with the ominous threatenings of storm.

He had shared in the notable efforts to solve the problem of slavery by compromise. His partners in these efforts were the ablest and most penetrating minds of his day, and it was largely by chance that his Presidency coincided with the ultimate failure of these hopes. He was the last outstanding figure surviving of one of the most remarkable groups of men in our history, and it was his fate to represent them at the

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moment when they must yield to younger men representing a more aggressive conception of the Nation's duty. He played his part with a dignity and courage that only now are receiving the recognition they deserve.

Mr. Buchanan served his country during a long and active life—as a Senator of prominence and as a diplomat. His first great diplomatic success was in negotiating our first commercial treaty with Russia. He performed important services as Ambassador to London. As Secretary of State under President Polk, he skillfully guided our position with respect to the Oregon boundary and settled this delicate question advantageously and peacefully. Both as negotiator while Ambassador and as director of policies while Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan established for himself one of the most eminent reputations in these fields in all our history.

His career was rich in achievements deserving the gratitude of his country. But its most appealing side should also be mentioned here. A bachelor, and engrossed in public and private business, he found time to rear and educate an orphaned niece in a manner that would have done credit to any father. His wise and affectionate letters to Harriet Lane are a charming addition to American literature, and are still to be read with pleasure. It is due to Miss Lane's devoted appreciation of his kindness that this statue has been erected, for she left provisions for it in her will. This is, therefore, an occasion not only honoring a great patriot but also testifying to a real filial affection.

I now dedicate the statue of James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States, to the people of this country, for a memorial of his services as a man and as a chief officer of Government.

NOTE: The President spoke at ceremonies in Meridian Hill Park, Washington, D.C.

208

Message to a Reception Honoring Harold I. June.
June 26, 1930

I AM GLAD to join with the citizens of your native town in paying tribute to your high courage, devotion and skill as exhibited in your service with Admiral Byrd's Antarctic expedition.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to the Stamford Advocate, Stamford, Conn., was read at a celebration honoring Harold I. June, chief aviation pilot for Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd on his Antarctic expedition.

209

The President's News Conference of
June 27, 1930

LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION

THE PRESIDENT. I have one question here about the Law Enforcement Commission. I note that the portion of their appropriation which the Commission requested for purposes other than prohibition has been deleted in the Senate. The part that was deleted was that portion relating to their investigation into the cause and remedy for the growing general crime in the country and the work they were doing through various committees and associations, with the assistance of the judiciary and all sorts of other bodies, in sifting out questions of judicial procedure and reform necessary in order to expedite and reinforce the whole judicial machinery in the United States, both State and national.

As a matter of fact, the enforcement of any one criminal law necessarily involved the machinery of all criminal lines, and the country in general is interested in the growth of crime. Nothing to my mind indicates more clearly the fact that crime is growing in general than the situation which we have in the prisons, both Federal and State, at the present moment. We have in the last 2 years increased by 5,600 the people con-

victed of serious crimes in the Federal prisons alone, as against an increase of about 1,300 in the previous 2 years. Seventy percent of the people in the Federal prisons are there for other crimes than prohibition, so that from investigation of a criminal question the problem is 70 percent other than prohibition.

There is no doubt that the more vigorous enforcement of the Federal laws laterally have had something to do with this increase in prisoners. But certainly the causes and remedies for the 70 percent are of some importance. So that with growing crime of all kinds and with the multitude of recommendations from bar associations, from the judiciary, and from all sorts of public bodies, the whole question of crime should be gone into, and I do not think that we can abandon that program, and therefore I can't allow the work of the Commission to cease. I have asked them if they will go on and they have agreed to do so. I have no doubt that there are private citizens that are sufficiently anxious for the Nation to know the whole truth about crime in the country, other questions as well as prohibition, and to know what constructive remedies might be suggested from such an eminent body of men and women as this, that the Commission will be able to secure ample funds to carry through its work from private sources. The Commission is a volunteer body, serving wholly out of regard for public interest, and whatever funds are secured, from Congress or otherwise, are to be solely for investigation. No one receives a dime of payment.

It will no doubt need to set up a separate division to take charge of these sections of the work that have been going forward hitherto under appropriations, and will preside over them in their individual capacity. That I can assure you will be done, and the money is forthcoming to carry on the work.

That is all.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twenty-second news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, June 27, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement (see Item 210).

210

Statement on the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.
June 27, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I note that the appropriation requested by the Law Enforcement Commission for its work outside of prohibition has failed in the Senate. This deleted part of the appropriation is that devoted to investigation into the cause and remedy for crime in general and for the determination of the reforms needed in our judicial and administrative machinery.

"As a matter of fact, the enforcement of any one criminal law necessarily involves the machinery by which all criminal laws are enforced, and the country is concerned over the cause of increasing crime in general. Nothing indicates the situation better than the fact that in the last 2 years there was an increase of persons in Federal prisons for serious offenses from 8,400 to over 13,000, whereas in the previous 2 years the increase was from 7,100 to 8,400—in other words, an increase of 1,300 in the first period and an increase of 5,600 in the last period. Seventy percent of these prisoners are for other crimes than those arising out of prohibition. Our State prisons show about the same story.

"There can be no doubt that the more vigorous enforcement of the laws has had something to do with the Federal situation. What the causes and remedies are in respect to these 70 percent is of vital importance. With growing crime of all kinds and with insistent recommendations from every bar association and public body concerned that we should have an accurate study of the reforms necessary in our whole judicial and administrative machinery, that we should have some constructive program for decrease and control of crime as a whole, I cannot abandon the question for one moment or allow the work of this Commission to cease. I have asked the Commission to proceed with its full program of work, and it has consented to do so.

"I have no doubt that there are private citizens sufficiently anxious for the Nation to know the whole truth as to what constructive remedies may be suggested by so eminent a body of men and women as this Commission, that I shall be able to secure from private sources the $100,000 necessary to carry this work forward to completion.

"The Commission are volunteers serving solely out of regard to public interest, and all funds, whether congressional or otherwise, are solely for investigation work.

"The Commission will, of course, need to set up a separate division to take charge of the nonprohibition section of their work, and will, of course, preside over it in a separate capacity."

NOTE: The President referred to the Senate amendment to the second supplementary appropriation bill reducing the requested appropriation for the Commission from $250,000 to $50,000 and stipulating that it be used only for the prohibition inquiry. A conference report restored the $250,000 and the bill was passed by the Senate on July 3, 1930.

211

Letter Commending Russell Owen on His Reporting of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. *June 28, 1930*

[Released June 28, 1930. Dated June 27, 1930]

My dear Mr. Owen:

I congratulate you most cordially upon your remarkably interesting and human news reports of the Byrd Antarctic expedition. They were splendid.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Russell Owen, New York, N.Y.]

NOTE: The message was read at a dinner in New York honoring Mr. Owen, a correspondent for the New York Times. Mr. Owen spent nearly 2 years in Antarctica with Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd and won the Pulitzer Prize for the most outstanding reportorial work of 1929.

212

Message of Sympathy on the Death of Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania.
June 28, 1930

[Released June 28, 1930. Dated June 27, 1930]

My dear Mrs. Baron:

I am shocked and grieved at the death of my friend, your father, Representative Stephen G. Porter, and I offer you my deepest sympathy in your bereavement. He will be long and gratefully remembered for his important services to the Nation, and I gladly bear witness to them of personal knowledge.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mrs. Richard F. Baron, 107 Centre Avenue, Ensworth, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

NOTE: Representative Porter served in the Congress from 1911 to his death.

213

Message to the National Education Association Convention.
June 28, 1930

[Released June 28, 1930. Dated June 26, 1930]

THE MOST important work of men and women is to care for boys and girls, to give them a happy childhood and to equip them for a successful life. Our task is to give every child the opportunity to grow up with a healthy body, a trained mind, a disciplined character, a cheerful faith in himself and a devotion to our form of government. The public school system is America's distinctive and magnificent ally of the home in this most precious trust.

[Mr. Joy Morgan, Editor, The Journal of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The message was read to the convention of the National Education Association meeting in Columbus, Ohio.

214

Message of Sympathy on the Death of William B. Thompson. *June 29, 1930*

[Released June 29, 1930. Dated June 28, 1930]

My dear Mrs. Thompson:

I was greatly shocked this morning to learn of the death of your husband who has been my friend over twenty-five years. Mrs. Hoover and I wish to convey to you our deepest sympathy and our trust that you may be given strength in this, the greatest trial which can come to you.

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mrs. William B. Thompson, 1061 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y.]

NOTE: William B. Thompson was a prominent mining engineer, banker, and philanthropist. He had headed the American Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917 and served as an adviser at the Washington Naval Conference of 1921.

215

Address to the Governors' Conference. *June 30, 1930*

IT GIVES ME great pleasure to greet this 22d annual Conference of Governors. I especially welcome the opportunity at this time to express my appreciation for the cooperation that the Governors and their associates in county and municipal affairs have given to me in organizing the expansion of public works to alleviate the unemployment which has resulted from the stock market crash of last November.

The request for such cooperation which I issued to the Governors and mayors at the end of November last met not only with immediate hearty

assurances from almost all State officials, but has been followed by action productive of most important results. I feel that some report of the results of that cooperative effort is not only of interest but is due to your body.

To definitely organize so as to prevent the activity in public works from receding like other activities in depression, and to speed them up in anticipation of future needs so as to alleviate unemployment in such a time is a new experiment in our economic life of the first importance, and the success which has attended this effort, the enlarged understanding of its vital importance, the new paths of organization which it has opened, represent an advance in economic thought in government and in service to our people.

We have hitherto regarded great business depressions with their inevitable train of unemployment and hardships as an inevitable fever which must run it course, and in former times if public works were undertaken in alleviation of unemployment it has been in the sense of semicharity. This time the Nation has realized that as a sound economic policy, the prudent expedition of construction could be to an important degree used as a balance wheel to maintain security of employment, to maintain consumption of goods, to thus contribute to economic stability and above all to relieve hardship.

We have since the first of January a full 6 months of organized effort from which we can begin to appraise results. In all previous depressions, the volume of public works has diminished because the State and municipal governments, feeling the effects of such depression in taxes, in problems of finance, and in the general psychology of retrenchment, have themselves followed the general trend. In the great depressions of 1908 and 1921 we witnessed such a decrease in public works. Had matters followed their previous course, we should during the past 6 months have undoubtedly seen a diminution in volume of employment in public works over normal times. But on this occasion we witness a large increase.

The Department of Commerce informs me that the totals expended or contracted for in new public works and betterments by National, State

and local governments, in these last 6 months have not been less than $1,700 million and that this exceeds even the boom year of 1929 by over $200 million, and the organized effort to which you have contributed so much in creation will, I am confident, go still further in its accomplishments. It takes time to plan public works, to legislate, to finance them, to assemble materials, to enter contracts so that the second half of the year promises even greater results—particularly is this true for our Federal appropriations and our plans for roads, buildings, ships. And other Federal improvements are much enlarged in our fiscal year beginning today.

Nor should I omit reference to the effort of our utilities and our leading business concerns to cooperate with us in the increase of construction. They have shown courageous faith in the future, and their expansion of employment, which they have provided in construction and betterment works, exceeds even the $200 million of increase over 1929 accomplished by the public authorities.

I am happy to say that this cooperation of efforts of all branches of the government—State, local, and Federal—are still continuing.

We have every need for continued serious effort. We are pioneering a new path for the future which shall add to the orderly progress of the Nation. Every dollar of work we provide now adds to the security of the home in this time of stress. It adds courage and hope in time of adversity. Renewed resolutions for even further effort in every State and every community, and in the Federal Government, will add faith in early recovery. The splendid endowment of our country of fortitude, courage, boundless energy and resources together with unity of effort is the guarantee of recuperation. To that unity of action your members have made notable contribution.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:40 p.m. from his study in the White House to the Governors' Conference in Salt Lake City, Utah. The address was broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System radio networks.

216

Message to the Kiwanis International Convention.
June 30, 1930

PLEASE EXTEND my cordial greetings to the Kiwanis International Convention and my hope that the Kiwanis movement everywhere may continue to advance those high ideals of public helpfulness and service which means so much to the progress of our civic life.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Horace W. McDavid, president, Kiwanis International, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N.J., was read to the annual convention in Atlantic City, N.J.

217

Message to the Commonwealth Conference, State University of Iowa.
June 30, 1930

[Released June 30, 1930. Dated June 19, 1930]

ALL EFFORTS to encourage intelligent interest in public affairs deserve support of all citizens. Such interest and the full discussion of all issues are essential to self-government.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Benjamin F. Shambaugh, chairman, 7th Commonwealth Conference, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, was read at the opening session of the conference in Iowa City. The conference was an annual affair organized to provide roundtable discussions of current issues. In 1930, it provided three days of papers and discussion focusing on unemployment, public utilities, television, and Philippine independence.

218

The President's News Conference of *July 1, 1930*

District of Columbia Appropriations

THE PRESIDENT. I had one question about District appropriations. I understand negotiations have been resumed on that subject.

General Edgar Jadwin

I have a question on the Power Commission. I have selected General Jadwin for the chairmanship of the Power Commission, and he has accepted. The other members have not yet been settled on, but will be sent to the Senate in the special session.

And that is all that I have at the present time.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twenty-third news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, July 1, 1930.

Gen. Edgar Jadwin headed the Army Corps of Engineers from 1926 until his retirement in 1929. On July 14, 1930, he declined the appointment as Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

219

Letter to the President Pro Tempore on the Special Session of the Senate. *July 2, 1930*

[Released July 2, 1930. Dated June 26, 1930]

My dear Mr. Senator:

I have your letter of June 24th enclosing the request of a number of senators that the proposed extra session of the Senate be deferred until next November.

I realize fully the great strain which has been placed upon the Senate by this long continued session. On the other hand the national interest

in having the Naval Treaty brought to a conclusion is so great, I feel that I must ask that it should be dealt with at the earliest possible date.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Honorable George H. Moses, United States Senate]

220

Message on the Award of the Kane Gold Medal to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

July 2, 1930

I AM GLAD to learn that Kane Lodge of Masons in New York is to honor Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd with the Kane Gold Medal. It is most appropriate that these two distinguished names in the historic roll of great American Arctic explorers should be joined in honor in this award.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The President's message was sent by telegram to John Warren Hill, 72 Wall Street, New York City. The message was read at a dinner in New York City at which Admiral Byrd was presented the medal by Attorney General William D. Mitchell.

Dr. Elisha Kent Kane was a naval physician who took part in two Arctic expeditions in 1850–51 and 1853–55.

221

Proclamation 1915, Convening the Senate in Special Session.

July 3, 1930

By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation:

WHEREAS, public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at twelve o'clock on the seventh day of July next to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive and in particular

to consider and determine whether the advice and consent of the Senate shall be given to the ratification of a treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval armament, signed at London on April 22, 1930, by the plenipotentiaries of the President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, transmitted to the Senate on May 1, 1930;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the seventh day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

DONE at the City of Washington, this 3d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-fourth.

[SEAL]

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

WILBUR J. CARR

Acting Secretary of State

222

Letter to the Senate Majority Leader on the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, Amendments.

July 3, 1930

My dear Mr. Senator:

You request my views on the effect of the Senate Amendments to the new House Veterans Bill.

I must say at once that these amendments again reestablish injustices and discriminations between veterans, impose unwarranted burdens on

the taxpayer and perpetuate entirely wrong principles in such legislation. There are many points of criticism in this direction.

For instance, under these amendments the average allowance to veterans whose disabilities were incurred in civil life subsequent to the war will work out very close to the same average payment as that given to veterans who actually suffered from battle and in the trenches. This is an injustice both to the men who suffered from the war and to the public. The amendments reverse the House action limiting allowances to men who are exempt from income tax. From this removal of the indication of necessity, a wealthy veteran, if he becomes permanently disabled, either partially or wholly, as the result of an automobile accident next week, may draw a life allowance from the United States Treasury. The Senate Amendments seriously affect the men who were enrolled after the armistice and who never heard a shot fired; they seriously modify the clauses in respect to venereal diseases and impose a burden upon the Treasury therefor, which must be condemned from the point of view of family life.

General Hines estimates the cost the first year, of this bill as passed by the Senate, will be $70,000,000, rising to about $175,000,000 in five years and thereafter. This represents an increase on the House Bill by about 250%. These are sums wholly uncalled for by the need of the situation and probably imply an increase in taxes.

There are many other objections to the Senate Amendments such as renewal of certain presumptions, but perhaps this will indicate my views. The Bill as passed by the House, before amended by the Senate, was in itself a generous national action, based upon sound principles. Except for some minor technical points the House Bill met the entire approval of the representatives of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. They did not ask for any more. They have shown a sense of responsibility not only to the country but to the veterans, by unhesitatingly expressing their opposition to the major Senate amendments.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Honorable James E. Watson, United States Senate]

NOTE: On June 26, 1930, the President vetoed the World War veterans' pension bill (H.R. 10381). On the same day, the House of Representatives passed a substitute bill (H.R. 13174), eliminating all the Senate amendments to which the President objected. On July 1, the Senate amended the new legislation, and on the following day the bill went to conference. The conference report eliminated the Senate amendments, and on July 3, the bill passed both Houses of Congress and was signed by the President. The World War Veterans' Act, 1924, Amendments (H.R. 13174) is Public, No. 522 (46 Stat. 991).

Frank T. Hines was Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

223

Statement About Signing the River and Harbor Act. *July 5, 1930*

IT WAS with particular satisfaction that I signed the rivers and harbors bill as it represents the final authorization of the engineering work by which we construct and coordinate our great systems of waterways and harbors, which I have advocated for over 5 years. It was promised in the last campaign and in my recommendations to Congress.

We can now build the many remaining segments of a definite canalization of our river systems through which modern barge trains of 10,000 to 15,000 tons of burden can operate systematically through the Midwest and to the Gulf of Mexico, and through the lakes to the Atlantic. The system, when completed, will have 12,000 miles of waterways and will give waterway connection between such great cities as New Orleans, Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City, Keokuk, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Evansville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburgh. Through the Great Lakes and the Erie Canal many of those points will have access to central New York and the Atlantic. By its authorization for deepening of lake channels we shall support the present commerce of the Great Lakes and make preparation for ocean shipping by the ultimate deepening of the St. Lawrence. It authorizes numerous improvements in our harbors.

It is a long-view plan for the future. It will require many years to complete its construction. I do not propose that we should proceed in

a haphazard manner, but that we should approach the problem on sound engineering lines, completing the main trunk systems and gradually extending the work outward along the lateral rivers.

Some of the items authorized have not yet been recommended by the engineers and, of course, they will not be undertaken unless they are so recommended.

The bill does not call for any increase in the budget for this fiscal year, the appropriations having been provided by which work will be pushed at all available points in assistance to the temporary unemployment situation.

I have, in cooperation with Secretary Hurley, established during the past year a new organization for the conduct of these works. In this organization we have created under Gen. Lytle Brown eight separate divisions, headed by responsible directing engineers, as follows:

Great Lakes Division	Col. E. M. Markham
Upper Mississippi Valley	Lt. Col. G. S. Spalding
Lower Mississippi Valley	Brig. Gen. T. H. Jackson
North Atlantic Division	Col. W. J. Borden
South Atlantic Division	Col. H. B. Ferguson
Gulf Division	Lt. Col. Mark Brook
North Pacific Division	Col. G. Sukesli
South Pacific Division	Lt. Col. T. M. Robins

In aggregate this inland waterway undertaking represents a larger project than even the Panama Canal. It will provide employment for thousands of men. It should be fruitful of decreased transportation charges on bulk goods, should bring great benefits to our farms and to our industries. It should result in a better distribution of population away from the congested centers.

NOTE: Congress enacted the River and Harbor Act, H.R. 11781, on July 3, 1930, as Public, No. 520 (46 Stat. 918).

Maj. Gen. Brown was Army Chief of Engineers.

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Message to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
July 6, 1930

[Released July 6, 1930. Dated April 18, 1930]

OUR GREATEST economic problem is regular and stable employment. To secure it is the assurance of comfort and happiness to millions of men, women and children. Wages sustain not only workers and their families, but also industry and agriculture, whose products they buy.

Therefore, in this present period of unemployment you can render a high service to your own community, and to the whole country, by co-operating with all movements to accelerate building constructions, especially of family dwellings, new roads, and local and State public works. These measures will provide employment, enlarge buying power, increase the circulation of money, create markets for farms and factories, and assure prosperity and contented homes.

Your Order, which since its inception has identified itself with the interests of our Nation, can play an invaluable part in bringing about this happy result.

HERBERT HOOVER

[To the Officers and Members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America]

NOTE: The message was read at the Elks Convention held in Atlantic City, N.J.

225

Message to the Special Session of the Senate on the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament.
July 7, 1930

To the Senate:

In requesting the Senate to convene in session for the special purpose of dealing with the treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval arma-

ment signed at London April 22, 1930, it is desirable that I should present my views upon it. This is especially necessary because of misinformation and misrepresentation which has been widespread by those who in reality are opposed to all limitation and reduction in naval arms. We must naturally expect oppositions from those groups who believe in unrestricted military strength as an objective of the American Nation. Indeed, we find the same type of minds in Great Britain and Japan in parallel opposition to this treaty. Nevertheless, I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of the American people are opposed to the conception of these groups. Our people believe that military strength should be held in conformity with the sole purpose of national defense; they earnestly desire real progress in limitation and reduction of naval arms of the world, and their aspiration is for abolition of competition in the building of arms as a step toward world peace. Such a result can be obtained in no other way than by international agreement.

The present treaty is one which holds these safeguards and advances these ideals. Its ratification is in the interest of the United States. It is fair to the other participating nations. It promotes the cause of good relations.

The only alternative to this treaty is the competitive building of navies with all its flow of suspicion, hate, ill will, and ultimate disaster. History supports those who hold to agreement as the path to peace. Every naval limitation treaty with which we are familiar, from the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817, limiting vessels of war on the Great Lakes, to the Washington arms treaty of 1921, has resulted in a marked growth of good will and confidence between the nations which were parties to it.

It is folly to think that because we are the richest Nation in the world we can outbuild all other countries. Other nations will make any sacrifice to maintain their instruments of defense against us, and we shall eventually reap in their hostility and ill will the full measure of the additional burden which we may thus impose upon them. The very entry of the United States into such courses as this would invite the consolidation of the rest of the world against us and bring our peace and independence into jeopardy. We have only to look at the state of Europe in 1914 to find ample evidence of the futility and danger of competition in arms.

It will be remembered that in response to recommendations from the Senate a conference between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, for limitation of those categories of naval arms not covered by the Washington treaty of 1921 was held at Geneva in 1927. That conference failed because the United States could not agree to the large size of fleets demanded by other governments. The standards set up at that time would have required an ultimate fleet of about 1,400,000 tons for the United States. As against this the total United States fleet set out under this treaty will be about 1,123,000 tons.

Defense is the primary function of government, and therefore our first concern in examination of any act of this character is the test of its adequacy in defense. No critic has yet asserted that with the navies provided in this agreement, together with our Army, our aerial defense, and our national resources, we can not defend ourselves; and certainly we want no Military Establishment for the purpose of domination of other nations. Our naval-defense position under this treaty is the more clear if we examine our present naval strength in comparison to the present strength of the other nations, and then examine the improvements in this proportion which will result from this treaty. This improvement arises from the anticipation of parity in battleships to be reached 10 years hence under the Washington arms treaty and the fact that other nations have been building in the classes of ships not limited by that treaty, while we, until lately, lagged behind.

On the 1st of January last the total naval tonnage, disregarding paper fleets, and taking only those ships actually built and building, was, for the United States 1,180,000 tons; for the British Empire 1,332,000 tons; for Japan 768,000 tons. That is, if the United States Navy be taken as 100, then the British Navy equals 113 and the Japanese Navy 65. Under this treaty the United States will have 1,123,000 tons, Great Britain 1,151,000 tons, and Japan 714,000 tons, or a ratio of 100 for the United States to 102.4 for Great Britain and 63.6 for Japan. The slightly larger tonnage ratio mentioned for Great Britain is due to the fact that her cruiser fleet will be constituted more largely of smaller vessels, weaker in gun power, but the United States has the option to duplicate the exact tonnage and gun caliber of the British cruiser fleet if we desire to exercise it.

The relative improvement in the position of the United States under this treaty is even better than this statement would indicate. In the more important categories—battleships, aircraft carriers, 8-inch and 6-inch cruisers, that is, omitting the secondary arms of destroyers and submarines—the fleet built and actually building on January 1, of this year was 809,000 tons in the United States, 1,088,000 tons in Great Britain and 568,000 tons in Japan, or upon the basis of 100 for the United States it was 134 for Great Britain and 70 for Japan. Under this treaty the United States will on January 1, 1937, possess, completed, 911,000 tons of these major units, Great Britain 948,000 tons and Japan 556,000 tons. In addition, the United States will have one 10,000-ton 8-inch cruiser two-thirds completed. This will give a ratio in these categories of 100 for the United States to 102.9 for Great Britain and 60.5 for Japan. The reason for the excess British tonnage is again as mentioned above. In other words, the United States, in these categories, increases by 102,000 tons, Great Britain decreases by 140,000 tons and Japan decreases by 12,000 tons. These readjustments of units are to take place during the next six years. The treaty then comes to an end except for such arrangements as may be made then for its continuance.

The major discussion has been directed almost wholly to the fact that the United States is to have 18 cruisers armed with 8-inch guns, with an aggregate tonnage of 180,000 tons, as against Great Britain's 15 such ships, with a tonnage of 146,800 tons and Japan's 12 such ships of a tonnage of 108,400 tons; the United States supplementing this tonnage with cruisers armed with 6-inch guns up to a total of 323,500 tons, Great Britain up to 339,000 tons, and Japan to 208,800 tons; the larger gross tonnage to Great Britain, as stated, being compensation for the larger gun caliber of the American cruiser fleet; but, as said, the United States has the option to duplicate the British fleet, if it so desires.

Criticism of this arrangement arises from the fact that the General Board of the United States Navy recommended that to reach parity with Great Britain the United States should have three more of the 10,000-ton cruisers (21 instead of 18), with 8-inch guns, and a total of 315,000 tons or 8,000 tons less total cruiser tonnage than this treaty

provides. Thus this treaty provides that instead of this 30,000 tons more of 8-inch ships recommended by the General Board, we will have 38,000 tons of ships armed with 6-inch guns, there being no limitation upon the size of cruisers up to 10,000 tons. Therefore, criticism revolves around less than 3 per cent of our whole fleet, and even within this 3 per cent comes the lesser question of whether 30,000 tons of ships armed with 8-inch guns are better than 38,000 tons armed with 6-inch guns. The opinion of our high naval authorities is divided on the relative merits of these alternatives. Many earnestly believe that the larger tonnage of 6-inch ships is more advantageous and others vice versa. However, those who seek to make this the outstanding feature of criticism fail to mention that under the London treaty the obligation of the Washington arms treaty of 1921 is so altered that Great Britain scraps 133,900 tons of battleships armed with 13½-inch guns, the United States scraps 70,000 tons of battleships armed with 12-inch guns, and Japan scraps 26,300 tons. These arrangements are made not only for reduction of arms but to anticipate the ultimate parity between the United States and Great Britain in battleships which would not otherwise be realized for several years.

There is in this provision a relative gain in proportions compared with the British fleet of 63,900 tons of battleships with 13½-inch guns. This is of vastly more importance than the dispute as to the relative combatant strength of 38,000 tons of 6-inch cruisers against 30,000 tons of 8-inch cruisers. Indeed it would seem that such criticisms must be based upon an undisclosed desire to break down all limitation of arms.

To those who seek earnestly and properly for reduction in warships, I would point out that as compared with January 1 of this year, the total aggregate navies of the three powers under this treaty will have been reduced by nearly 300,000 tons. Had a settlement been made at Geneva in 1927 upon the only proposal possible at that time, the fleets of the three powers would have been approximately 680,000 tons greater than under the treaty now in consideration.

The economic burdens and the diversion of taxes from welfare purposes which would be imposed upon ourselves and other nations by

failure of this treaty are worth consideration. Under its provisions the replacement of battleships required under the Washington arms treaty of 1921 is postponed for six years. The costs of replacing and maintaining the three scrapped battleships is saved. Likewise we make economies in construction and operation by the reduction in our submarine and destroyer fleets to 52,700 and 150,000 tons respectively. What the possible saving over an otherwise inevitable era of competitive building would be no one can estimate.

If we assume that our present naval program, except for this treaty, is to complete the ships authorized by Congress and those authorized and necessary to be replaced under the Washington arms treaty, and to maintain a destroyer fleet of about 225,000 tons and a submarine fleet of 90,000 tons, such a fleet will not reach parity with Great Britain, yet would cost in construction over $500,000,000 more during the next six years than the fleet provided under this treaty. But in addition to this, as stated, there is a very large saving by this treaty in annual operation of the fleet over what would be the case if we even built no more than the present programs.

The more selfish minded will give little credence to the argument that savings by other parties to the agreement in the limitation of naval construction are of interest to the American people, yet the fundamental economic fact is that if the resources of these other nations are freed for devotion to the welfare of their people and to pacific purposes of reproductive commerce, they will result in blessings to the world, including ourselves. If we were to accept the Geneva conference base as the end of naval strength under competitive building for the three Governments, the savings in construction and operation by the treaty is literally billions of dollars.

The question before us now is not whether we shall have a treaty with either three more 8-inch cruisers or four less 6-inch cruisers, or whether we shall have a larger reduction in tonnage. It is whether we shall have this treaty or no treaty. It is a question as to whether we shall move strongly toward limitation and reduction in naval arms or whether we

shall have no limitation or reduction and shall enter upon a disastrous period of competitive armament.

This treaty does mark an important step in disarmament and in world peace. It is important for many reasons that it should be dealt with at once. The subject has been under discussion since the Geneva conference three years ago. The lines of this treaty have been known and under discussion since last summer. The actual document has been before the American people and before the Senate for nearly three months. It has been favorably reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Every solitary fact which affects judgment upon the treaty is known, and the document itself comprises the sole obligation of the United States. If we fail now, the world will be again plunged backward from its progress toward peace.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
July 7, 1930.

226

The President's News Conference of *July 8, 1930*

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

THE PRESIDENT. As you know, we secured the passage through Congress of the bill authorizing the consolidation of all veterans' agencies, that is, the Pensions Bureau, the Veterans' Bureau, and the Soldiers' Home. As you know, the Pensions Bureau comes out of the Inetrior Department and the Soldiers' Home out of the War Department.

That bill places large authority in the hands of the President in the matter of rearranging those activities, and establishes a new official in the Government, called the Veterans' Administrator—the whole establishment being known as the Veterans' Administration.

I have prepared the necessary Executive order for the consolidation of the bureaus, and it is proposed to continue the three agencies for the

present, that is the Pensions Bureau, under the present Acting Director, to place an Acting Director in the Veterans' Bureau, and proceed slowly with the necessary administration changes. We will need to transfer some of the functions of each of those bureaus, one to the other, in order to bring about some very important economies. Also we will continue General [George H.] Wood as head of the Soldiers' Home. The Board of Managers of the Home have been hitherto managing it, but will become an Advisory Board, and I am appointing General [Frank T.] Hines as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. General Hines has had a very important commercial appointment offered to him, but he has agreed to stay on, temporarily at least, until we secure the effective foundations of the new organization.

As I have said, we would be able to effect considerable economies in the administration of the three bureaus by separating the domiciliary questions from questions of hospitalization, and consolidating fiscal relations between veterans and different segments of the bureaus. The whole of it will present a consolidated budget this year for the three services of about $800 million, so that the new establishment becomes one of the most important ones in the whole Government.

I regard that step in organizing of Federal machinery as the most important step we have had since this administration has come in.

And I have nothing more on this occasion.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twenty-fourth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon at Tuesday, July 8, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the establishment of the Veterans' Administration (see Item 227).

227

Statement About the Establishment of the Veterans' Administration.

July 8, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"One of the most important steps taken in reorganization of the Federal Government was the legislation carrying out my recommendation for a consolidation of all veterans' agencies—that is, the Veterans' Bureau, an independent establishment, the Pensions Bureau from the Department of Interior, and the Soldiers' Home from the War Department.

"The bill places large authority in the hands of the President for the consolidation and reorganization of these bureaus under the title of the Veterans' Administration, with the appointment of a new head to be called Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

"I have prepared the necessary Executive order in compliance with the authority under the act. It is proposed to continue the Veterans' Bureau for the present, also the Soldiers' Home and the Pensions Bureau, as separate divisions under the Veterans' Administration, but to transfer certain functions from one to the other so as to bring about economies and avoid overlaps. The transfer of functions will take place gradually and without disturbance to the administration.

"General [George H.] Wood will be continued as head of the Soldiers' Home. The Board of Managers will probably be constituted into an Advisory Board. The Pensions Bureau will be administered by an Acting Commissioner of Pensions for the present, the Veterans' Bureau by an Acting Director.

"I propose to appoint General [Frank T.] Hines as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. General Hines has been offered a very important commercial position, but has agreed to remain on temporarily to give me the advantage of his wide experience in reorganization of the new setup.

"As I have said, we will be able to make important economies in administration of hospitalization and domiciliary questions and in the

better handling of fiscal relations with veterans throughout the entire organization. The consolidated budget of these services for the present fiscal year amounts to approximately $800 million, so that the new establishment becomes one of the most important functions in the Government."

NOTE: The Veterans' Administration was established as an independent agency by Executive Order 5398, of July 21, 1930, pursuant to Public, No. 536 (46 Stat. 1016) of July 3, 1930.

228

Message of Appreciation to the Facsimile Text Society. *July 10, 1930*

[Released July 10, 1930. Dated June 28, 1930]

My dear Dr. Patterson:

I thank you most cordially for the volumes of facsimiles of early American books which you have so kindly sent me by Mrs. Meloney's hand. They are intensely interesting memorials of the beginnings of the cultural life of America. They carry one back to those beginnings with a sense of reality and personal contact as no mere reproduction could possibly do. Anyone who is conscious of the great tree of knowledge and of literary achievements that have sprung from these precious beginnings cannot fail to be thrilled as he ponders their priceless value to our Nation.

I congratulate you warmly upon the idea of this series and upon the beauty of the books themselves. You are giving to thousands of us who cannot own or perhaps even see the originals an opportunity to share in the finest pleasures of the human mind and spirit. I indeed value the copies you have sent me, and the more that you have inscribed them personally.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Professor Frank Allen Patterson, President, Facsimile Text Society, Columbia University, New York City]

NOTE: The Facsimile Text Society was an organization of American and European scholars intent upon reproducing by photography a number of rare volumes held in private libraries. Frank A. Patterson, founder of the society, was a professor of English at Columbia University. Among the books sent to the President were "Poems on Several Occasions by a Gentleman of Virginia" (1736) and "A Discourse of Trade From England Unto the East Indies" (1621) by Thomas Mun.

Mrs. Marie M. Meloney was editor of the Sunday Magazine of the New York Herald Tribune.

229

Message to the Governor General of New Zealand About the Death of Former Prime Minister Joseph Ward. *July 10, 1930*

[Released July 10, 1930. Dated July 9, 1930]

I HAVE LEARNED with great regret of the death of Sir Joseph Ward, twice Prime Minister of New Zealand. May I express to you the sincere sympathy of the Government and the people of the United States in the loss which your country has sustained in the passing of this distinguished statesman.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand from 1906 to 1919 and 1928 to 1930, died on July 7, 1930.

Lord Bledisloe was Governor General of New Zealand.

230

Message to the Senate Declining the Request for Confidential Documents Relating to the London Naval Treaty.
July 11, 1930

To the Senate:

I have received Senate Resolution No. 320, asking me, if not incompatible with the public interest, to submit to the Senate all letters, cablegrams, minutes, memoranda, instructions and despatches, and all records, files and other information touching the negotiations of the London Naval Treaty.

This Treaty, like all other international negotiations, has involved statements, reports, tentative and informal proposals as to subjects, persons and governments given to me in confidence. The Executive, under the duty of guarding the interests of the United States, in the protection of future negotiations, and in maintaining relations of amity with other nations, must not allow himself to become guilty of a breach of trust by betrayal of these confidences. He must not affront representatives of other nations, and thus make future dealings with those nations more difficult and less frank. To make public in debate or in the press such confidences would violate the invariable practice of nations. It would close to the United States those avenues of information which are essential for future negotiations and amicable intercourse with the nations of the world. I am sure the Senate does not wish me to commit such a breach of trust.

I have no desire to withhold from the Senate any information having even the remotest bearing upon the negotiation of the Treaty. No senator has been refused an opportunity to see the confidential material referred to, provided only he will agree to receive and hold the same in the confidence in which it has been received and held by the Executive. A number of Senators have availed themselves of this opportunity. I believe that no Senator can read these documents without agreeing with me that no other course than to insist upon the maintenance of such

confidence is possible. And I take this opportunity to repeat with the utmost emphasis that in these negotiations there were no secret or concealed understandings, promises or interpretations, nor any commitments whatever except as appear in the Treaty itself and in the interpretive exchange of notes recently suggested by your Committee on Foreign Affairs, all of which are now in the hands of the Senate.

In view of this, I believe that to further comply with the above Resolution would be incompatible with the public interest.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
July 11, 1930.

NOTE: On July 21, 1930, the Senate consented to the ratification of the London Naval Treaty. The resolution of ratification provided: "That in ratifying said treaty the Senate does so with the distinct and explicit understanding that there are no secret files, documents, letters, understandings, or agreements which in any way, directly or indirectly, modify, change, add to, or take away from any of the stipulations, agreements, or statements in said treaty. . . ."

231

The President's News Conference of *July 11, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I think I have done my share on print for tomorrow morning already.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE LONDON NAVAL TREATY

There are just one or two matters in the background of this question of documentation to the Senate solely for your own information. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the character of the documentation. It consists mostly of opinions of not only our own officials in different capacities but the opinions which they have secured from other officials of foreign governments on these problems—often enough their views on the attitudes of officials in other governments and views

as to public opinion and public questions in connection with treaties of this kind. It represents a lot of material which may be reliable and some of it unreliable. It also includes a lot of tentative suggestions that came up from different quarters of the world as to methods of handling specific problems, some of which are serious and some of which are not. All of it involves somebody's name and somebody's position, and a great many of them officials of other governments, as well as our own. And there is no explosive material from General Dawes, as has been commonly rumored—nothing of that character in it.

Shipping Advisory Board

I have one other question, as to the new Advisory Board in shipping questions. The Board assembled this morning, and the Shipping Board has provided them with offices and arranged for full cooperation with them, and I am in hopes they will get ahead rapidly with their work.

Otherwise, I think I have made enough contribution from the White House for today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twenty-fifth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, July 11, 1930.

In his remarks, the President referred to Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

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Message to President Gaston Doumergue of France on Bastille Day.

July 14, 1930

ON THIS historic occasion which France celebrates today, I send to Your Excellency cordial greetings and the assurances of my high regard and good wishes.

Herbert Hoover

[His Excellency Gaston Doumergue, The President of the French Republic, Paris]

233

The President's News Conference of *July 15, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I have got very few questions that I can adequately reply to.

SECRETARY OF LABOR

I have one in connection with the Secretaryship of Labor. Secretary Davis is going to continue in office for the present, so that speculation on that is premature.

MASSACHUSETTS TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

I have another question relating to the Commission for Celebration of the Tercentenary of the Founding of the Colony of Massachusetts. I have today requested Governor Alvan T. Fuller, ex-Governor Channing Cox, Miss Mary Emma Woolley, of Mt. Holyoke, James Phelan, of Boston, and John Richardson of Boston, to become the public members of the Commission.

And that is all I have got.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twenty-sixth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, July 15, 1930.

234

White House Statement About the President's Vacation Plans. *July 15, 1930*

ON MAY 9 press representatives were told that the President hoped to take a month's holiday in the western national parks, beginning August 1. At that time it was anticipated that the work of Congress would be completed at a much earlier date than has now eventuated.

The President will require some time in Washington to complete

important matters after the adjournment of the present session. He expects, however, to be able to spend at least 2 weeks in the northern Rockies late in August or early September, solely for purposes of an outdoor holiday and rest.

The President has received a very great number of cordial invitations to make public appearances and addresses in various cities en route. The curtailment of the period when he may be away from Washington, and the very nature of taking a holiday and rest will preclude acceptance of these invitations and he believes they will not be pressed.

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Message to the President of Germany Commemorating the Birth of General Frederick von Steuben. *July 16, 1930*

I AM HAPPY to have this occasion to address Your Excellency personally and to convey to you the friendly greetings of the American people. General von Steuben's invaluable service in the cause of independence is taught in every American school and is gratefully remembered by every American citizen. The people of the United States have also never forgotten the other great contributions to our National life that have been made by men of German birth or German blood in this country. They have influenced our educational ideals and methods, our scientific and technical thought, and our cultural and artistic life. They have greatly served the land of their adoption and have done honor to the land of their origin.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency General Paul von Beckendorff und von Hindenburg, President of the Reich]

NOTE: The message was sent in conjunction with ceremonies in Berlin honoring the 200th anniversary of General von Steuben's birth. General von Steuben was a German volunteer in the American War of Independence.

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The President's News Conference of *July 18, 1930*

Government Expenditures

The President. I have a question on the matter of expenditures next year which is rather apropos because of the Cabinet meeting this morning. That meeting was largely devoted to a discussion of the financial situation of the Government as the result of appropriations made by Congress during this last session. Budget estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1 this year show an increase of $209 million—I will give you that accurately—over the actual expenditures of the last fiscal year. The largest part of that is for the increased building programs—rivers and harbors, public works, Boulder Dam, and veterans' relief.

There has been a good deal of confusion in this discussion of the expenditures during this year because people use entirely different bases of estimates. Some of them include the authorizations for public works, buildings, and one thing or another, all of which would be extended over a long term of years, and only some minor portion of it falls on any one budget year. And then there are other comparisons made which include the Post Office expenditures. It has been the method ever since the budget was set up to include in comparative expenditures only the Post Office deficit, because if we include the expenditures we have all the variations brought in through the variable operation of the Post Office. So that on that basis, including the Post Office deficit, the total budget estimates of expenditures for this year are $4,203,254,457, as compared with the actual expenditures of the last fiscal year of $3,994,152,487, or an increase of $209,101,970, being an increase of about 5 percent.

The discussion today was directed to the measures which could be adopted to further reduce the expenditures so that we may be able to meet any decrease in revenues which may arise from the slack times. All the Cabinet members and the heads of the independent establishments have undertaken to make a review and searching survey of all of the agencies of the Government to see what economies we can now im-

pose, during this fiscal year, and not interfere with the employment program. I am confident that we can make a very large cut in this 209 million of increase so as to protect us against a fall in revenues.

Commandant of the Marine Corps

I have a question as to whether I have as yet selected the Commandant of the Marine Corps. That has not been done and probably will not be done for 2 or 3 weeks.

Appointments

The Tariff Commission and the Power Commission are in the same situation, that is, they are in a like situation with each other. In the selection of commissions—which by law are required to be mixed in political color and, at the same time, either directly by law or implication must be regional and which must represent to some degree the different groups of thought and interest in the country—is a picture puzzle that requires more than 10 or 15 days to work out, and I expect to be a couple of weeks more on them. It may be that I can find part of the Power Commission before the Senate adjourns, but I am not at all sure that that can be done. In any event nothing is going to be damaged if they are not appointed and confirmed before this session ends. The Tariff Commission can be made interim appointments. The Power Commission is a little uncertain in the wording in the act as to whether they can be interim appointments. However, if they are not appointed, the three Cabinet officers could stay comfortably up to next December.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twenty-seventh news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, July 18, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued texts of the President's statement and a White House statement on Government expenditures (see Items 237 and 238).

237

Statement on Government Expenditures.

July 18, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"The Cabinet meeting today was largely devoted to a consideration of the financial situation of the Government as the result of the appropriations made by the last Congress. The budget for the present fiscal year, beginning July 1, has been increased by about $209 million above the actual expenditures for the last fiscal year. The largest increases are for the speeding up of buildings, inland waterways, and public works generally, in order to assist in unemployment together with the increased relief of veterans.

"There has been some confusion as to the amount of increased expenditures imposed by the last Congress by the mistaken inclusion of authorized programs which extend over many years, such as public buildings, roads, and rivers and harbors, and only in a small part fall on each annual budget. Also some comparisons of Federal expenditures include the Post Office outlays. It has always been the practice to include only the Post Office deficit. Otherwise, real comparisons would be destroyed by the variations in Post Office operations. Including the estimated postal deficit the total budget estimates of expenditures for the present fiscal year are $4,203,254,457, as compared with actual expenditures for the last fiscal year of $3,994,152,487, or an increase of $209,101,970, being an increase of 5 percent.

"The discussion today was directed to measures for reduction of expenditures below these estimates with view to meeting possible reduction of revenue arising from slack times. The Cabinet members and heads of independent agencies have undertaken a searching inquiry into every branch of the Government as to methods by which economies may be brought about for the present fiscal year without interfering in the program of aid to unemployment. I am confident that we will find measures for very considerable reductions of actual outlay below

the amounts appropriated. What the amount may be cannot be determined until we have completed our investigation."

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White House Statement on Government Expenditures.
July 18, 1930

AN INVESTIGATION has been made as to the probable increase in Federal Government expenditures over the next 4 years as imposed by laws which have already passed Congress and other obligations which are practically mandatory.

The important increases imposed by existing legislation lie in four principal directions—military expenditure, public works, increase in Post Office deficit, and farm relief. The following table shows the growth of these expenditures as imposed by present laws.

Fiscal Year	*Army*	*Navy*	*Public Works*	*Post Office Deficit*	*Total*
1926...	267, 300, 000	312, 700, 000	170, 800, 000	39, 500, 000	790, 300, 000
1927...	265, 600, 000	318, 900, 000	166, 500, 000	27, 300, 000	778, 300, 000
1928...	293, 300, 000	331, 300, 000	183, 400, 000	32, 100, 000	840, 100, 000
1929...	320, 200, 000	364, 500, 000	229, 600, 000	94, 700, 000	1, 009, 000, 000
1930...	341, 800, 000	399, 200, 000	275, 800, 000	84, 000, 000	1, 100, 800, 000
1931...	350, 700, 000	422, 500, 000	275, 400, 000	80, 600, 000	1, 129, 200, 000
1932...	348, 900, 000	452, 000, 000	264, 900, 000	80, 000, 000	1, 145, 800, 000
1933...	350, 900, 000	452, 000, 000	265, 900, 000	80, 000, 000	1, 148, 800, 000

The increased naval expenditure is due to the expanded aviation, the new cruiser construction, and the Capital ship replacement programs. There is hope for some relief in this direction if there be a reduction in naval arms. The increased Army expenditures are due to the aviation program and to rebuilding quarters.

The normal Post Office deficit is increased by the lower rates, increased wages, and decreased hours of employment.

The public works expenditure here given embraces rivers and harbor improvement, flood control, Boulder Dam, public buildings, public roads, etc. This expenditure is more likely to be increased by 4 or 5 millions per annum than to be decreased.

It is impossible at the present time to schedule the volume of farm relief in annual amounts. The burden for the fiscal year 1930 will apparently be at least $150 million.

There is also the natural growth of other agencies of the Government to keep pace with the population and the social need. These amounts, however, we do not anticipate will run into large figures.

239

Message to President Juan Campisteguy on the 100th Anniversary of the First Constitution of Uruguay. *July 18, 1930*

THE ONE HUNDREDTH anniversary of the promulgation of the first Constitution of Uruguay, which occurs today, furnishes an occasion for rejoicing to all supporters of republican institutions and friends of liberty and justice. Permit me, as the representative of a sister republic, which has always maintained cordial sentiments of friendship towards your country, to offer you the most hearty felicitations of the Government and people of the United States and their best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Uruguay.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Juan Campisteguy, President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Montevideo]

240

The President's News Conference of *July 22, 1930*

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION RECESS APPOINTMENTS

THE PRESIDENT. Someone wants to know if I will ask an interpretation of the Attorney General of the amendment to the Water Power Act [46 Stat. 797] as to recess appointments. I have done that very thing.

London Naval Treaty

I shall have the gratification of signing the naval treaty this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is a matter of satisfaction that this great accomplishment in international relations has at all steps been given the united support of both our political parties, which shows a solid front in our foreign relations.

With the ratification by the other governments the treaty will translate an emotion deep in the hearts of millions of men and women into a practical fact of government and international relations. It will renew again the faith of the world in the moral forces of good will and patient negotiation as against the blind forces of suspicion and competitive armament. It will secure the full defense of the United States. It will mark a further long step toward lifting the burden of militarism from the backs of mankind and speed forward the march of world peace. It will lay the foundations upon which further constructive reduction in world arms may be accomplished in the future. We should, by this act of willingness to join with others in limiting our arms, have dismissed from the mind of the world any notion that the United States entertains ideas of aggression, or imperial power, or exploitation of other nations. It is a great accomplishment. I hope Mr. Henning will join with us in the idea.

Arthur Sears Henning. Why the special attention, Mr. President?

The President. I just thought you might get some satisfaction out of it.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twenty-eighth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, July 22, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement about signing the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armaments (see Item 241).

Mr. Henning, a veteran correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, had covered the London Naval Conference.

241

Statement About Signing the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament.

July 22, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I shall have the gratification of signing the naval treaty this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is a matter of satisfaction that this great accomplishment in international relations has at all steps been given united support of both our political parties.

"With the ratification by the other governments the treaty will translate an emotion deep in the hearts of millions of men and women into a practical fact of government and international relations. It will renew again the faith of the world in the moral forces of good will and patient negotiation as against the blind forces of suspicion and competitive armament. It will secure the full defense of the United States. It will mark a further long step toward lifting the burden of militarism from the backs of mankind and to speed the march forward of world peace. It will lay the foundations upon which further constructive reduction in world arms may be accomplished in the future. We should, by this act of willingness to join with others in limiting armament, have dismissed from the mind of the world any notion that the United States entertains ideas of aggression, imperial power, or exploitation of foreign nations."

NOTE: The President signed the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armaments (46 Stat. 2858; Treaty Series 830) in the East Room at the White House at 3:05 p.m.

242

Message of Sympathy to King Vittorio Emanuele III Following an Earthquake Disaster in Italy.

July 25, 1930

THE PEOPLE of the United States join me in extending to Your Majesty and to the people of Italy sincerest sympathy in the great losses

suffered in the earthquake which has wrought such widespread destruction in the vicinity of Naples.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy, Rome]

NOTE: On July 24, 1930, an earthquake centering in the Naples area killed 1,778 people and injured 4,264.

243

Letter to Representative B. Carroll Reece on Muscle Shoals Legislation.

July 26, 1930

My dear Mr. Reece:

I hear that your opponents are charging you with failure to serve the interests of your constituents because you refused to accept the Senate plan for dealing with Muscle Shoals.

The fact is that the House plan will secure development of this great resource more effectively and more greatly in the interests of Tennessee than would the Senate plan. I am assured that the Senate plan cannot be passed in the House. Nor would I approve that plan because it is not in the interest of Tennessee or the rest of the nation. Your course has been the only one that will secure an advancement of this development in the interest of the people of Tennessee.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Honorable Carroll Reece, Johnson City, Tenn.]

NOTE: The President's letter was made public in conjunction with the Republican primary campaign in Tennessee.

Representative Reece was the author of the House plan for developing Muscle Shoals. A deadlock between the House plan and the Senate plan prevented legislation in 1930.

244

The President's News Conference of *July 29, 1930*

Vice General of the Philippines

The President. I have a question about the appointment of Nicholas Roosevelt. I have tendered Mr. Roosevelt an interim appointment as Vice Governor of the Philippines. Mr. Roosevelt has been so staunch in his support of the interests of the Philippine people in the United States and so sympathetic with them, so enthusiastic over their progress that I am sure any misunderstanding which has arisen in the Philippines as to his attitude will be quickly cleared up.

Investigation of Bankruptcy Law and Practice

I have authorized the Attorney General to undertake an exhaustive investigation into the whole question of bankruptcy law and practice. It will be a most extensive and vigorous investigation. The work will be under the direction of the Solicitor General and he will be assisted by the Department of Commerce.

Losses through bankruptcy in the past 5 years exceed $3 billion and are now averaging $750 million per annum. The purpose of the investigation is, of course, to propose to Congress some essential reforms in the bankruptcy law and practice.

Advisory Committee on Unemployment Statistics

I am today appointing a committee to advise the Government departments on methods for revision of the statistical services for the determination of unemployment and to establish some basis for cooperation between Government departments and business. Congress, at the last session, added somewhat to the requirements of this service, the purpose of such information being not only as a barometer of business but more importantly as a contribution to methods for placing people in employment and in relief of unemployment. The need for more systematic

information has been generally recognized by business and labor organizations for some years and we now have opportunity to see if we can put it on a sounder basis.

The Committee will be made representative of the American Federation of Labor, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Railway Employees and other labor organizations, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Committee on Economic Changes, and other economic bodies who have been interested in the problem for many years. Mr. [Ethelbert] Stewart of the Statistical Division of the Department of Labor and Mr. [William M.] Steuart, Director of the Census, will be ex officio members, together with a representative from the Department of Agriculture.

The question is not as simple as it appears on the surface. Fortunately, we secured an accurate determination of the amount of unemployment in the census taken April 1. We have there a base on which to formulate plans to better advantage than before. But if we were to attempt such an absolutely accurate determination of employment once every 3 months it would require a house-to-house canvass of the entire Nation and would cost $10 or $15 million a year. I do not assume Congress has any intention of providing for an operation of that character.

Contrasted with the Department of Labor statistics, the cost of which is about $150,000 per annum, the only hope of building up effective services is to get complete cooperation between employers and other associations with the Government to see if we can set up a system of largely voluntary cooperation.

Temporary Committees and Commissions

To some who are anxious over the appointment of temporary committees and commissions and bodies of that kind for advisory, fact-finding, coordinating, or negotiating purposes, this is not a new necessity in Government. President Roosevelt created 107 of them, President Taft 63, President Wilson 160, President Harding 44, and President Coolidge 118. I have not as yet gone that far.

As we need the best brains of the country to assist in government and in the coordination of public efforts, I shall appoint other committees. One thing I do appreciate enormously is the willingness of our people to give their time and specialized knowledge in voluntary service to assist in solution of the multitude of problems of this kind. It is a fine attribute of American citizenship.

Trade With Russia

Now I could discuss with you some background on the Russian question.[1] I do not want to be quoted, this is solely for your own use. Our Government has not any notion of taking action in connection with Russian imports into the United States except insofar as they violate the laws which are applicable against all countries. The import of convict-made goods, dumping, or any of the inhibitions will be applied there and always have been applied to all countries equally. The Government does not intend to embargo Russian goods because we do not happen to like the character of the Russian Government. I think it might interest you to find out from the Department of Commerce the volume of trade both ways. I have not the import figures but I know the exports from the United States are running something over $100,000 annually. Our workers and farmers are much interested in those exports as well as some groups who are interested in the imports. As I said, our attitude toward Russia is not based on dislike of her form of government. Trade does not lie in that field.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and twenty-ninth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, July 29, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued texts of the President's statements on the interim appointment of the Vice General of the Philippines (see Item 245), the investigation of bankruptcy law and practice (see Item 246), and the Advisory Committee on Unemployment Statistics (see Item 247).

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[1] American business and labor groups were protesting the import of Soviet pulpwood allegedly produced with convict labor. On July 25, 1930, the Treasury Department invoked section 307 of the Tariff Act and imposed a temporary embargo. Following hearings, the embargo was lifted on August 1.

245

Statement on the Interim Appointment of Nicholas Roosevelt as Vice General of the Philippines.

July 29, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I have tendered Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt an interim appointment as Vice Governor of the Philippines. Mr. Roosevelt has been so staunch in his support of the interests of the Philippine people and so sympathetic with them, so enthusiastic over their progress than I am sure that the misunderstanding which has arisen in the Philippines as to his attitude will be quickly cleared up."

NOTE: Filipino leaders objected to various passages in Mr. Roosevelt's book entitled "The Philippines: A Treasure and a Problem." Following the announcement of his appointment, demonstrations were staged and copies of his book were hurled into Manila Bay.

246

Statement on the Investigation of Bankruptcy Law and Practice by the Department of Justice.

July 29, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I have authorized the Attorney General to undertake an exhaustive investigation into the whole question of bankruptcy law and practice. It will be a most extensive and vigorous investigation. The work will be under the direction of the Solicitor General and he will be assisted by the Department of Commerce.

"The losses through bankruptcy in the past 5 years exceed $3 billion and are now averaging $750 million per annum. The purpose of the investigation is, of course, to propose to Congress some essential reforms in the bankruptcy law and practice."

NOTE: The findings and recommendations of the investigation were published as "Report of the Attorney General on Bankruptcy Law and Practice" (S. Doc. 65, 72d Cong., 1st sess.).

247

Statement on the Advisory Committee on Unemployment Statistics.

July 29, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I am today appointing a committee to advise the Government departments on methods for revision of the statistical services for the determination of unemployment and to establish the method of cooperation between Government departments and business. Congress at the last session added somewhat to the requirements of this service, the purpose of such information being not only a barometer of business but the necessary information as to measures which need to be taken by local agencies as well as the Government in any constructive relief of unemployment.

"The need for more systematic information has been generally endorsed by business and labor organizations for some years.

"The Committee will be made representative of the American Federation of Labor, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, Industrial Conference Board, the Railway Employees and other labor organizations, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Committee on Economic Changes, and other economic bodies.

"Mr. Stewart of the Department of Labor and Mr. Steuart, Director of the Census, and a representative of the Department of Agriculture will be ex officio members.

"The question is not as simple as it appears on the surface. The inclusion of a determination of the amount of unemployment in the Census taken April 1st gives us for the first time an accurate base on which to formulate plans and a knowledge of the whole problem which we have

never hitherto possessed. But if we were to attempt such an absolutely accurate determination of employment once every 3 months it would require a house-to-house canvass of the entire Nation and would be practically the equivalent of the Census and might cost us $10 or $15 million per annum. On the other hand it has been long recognized that the present Department of Labor statistics are inadequate, the cost of which is about $150,000 per annum. In order to secure the information we need at reasonable cost we must find a new basis for recruiting it. Such a basis can only be formulated by the cooperation of industry, labor, and other agencies.

"To some who are anxious over the appointment of temporary committees and commissions for advisory factfinding, coordinating, or negotiating purposes, I may suggest that they are not a new necessity in government. President Roosevelt created 107 of them, President Taft 63, President Wilson 160, President Harding 44, and President Coolidge 118. As we need the best brains of the country to assist in government and in the coordination of public efforts, I shall appoint others. The willingness of our people of specialized knowledge to give such voluntary service as this requires is one of the most gratifying qualities in citizenship."

NOTE: The members of the Advisory Committee on Unemployment Statistics were: John B. Frey, American Federation of Labor; Arthur O. Wharton, representing the railroad unions; Leo Wolman, National Bureau of Economic Research; P. W. Litchfield, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, W. M. Steuart, Director of the Census; Ethelbert Stewart, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Noel Sargent, representing the National Association of Manufacturers; and Joseph H. Willits, Advisory Committee of the Census of the Unemployed. The Secretaries of Labor and Commerce served as ex officio members. Mr. Willits served as Chairman.

248

Letter to Reverend William Hiram Foulkes Expressing Appreciation for a Message of Approval and Support. *August 1, 1930*

[Released August 1, 1930. Dated July 14, 1930]

My dear Dr. Foulkes:

Thank you very much for your more than kind letter of June 13th, with its interesting enclosures. I do indeed appreciate this heartening message of approval and support.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Rev. William Hiram Foulkes, 518 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania]

NOTE: Reverend Foulkes was head of the National Loyalty Commission of the Presbyterian Church which sponsored a nationwide Oratorical Contest on Loyalty and Law. The enclosures referred to in the President's letter were a pamphlet containing the winning orations and a copy of the May 31, 1930, issue of the Presbyterian General Assembly Daily News. The President's letter was published in the August 1930 issue of the Presbyterian Magazine in conjunction with an article entitled "Support Your President" by Mark A. Matthews.

249

The President's News Conference of *August 1, 1930*

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has resigned today. Mr. Woodlock has given very distinguished service to the Commission, and is going out into private life entirely of his own volition and much to the regret of the Commission and everyone who knows him. I have decided to appoint Mr. Charles D. Mahaffie, who is the head of the Finance Division, in his place. Mr. Ma-

haffie has been with the Commission for some 20 years, and while his residence is in the city of Washington, does not come from the District of Columbia.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HOME BUILDING AND HOME OWNERSHIP

I am going to announce to you another commission by way of keeping going. After consultation with the leading men interested in the subject, I have decided to call a White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, to take up on a nationwide scale all the problems involved in that title, to see if we can develop a better understanding of the questions involved and more coordination and cohesion amongst the institutions that are interested, with view of ameliorating some of the forces that seriously limit homebuilding and homeownership.

The Conference will be organized by a planning committee, representative of all the leading national associations that are interested in that field. That committee, in turn, will set up subcommittees for research and determination of matters in various branches of the field. It will deal with the whole broad subject of home ownership and home planning, will embrace finance and design, equipment, city planning, transportation.

One of the most important problems, and one that most deeply affects that whole question today, is finance. The present depression has given special emphasis to the fact that the flow of finance is much less well organized than in any other of our credit fields. Commercial bills, industrial loans, installment buying, to some extent farm credits, have all very substantial reservoirs of credit which have maintained the flow of credit through this depression, but homebuilding has been almost stifled due to the inability to secure financing. Now in order to enable the purchase of homes we must have a setup akin to installment buying which either takes a definite form through the building and loan associations, which have been most helpful, or through investments in first and second mortgages. First mortgages have long been the scene of investment of the insurance companies and the savings banks, but bonds

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have come in as a serious competitor of mortgage. First mortgages and second mortgages, during this depression, if we take into account the commissions and discounts and charges, have risen to from 20 to 25 percent per annum over the country. All of which has seriously limited the volume of homebuilding and incidentally the volume of construction, and therefore have contributed to unemployment.

Now, the finance question is only one of many, and I only give it to you by way of illustration. The problems of greater comfort, better design, more economical construction, questions of city planning, better laying out of suburban areas, et cetera, all of which are of very great importance.

It is not suggested that the Conference will bring forward recommendations for legislation at all. The problem is one rather of coordination, the stimulation of private agencies, better development of ideas. There is, however, a field which the Conference will need to cover, and that is the question of State mortgage laws, which are very much behind the times in many States and as a result are very seriously limiting the credit facilities of homebuilders.

I have asked the heads of various important associations to act as the initial members of the planning committee, and we will give you a list of them. Dr. [John M.] Gries, who has been for several years the Chief of the Division of Building and Housing in the Department of Commerce, will act as the Executive Secretary. Secretary Lamont will act as the Chairman. The date of the Conference will be determined by the planning committee. Ample funds have been provided from private sources for the entire cost of research and incidental expenses of the Conference.

And that is all I have to tell you today.

Q. Anything about your vacation yet, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. No, sometime toward the end of the month.

Q. Mr. President, you didn't indicate about when that Conference will take place.

THE PRESIDENT. No—let the planning committee determine when that will come.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirtieth news conference was held in the White House at 3 p.m. on Friday, August 1, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership (see Item 250).

250

Statement on the White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership.

August 1, 1930

THE PRESIDENT today announced a White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. He stated:

"After wide consultation with interested leaders, I have decided to undertake the organization of an adequate investigation and study on a nationwide scale of the problems presented in homeownership and homebuilding, with the view to the development of a better understanding of the questions involved and the hope of inspiring better organization and removal of influences which seriously limit the spread of homeownership, both town and country.

"The Conference will be organized by a planning committee comprised of representatives of the leading national groups interested in this field, under the chairmanship of Secretary Lamont. This planning committee will, in turn, set up nationwide subcommittees to determine the facts and to study the different phases of the question.

"The Conference will deal with the whole broad question of home construction and homeownership. It will embrace such questions as finance, design, equipment, city planning, transportation, etc.

"One of the important questions is finance. The present depression has given emphasis to the fact that the credit system in homebuilding is not as soundly organized as other branches of credit. Commerce, industry, installment buying, and to a large extent farm mortgages, all have more effective financial reservoirs. There have been months during this depression when shortage of capital available for homebuilding purposes has

been so acute that this branch of construction has fallen off greatly, while other forms of credit have been available throughout the depression. In order to enable the purchase of homes on what amounts to the installment plan, it is necessary to place first and, often enough, second mortgages. The building and loan associations have performed a great service in this field, but they cannot without assistance carry the burden. First mortgages, carried so largely by the savings banks and insurance companies, have been affected by competition with bonds and others forms of investment. Second mortgages, which are also necessary to many people, have, if we take into account commissions, discounts and other charges, risen in rates in many cities to the equivalent of 20 or 25 percent per annum, all of which not only stifles homeownership, but has added to the present depression by increasing unemployment in the trades involved.

"The finance question, however, is only one of many. Greater comfort and reduction in cost of construction in many parts of the country through improved design, the better layout of residential areas are all of first importance. The expansion and betterment of homes in its bearing upon comfort, increasing standards of living, and economic and social stability, is of outstanding importance.

"It is not suggested that the result of the Conference will be recommendations for legislation but rather a coordination, stimulation, and larger organization of the private agencies. There, however, needs to be a study of the mortgage laws of many States with view to more intelligent attitude to the homebuilder.

"The heads of the following associations have been asked to act as initial members of a planning committee for the Conference:

American Civic Association
American Farm Bureau Federation
American Federation of Labor
American Home Economics Association
American Institute of Architects
Associated General Contractors
Association of Life Insurance Presidents
Better Homes In America

Chamber of Commerce of the United States
General Federation of Women's Clubs
National Association of Builder's Exchanges
National Association of Real Estate Boards
National Congress of Parents and Teachers
National Farmers' [Educational and Cooperative] Union
National Grange
Russell Sage Foundation
Savings Bank Division, American Bankers Association
United States League of Building and Loan Associations
Women's National Farm and Garden Association

Others will be added.

"Mr. John M. Gries, who for several years has been Chief of the Division of Building and Housing in the Department of Commerce, will act as Executive Secretary.

"The date of the Conference will be determined by the planning committee. Funds have been provided privately to cover the entire research and other activities of the Conference."

251

Message to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Burns on Their 50th Anniversary.

August 4, 1930

[Released August 4, 1930. Dated July 31, 1930]

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Burns:

I have just learned that on August 2nd you will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of your marriage. Permit me to join your many friends in extending congratulations and good wishes to you on that happy occasion.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. and Mrs. John A. Burns, Mt. Arlington, New Jersey]

NOTE: John A. Burns was a navigator, ferry operator, and former mayor of Garwood, N.J.

252

Message Greeting King Haakon VII of Norway on His Birthday.
August 4, 1930

[Released August 4, 1930. Dated August 3, 1930]

ON BEHALF of the Government and people of the United States in my own name, I offer Your Majesty hearty congratulations on this auspicious anniversary.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty Haakon VII, King of Norway, Oslo]

253

The President's News Conference of
August 5, 1930

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

THE PRESIDENT. I have decided to appoint General MacArthur as Chief of Staff of the Army on the retirement of General [Charles P.] Summerall. General MacArthur is recommended by Secretary Hurley, and it, of course, gives me a great deal of pleasure to promote so brilliant a soldier to that position. He is the only one of the major generals who has a sufficient period prior to retirement to serve the full period of the 4-year term. While there are very eminent gentlemen who outrank him, none of them I believe have 18 months to serve before retirement or at least are short of the full term.

General MacArthur is in command of the Philippines, as you know. At the present moment he is on temporary duty in China, and if you want more data about his career you can find it over at the War Department.

I am sure General MacArthur will maintain the very high standards set by his many eminent predecessors. And I am sure the whole country appreciates the great service of General Summerall and regrets that he has reached the time of life when he must retire from active duty.

Commandant of the Marine Corps

I have also decided to appoint General [Ben H.] Fuller to Commandant of the Marine Corps on the recommendation of Secretary Adams. General Fuller, of course, succeeds General [Wendell C.] Neville—due to the death of General Neville. He is also a soldier who has had a long and distinguished career and has been Acting Commandant for some time since General Neville's death.

The Drought

I have some questions on the drought. That situation has been subject to a great number of conferences during the last 10 days between Secretary Hyde, Chairman [Alexander H.] Legge and myself. Some days ago the Department of Agriculture was instructed to make a detailed survey of the situation. They will publish their report upon it next Monday.

The information so far indicates a great deal of variation in the effect of the drought—variation between States and between counties in States, and between actual adjoining farms. There is no doubt that it is of most serious character in some localities, and that unless it is remedied there will be a great deal of suffering. The maximum intensity of the drought seems to lie in a belt following up the Mississippi River from the gulf, up the Ohio and to the coast, approximately along the line of the Potomac.

The measures of assistance that the Farm Board and the other agencies of the Federal Government should undertake have not yet been determined. It is evident already that considerable measures looking towards the movement of feed into that area and possibly of livestock outward will be necessary. It is too early to determine the actual precise character of relief, as I have said, either from a human or livestock point of view, and a great deal depends, of course, on the extension of the

drought. But there will be no stone left unturned by the Federal Government in its assistance to local authorities to deal with the situation.

I have already asked the railways to investigate the question and determine what measures can be taken from a transportation point of view which will assist.

And that is all I have this morning.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirty-first news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, August 5, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued texts of the President's statements on the appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur (see Item 254) and on the drought (see Item 255).

254

Statement About the Appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as Army Chief of Staff. *August 5, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I have decided to appoint General MacArthur as Chief of Staff of the Army on the retirement of General [Charles P.] Summerall. General MacArthur is recommended by Secretary Hurley, and it, of course, gives me a great deal of pleasure to promote so brilliant a soldier to that position. He is the only one of the major generals who has a sufficient period prior to retirement to serve the full period of the 4-year term. While there are very eminent gentlemen who outrank him, none of them I believe have 18 months to serve before retirement or at least are short of the full term.

"General MacArthur is in command of the Philippines, as you know. At the present moment he is on temporary duty in China, and if you want more data about his career you can find it over at the War Department.

"I am sure General MacArthur will maintain the very high standards set by his many eminent predecessors, and I am sure the whole country

appreciates the great service of General Summerall and regrets that he has reached the time of life when he must retire from active duty."

255

Statement on the Drought.

August 5, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"The drought situation has been the subject of several conferences between Secretary Hyde, Chairman [Alexander H.] Legge and myself. The Department of Agriculture has undertaken a detailed survey of the situation. They will report next Monday upon the condition in each area in the country. The information so far indicates great variation in the effect of the drought, both as between States, beween counties in those States, and even between farms in the same counties. There can be no doubt as to its most serious character in many localities, and that unless relieved there will be real suffering. The maximum intensity seems to lie in a belt roughly following the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Mississippi Rivers.

"The measures of assistance that the Farm Board and the other agencies of the Federal Government can and should undertake are being determined. It is evident already that large measures of feed movement to livestock in the drought areas or movement of animals out of the worst areas will need be undertaken later in the fall. It is too early to determine the precise character of relief; much depends upon the further spread of the drought. But no stone will be left unturned by the Federal Government in giving assistance to local authorities. I have asked the railways to investigate the situation from a transportation point of view."

256

Message on Rosh Hashanah.
August 7, 1930

I SEND my cordial greetings to those loyal and devout Jews who are about to celebrate Rosh Hashanah. The Jewish race has made numberless invaluable contributions to the progress of humanity, but none so precious as their contribution to the spiritual life of mankind. Their fellow citizens of every race and creed share in extending to them the greetings of good will and good wishes on the Jewish New Year.

HERBERT HOOVER

257

Letter to the Convention of International Christian Endeavor Societies.
August 7, 1930

[Released August 7, 1930. Dated June 28, 1930]

My dear Dr. Poling:

I want you to know of my personal regret that the long established custom in relation to conventions in foreign lands prevents my sending you a formal message for the Convention of International Christian Endeavor Societies meeting in Berlin.

I do wish to congratulate you upon your able leadership of those fine organizations of Christian youth, and I appreciate their important share in the religious life and social progress of our country. I wish for them all a happy and useful journey in a great cause.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Rev. Daniel A. Poling, D.D., World Christian Endeavor Building, Boston, Mass.]

NOTE: The message was read at the convention being held in Berlin, Germany. Representatives from 63 nations attended.

258

The President's News Conference of *August 8, 1930*

Floyd R. Harrison

The President. I have reappointed Mr. Harrison to the Farm Loan Board.

The Drought

I have received the report of the Department of Agriculture—the preliminary report at least—on the drought, and we will give you a copy of it after the conference.

I have had many conferences in the last few days with the members of the Cabinet, and the Farm Loan Board and the Farm Board and the presidents of the farm associations, and I have decided to ask the Governors of the States most acutely affected to meet with us here next Thursday afternoon with view to developing definite plans of relief.

Such an organization needs to be first undertaken by the States, and through them the counties, so that we have a series of agencies with which the Federal Government can cooperate.

The Department of Agriculture report shows that the shortage of animal feed crops is most acute in southeastern Missouri, northern Arkansas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, together with Kentucky, northern West Virginia, and northern Virginia. There are also some bad spots in Montana, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, but much less acute than the other States—so that I shall invite the Governors of those States to come to Washington. The feed crops, of course, in all of the States except the West, and Northeast, and extreme Southeast are somewhat affected by the drought, but nothing of the acute nature of this special area. And, of course, the extent of the national shortage depends on whether we have some rain in the next 2 weeks. In any event, for the most acute areas we must now lay the foundation of some effective State and local organization, the object of which is, of course, to prevent suffering amongst farm families and to prevent the sacrifice of livestock more than necessary.

The acutely affected area contains approximately 1 million farm families, and about 2¼ million horses and mules, about 6 million cattle, and 12 million hogs and sheep—about 12 percent of the whole animal population of the United States—so that it is not such a large proportion as has been suggested. And, obviously, the farmers in that area are differently affected. Some of them have 100 percent feed crops and others have none, so that the total amount of the problem is much less than the total figures might indicate.

Now, Secretary Hyde has instructed the county agents this week to make a resurvey of the entire situation, both as to the further development of drought in this acute area—this report being as of August 1—and to make some sort of determination as to the amount and character of assistance that will be necessary. And I hope to have that material on hand for the meeting of the Governors.

Now, the situation is one that causes a good deal of concern, but it is to be borne in mind that the drought has mainly affected animal feed, the bulk of the direct human food of the country has already been safely brought to harvest and is in hand. Nevertheless, there will be a good deal of privation amongst families in the drought area due to the loss of their income and the inability to carry their stock without assistance over the winter. I feel the American people will be proud to take care of their own countrymen in such a time of stress and difficulty. And the first duty to one's suffering countrymen is to assure them that this will be done, so that we maintain their courage and fortitude. And our second duty is to create the organization so that we can consummate it with effectiveness.

That is all I have today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirty-second news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, August 8, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the drought (see Item 259).

259

Statement on the Drought.
August 8, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"As a result of conferences of the last few days, which embrace the Cabinet, members of the Farm Board and the Farm Loan Board, together with presidents Thompson, Taber, and Huff of the farm organizations, I have decided to ask the Governors of the States most acutely affected by the drought to meet with us in Washington next Thursday in order to consider definite plans for organization of relief. Such organization will need first to be undertaken by the States, and through them the counties, with whom the various Federal agencies can cooperate.

"I now have the preliminary survey of the Department of Agriculture of the situation as of August 1. It shows that the shortage of animal feed crops is most acute in southeastern Missouri, northern Arkansas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, Kentucky, northern West Virginia, and northern Virginia, with spots of less dimensions in Montana, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska—the latter three States being the less acutely affected. I shall ask the Governors of those States to attend. The feed crops in some other States are also reduced, the amount of ultimate reduction depending upon rain during the next 2 weeks. It may develop that we shall need to ask the Governors of one or two other States also to attend. In any event, in the most acute areas we should now lay the foundation for effective local and State organization, the object of which is to prevent suffering amongst farm families deprived of support, and to prevent the sacrifice of livestock more than is necessary.

"In the acutely affected area which I have mentioned there are approximately 1 million farm families who possess approximately 2¼ million horses and mules, 6 million cattle, and 12 million hogs and sheep. This represents approximately 12 percent of the animals in the country. Obviously, the individual farmers in the acute area are differently affected. Their losses run all the way from a few percent up to their entire animal feed crops. The actual numbers who are in distress will, therefore, be less than those gross figures.

"Secretary Hyde has instructed the county agents to make a further, more searching, and definite report upon the later progress of the drought and the nature of the relief that will be necessary in the different counties. We are in hopes that we shall have this information in hand ready for the meeting of the Governors.

"The situation is one to cause a great deal of concern, but it must be borne in mind that the drought has mainly affected animal feed, the bulk of the direct human food production of the country being abundantly in hand. Nevertheless, there will be a great deal of privation among families in the drought areas due to the loss of income and the financial difficulties imposed upon them to carry their animals over the winter. The American people will proudly take care of the necessities of their countrymen in time of stress or difficulty. Our first duty is to assure our suffering countrymen that this will be done, that their courage and spirit shall be maintained, and our second duty is to assure an effective organization for its consummation."

NOTE: In his statement, the President referred to Samuel H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange; and Clarence E. Huff, president of the National Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union.

On the same day, the White House released the text of a memorandum on the drought by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde. The memorandum as printed below does not include the maps and tables. A map of the drought area is printed on page 330.

MEMORANDUM ON THE DROUTH SITUATION AS OF AUGUST 1, 1930

THE HUMAN FOOD SUPPLY

Considered in its broader aspects, the 1930 drouth does not present a serious problem of food supply for the nation. The winter wheat crop already harvested is ample. The spring wheat crop, while it has undoubtedly deteriorated perhaps as much as 10 percent during the month of July, should still be nearly equal to domestic food requirements. While the crop of potatoes in the intermediate States is not large, the late crop in commercial sections of the Northern States gives promise of a fair to good yield. The rice crop has not been seriously affected. Most of the acreage of edible beans is outside the drouth area. The winter supply of fresh vegetables from Southern sources will not be planted for some time. The crop of

canning tomatoes, while short, is not seriously so. The crop of canning peas has already been harvested and was produced north of the drouth area. The early crop of canning beans was only fair; the late canning bean crop is produced outside the drouth area. Fruit crops are not large, but are not small enough to constitute a shortage, particularly since the California and other Pacific State fruit crops give good promise. However, in the drouth area, the near failure of farm gardens and other crops grown for home food supply for the fall months and winter is causing want and hardship to many individuals.

FEED PRODUCTION FOR LIVESTOCK

The critical aspect of the drouth situation lies in the inadequate production of feed for livestock in certain areas of the country. For the United States the outlook late in July points to a production of about 90 per cent of an average crop of the feed grains—corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghum; about 85 per cent of an average production of hay; or a combined feed production of approximately 88 per cent. For the country as a whole prospective feed supply at this date considered by itself does not appear to be particularly alarming, but is critical in certain areas indicated on the maps attached to this report. A further serious aspect of the situation is the fact that pastures have been unusually short in these areas and are steadily becoming worse and that farmers who did and will produce some feed grain and forage have been compelled to utilize it for summer feeding, thereby depleting their supplies for the coming winter. An analysis by counties indicates that up to the present time the situation has not become critical in the more important livestock-producing areas of the country.

PROBABLE FEED PRODUCTION IN 1930

In constructing the maps attached hereto an allowance for probable deterioration during the month of July on the basis of deterioration in former hot, dry months of July has been made for each State. In making this study there were available maps furnished by the Weather Bureau on the rainfall from March 1 to July 26 as a percentage of normal rainfall. Probable production of feed grains in each State in 1930 has been reduced to a single figure expressed as a percentage of the five-year average, 1924 to 1928. A similar calculation was made for hay and for feed grains and hay combined. Lines have been drawn on the map which indicate in a rough way the areas most seriously affected. The maps indicate the portions of the country on which the production will be short this year. There are only four sections in which it appears that production will be average or better. These are the New England States; a small segment of the South Atlantic Coast; a territory and adjacent portions of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa; and Arizona. Two sections of the country will apparently have only about 60 percent of an average pro-

duction if weather conditions should be average subsequent to August 1. These are a part of Montana, and a segment paralleling the Ohio River from Pennsylvania to its junction with the Mississippi, and on down the Mississippi to the Gulf. A somewhat wider band on either side of this segment apparently will have from 60 to 80 per cent of an average production. The balance of the country apparently will fall within the range of 80 to 100 percent.

CONDITION OF PASTURE IN 1930

An interpolation of the condition of pasture, upon which the livestock are normally dependent for a considerable portion of their feed during the summer months, was made in a manner similar to that made for feed grains and hay. The interpolation for August was consolidated with the reported condition figures for June 1 and July 1 to arrive at a composite of pasture conditions for the two-month period of June and July. As might be expected the areas of deficient pasture roughly coincide with the areas of prospective short feed production. In parts of these areas it is doubtful whether the rainfall during the month of August will greatly revive the pastures inasmuch as the pasture plants have been entirely killed out. New seedings of clover and grass have likewise suffered severely and next year's crop of hay and pasture is endangered as a result.

Incomplete returns on condition of pasture as of August 1, which have since become available, indicate pasture to be the lowest on record.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IN 1930

The number of livestock in 1930 as a percentage of the five-year average is shown on one of the maps attached. It is noted that for the United States the numbers of 1930 are approximately 5 per cent below average. Only two areas have as many or more than average. These are Montana and Wyoming, where sheep numbers have expanded as a result of the series of comparatively good crop years, and a portion of the North Atlantic States where the number of dairy cows and heifers has been gradually increased. In South Dakota the number of livestock is 10 per cent below average, largely because of a series of relatively poor crop years. In the central Corn Belt, from Ohio to Missouri, livestock numbers are approximately 8 per cent below average, due largely to a decrease in the hog numbers. Elsewhere livestock numbers are below average by a small percentage except in isolated cases, such as Oklahoma, Mississippi, Nevada, Louisiana, and Florida. Of these States only Nevada is an important livestock-producing State.

THE RELATION OF LIVESTOCK NUMBERS TO PROSPECTIVE PRODUCTION AND PASTURE

The coincidence of relatively high livestock numbers and low feed production in the Montana-Wyoming area and in some of the Middle Atlantic States indi-

cates the probability of some liquidation of sheep and cattle in the former area and dairy cattle in the latter. The extremely low probable feed production coinciding with only moderate declines in livestock numbers in the Ohio-Mississippi River Valley drouth area, indicates the probability of distress marketing which will probably take the form of culling dairy herds and sheep flocks and the early marketing of hogs, accompanied by the failure to take the usual numbers of stocker and feeder cattle. There is a possibility that South Dakota, Nebraska, and adjacent portions of Minnesota, Kansas, and Iowa, will be in position to take some extra stocker and feeder cattle. Elsewhere the marketing of cattle, hogs, and sheep will be influenced by price changes in meat animals, feed grains, and dairy products.

COUNTIES WHICH APPEAR ON AUGUST 1 TO BE MOST SEVERELY AFFECTED BY DROUTH CONDITIONS

An attempt has been made to define more precisely the limits of the distress areas. Preliminary returns to the Crop Reporting Board on the condition of corn as of August 1 have been utilized as an index of the situation. The counties included are those in which it appears that less than half a crop of corn can be expected in 1930, and in which pasture conditions are also extremely poor at the present time. Tables are attached showing the number of farms, the farm population, and the numbers of livestock by classes on the farms in these counties as shown by the 1925 Census. Since the January 1 data do not include the spring crops of pigs, calves, and lambs, a rough approximation has been made of the population of livestock on a July 1 basis in 1930. On the assumption that the January 1, 1925 figures indicate fairly well the percentages of the States' total of each class of livestock in the drouth-stricken counties, calculation of the present population of each class in these counties has been made.

COMMENTS BY STATES

Ohio. Embraced in the drouth area in Ohio are an important sheep and wool producing area, a considerable hog-producing area, and a rather extensive dairy and beef cattle area. Consideration of the tables will indicate that some of the counties are not particularly populous in livestock numbers. The more important livestock-producing sections of the State lie outside this area. In some of the counties a considerable portion of the farm population secures a part of its living from other pursuits, such as coal-mining. In those same areas, however, the inhabitants of the small farms place considerable dependence for food supplies upon farm gardens and other food crops. Comments reaching the Department at the present time indicate that the water supply for watering livestock and even for human use has become a serious problem.

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Indiana. The more northern counties of the drouth-stricken area in Indiana are fairly important in the production of hogs, beef, and dairy cattle. There are no important sheep-producing areas in this section. Just as in the case of Ohio a considerable number of farmers are engaged in other pursuits and depend upon home gardens and other food crops for some of their living.

Illinois. The portion of Illinois covered by the drouth is not an important livestock-producing region. A considerable number of persons listed as farmers secure part of their livelihood from coal-mining and other similar occupations but are also dependent to some extent for food supplies upon home gardens and similar crops.

West Virginia. Practically the whole of West Virginia is involved in the drouth-stricken area. This is a State of small farms; there are a few scattered sections important in livestock production, but the State as a whole is not important in the production of livestock. An important commercial apple-producing section is included in the drouth area. Industrial pursuits form a source of cash income to many farmers in this territory but all of them are dependent to some extent upon their home gardens and their home-grown products for their food supplies. Comments received by the Department indicate that actual want will develop in some portions.

Virginia. The drouth area in Virginia includes many of the counties of the State which are important in beef and sheep production, and also the important commercial apple section.

Maryland. The important counties engaged in dairying are included in the drouth area, as are also several important tomato-producing counties.

Kentucky. Much of the State of Kentucky is included in the drouth-stricken area. A very important sheep-producing area is included and also important dairy and beef cattle sections. A very large acreage of tobacco is included. While the crop has been severely retarded by the drouth, it still offers some promise of cash income to farmers. At the present time the harvesting of tobacco is under way in some sections, where normally harvesting does not begin until the third week of the month.

Tennessee. The drouth area in Tennessee includes part of the Tennessee early lamb section, from which the lamb crop of 1930 has already been moved. It includes also much of the important tobacco-producing section of the State, from which farmers will undoubtedly secure a considerable cash income this year. Practically all of the Tennessee cotton acreage is included in this area. Cotton is known to be an extremely drouth-resistant plant and a fair yield of cotton may be made in the cotton area of Tennessee.

Missouri. The drouth area in Missouri covers a larger area of diversified farming than in any other State. It embraces areas important in the production of wheat and corn, the production of dairy cattle, beef cattle, and hogs, and in the finishing of feeder cattle for the market. In the southeastern part of the State where cotton

is an important crop, there is still opportunity for farmers to realize some income from that crop.

Arkansas. Practically all of the State of Arkansas is embraced in the drouth-stricken area, but no considerable area of this State is important in the production of livestock. The main source of income over much of the territory is the cotton crop, from which farmers may still realize a considerable income in 1930. The peach crop was practically a failure and the important cash crop, strawberries, was very short. There is a tomato-growing section in the Ozarks which has been adversely affected. This is a section where considerable reliance is placed upon farm gardens and other crops for home food supplies.

Oklahoma. The area in Oklahoma affected by the drouth is relatively unimportant from an agricultural standpoint.

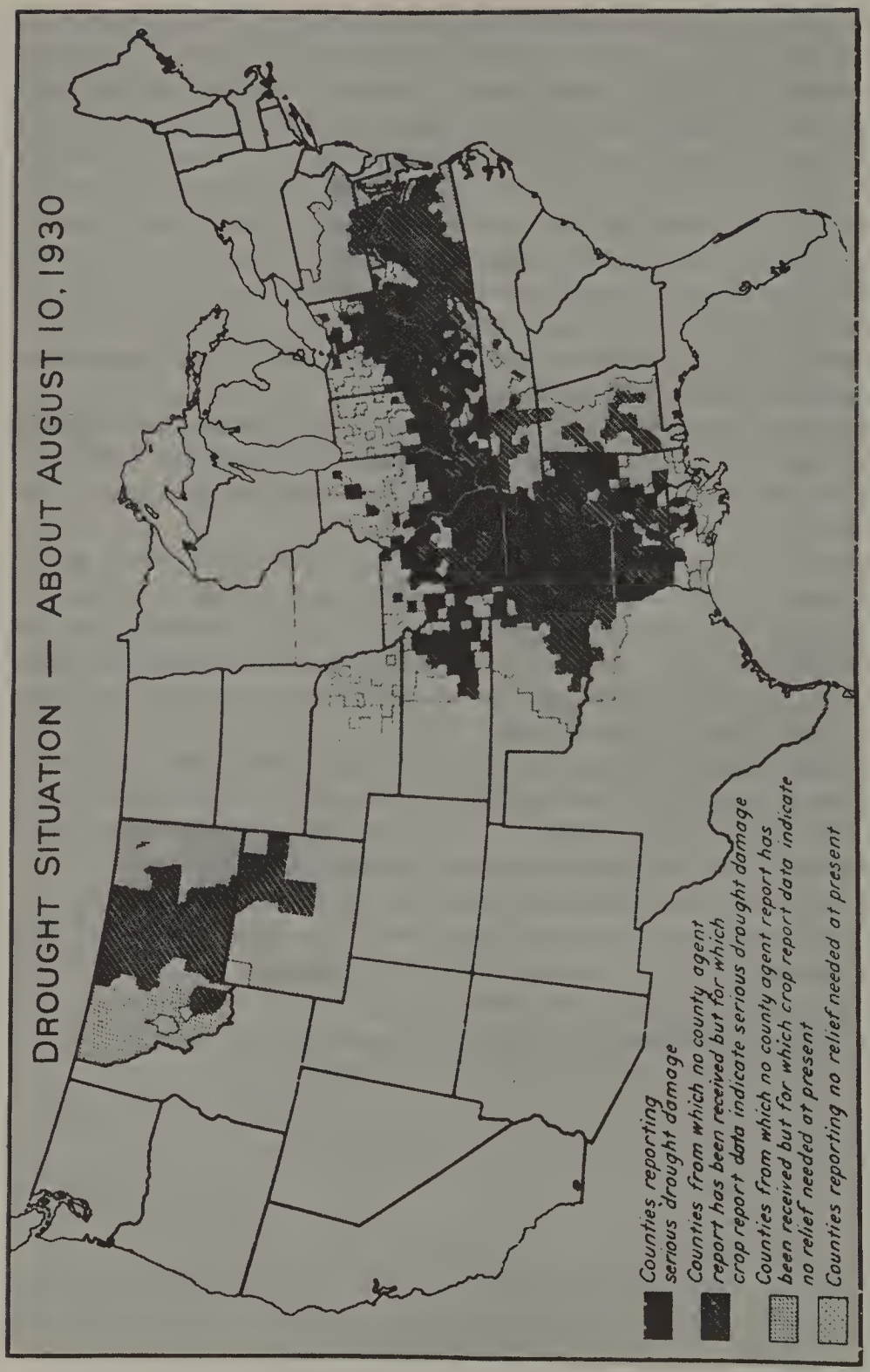
Mississippi. Mississippi is relatively unimportant in the production of livestock. The drouth has been most severe in the area where much of the land is devoted to the cultivation of cotton. While the drouth has affected this crop, there is still opportunity for the farmers to secure fair yields.

Louisiana. Livestock production is not an important industry in the drouth-stricken area of Louisiana. The rice-producing section is included in the area but the rice crop is grown under irrigation. In some cases irrigation water has been running short and there are also reports of seepage of salt water which may reduce yields. Cotton is the predominant crop in portions of the drouth-stricken areas and there is still opportunity for fair yields.

Alabama. The drouth affected section of this State is not important in livestock production. Cotton is the predominating crop. Winter vegetables are also important but the crop for 1930 has long since moved from this territory. Peanuts are an important crop and there is still opportunity for a fair yield.

A large number of telegrams have been sent to Extension Directors, field representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and representatives of livestock shipping associations to secure additional information concerning the situation in various areas, particularly with reference to the supply of feed for livestock and the probabilities of forced liquidation of livestock because of shortage of feed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE
Secretary of Agriculture.


DROUGHT SITUATION — ABOUT AUGUST 10, 1930
Counties reporting serious drought damage
Counties from which no county agent report has been received but for which crop report data indicate serious drought damage
Counties from which no county agent report has been received but for which crop report data indicate no relief needed at present
Counties reporting no relief needed at present

260

Message on the Ratification of the Joint Labor-Management Agreement by the Anthracite Coal Industry.
August 8, 1930

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Will you convey my personal congratulations to the representatives of the operators and miners assembled at Scranton this evening for the formal signing of the new five and one-half year joint agreement in the anthracite field. The final ratification and signing of this agreement comprehends that spirit of joint relationship and cooperation between management and men so essential in productive endeavor, and, especially, in the anthracite industry.

That you may look forward to a period of uninterrupted peace for more than five years will be very gratifying not only to those directly engaged in the mining and selling of anthracite coal, but, as well, to the public at large, the government, and all who are genuinely interested in the well-being and advancement of the anthracite industry.

This pact of peace will have beneficial effects upon transportation, manufacturing, and other business activities which are indirectly affected by conditions in this particular industry. The example set by you is commendatory and will go a long way toward stimulating that spirit of good will and cooperation so necessary in the conduct of our great industrial enterprises.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[The Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, Washington]

261

The President's News Conference of *August 12, 1930*

San Francisco Bay Bridge Commission

THE PRESIDENT. The San Francisco Bridge Commission has completed its labors on the determination of the fact and the study of the entire situation. It has found a basis of agreement by which the 10-year-old conflict between the Army and the Navy and municipal and State authorities in that locality has been settled by unanimous agreement, and that dispute brought to an end. It allows a very important development to proceed and involves no participation by the Federal Government other than certain rights-of-way.

Vacation Plans

I have a number of questions about my trip to the West, and, in view of the drought situation and the feeling that I can perhaps be of greater service here, I do not propose to go west—at least during the next month or two. I thought that if I can escape 3 nights a week from Washington, up in the hills where I can get a cool night's sleep, I am perhaps better off than the rest of you here.

Now, there are some matters here of purely background which may be of assistance to you.

The Drought

I haven't any public statement to make about the drought situation. We are obviously engaged in formulating such plans as we can for the Federal agencies—national agencies of all kinds—to assist, and we won't be able to develop the definite form of organization until after I have had a chance to discuss the matter with the Governors and get their views, et cetera.

The publication of the national figures, such as the crop report, tends to obscure the real situation to some extent because a great shortage in corn, for instance, at 700 million bushels falls acutely on certain areas. Of course, there is some diminishing in the corn crop over a very large

portion of the country, but the effect of such a shortage is to deprive great numbers of people of their complete livelihood, and everyday development shows that there is an increasing human problem all through the acute area; that we have a great many families that will have to have assistance to live over the winter. One other thing emerges from the crop report, and that is, that there is a shortage in feed corns for the Nation as a whole rather in excess of the total carryover and surplus in wheat. In other words, from a grain point of view the entire wheat carryover and surplus this year will be required at some point in the using capacity of the country, whether human or animal, to get us through.

Aviation Stations

One other matter in which I have a question and in which I can only give you background, and that is the long standing conflict between the Army and Navy,[1] which I see has crept out into the press over aviation stations. I, some time ago, instructed the Bureau of Efficiency to examine that question in its purely economic aspects, not its military aspects, purely the economic aspect of duplication of Government work, as to whether there is actual duplication or not from an expenditure point of view. That does not settle the military point of view at all, but will probably throw some light on the question when it is completed.

Commissions

While I am giving you other background I might go back to my old subject—commissions. The San Francisco Bridge Commission is the fifth commission that has completed its work, all of which have been highly successful. The first one of these that completed their work being the committee I set up in the Government over the consolidation of veterans' agencies. You will recollect that subject has been a matter of conflict and discussion for the last 10 years, and every effort to get it settled has failed, due largely to the conflict between Government de-

[1] The military controversy was over the extent to which the Navy should maintain a land-based air force. The Bureau of Efficiency study did not settle the matter, but the controversy subsided when the Navy adopted a new policy deemphasizing its role in coastal defense.

partments. We find that they have arrived at a basis of consolidation which is agreeable to and supported by all of the agencies of the Government and which has made it possible for Congress to act upon it. The results of that very searching investigation are popular and bringing results every day in economies in that segment of the Government.

Another one that has been completed long since was the committee under Garfield that settled the strike on the southwestern railways.[2]

Still another was the Haitian Commission which, as you know, not only determined Government policies in connection with that problem in a fashion that seems to have been satisfactory to the entire country, but it also negotiated a settlement between factions in Haiti which saved us from being involved in a very considerable revolution.

And still another one was, of course, the Naval Arms Treaty which the American delegation has usually had up in the list of commissions. I think you will agree that that one was successful, also.

So that five of them have been born, performed their functions, and are now subsided—all of them with a very great deal of success.

And that is all that I have got on my mind today.

Questions

Q. Do I understand that your vacation is to spend a week at the camp or go up weekends?

The President. I shall spend a couple of nights a week. If Washington cools off I may not find it necessary to do that.

Q. Mr. President, any saltwater fishing down the bay or anything of that sort?

The President. No.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirty-third news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, August 12, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued texts of the President's statements on the San Francisco Bay Bridge Commission (see Item 262) and summer vacation plans (see Item 263).

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[2] The special labor board, headed by James R. Garfield, settled a strike involving the moving expenses for relocation of reassigned employees of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. For the establishment of the special labor board, see 1929 volume, Item 19.

262

Statement on the San Francisco Bay Bridge Commission.
August 12, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"The fifth of the commissions that have been appointed to determine the fact and to advise upon or negotiate special problems has now completed its report and secured a very admirable result. After several years of delay in settlement of a site for a much needed bridge across San Francisco Bay, due to disagreements between the naval authorities, the Army engineers, the municipal and State authorities, the Commission, representing all of these agencies, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mark L. Requa, has now come to unanimous agreement, and appears to have found a solution which has commended itself in all directions, and a much needed improvement may now be carried forward. The bridge will be constructed by local authorities. It involves no participation by the Federal Government other than the granting of certain rights-of-way."

NOTE: Under the agreement, the route of the bridge would be from Rincon Hill in San Francisco to Goat Island, the naval base in San Francisco Bay, and then to Oakland via Key Mole.

For the establishment of the Commission, see 1929 volume, Items 177 and 178.

263

Statement on Vacation Plans.
August 12, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I have a number of questions about my trip to the West, and in view of the drought situation and the feeling that I can perhaps be of greater service here, I do not propose to go west—at least during the next month or two."

264

Message to President Paul von Hindenburg on the Anniversary of the Adoption of the Weimar Constitution. *August 12, 1930*

[Released August 12, 1930. Dated August 11, 1930]

ON THIS anniversary which the people of Germany are celebrating today, I take pleasure in tendering to Your Excellency cordial greetings. I also offer personally the assurances of my own high regard.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency President von Hindenburg, Berlin, Germany]

NOTE: The Weimar Constitution was promulgated on August 11, 1919.

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Statement on the White House Conference on Drought Relief. *August 14, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT reported the following conclusions have been so far arrived at by the Conference:

We have canvassed the information secured by State and national surveys as to drought conditions. While the extent of the damage cannot yet be determined, it is certain that there are at least 250 counties most acutely affected where some degree of relief must be provided. It was the view of the Conference that the burden of effective organization to meet the situation over the winter in the acutely affected counties rests primarily upon the counties and the States themselves, supplemented by such cooperation and assistance as may be found necessary on the part of the Federal Government.

The objective of such relief is:

(a) To assist families over the winter who are deprived of means of support through failure of their crops.

(b) To prevent unnecessary sacrifice of livestock.

(c) Protection to public health.

This is to be accomplished by:

(a) Placing of loans privately or where necessary with assistance of State or national agencies.

(b) Red Cross assistance.

(c) Employment.

(d) Reduced railway rates for food, feed, and livestock to the distressed districts.

This relief can be achieved justly and effectively only upon, first, a determination of the counties where such assistance is required, and second, upon an accurate determination of the needs of each family. In order that such determinations may be made and assistance supplied as each case may require, the following organization is agreed upon:

1. Each Governor who considers that a situation requiring emergency relief exists within his State shall create a drought relief committee under the chairmanship of a leading citizen, and embracing in its membership a State agricultural official, a leading banker, a Red Cross representative, a railway representative, and such farmers and others as the situation may require. This committee to take general charge of relief measures within the State.

2. The State committee to determine the drought counties where there is need for organized relief and to organize a committee in each such county, likewise under the chairmanship of a leading citizen, and embracing the county agricultural agent, a leading banker, county Red Cross leader, farmers, and others.

3. The county committees will receive individual applications for relief and recommend the method of treatment, and coordinate the various agencies in service thereto by way of loans, Red Cross assistance, employment, et cetera. The State committees, in cooperation with the county committees, to determine which counties are in need beyond the resources of the people of the county and in what direction, i.e. whether loans are required beyond the ability of the local banks, or Red Cross assistance beyond the resources of the county chapter; what quantities of imports of feed or food are required, et cetera. The State committee to

cooperate with national agencies if these requirements are beyond the State resources.

4. The President will set up a committee comprising representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Red Cross, the American Railway Association, the Public Health Service. This committee, through its chairman, will coordinate national activities and national support to the State and county committees.

5. The methods for provision of credit beyond local or State resources for the purchase of feed, seed, movement of livestock, or support of families over the winter will be developed by State committees in cooperation with the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Intermediate Credit System, and other Federal agencies.

6. The Red Cross will organize its own committees in each drought county, the chairman of which will be a member of the county drought relief committee. The National Red Cross has made a preliminary allocation of $5 million pending determination of the aggregate need.

7. The railways have already generously reduced rates by 50 percent on food and feed inward to the drought counties and livestock movement outward, to dealers and persons who are entitled to relief and so designated by the county agents or the committees created above.

8. The Department of Agriculture will secure and disseminate information as to sources of feed supply and localities to which livestock may be shipped. It will examine the possibilities of advancing State road allotments to drought areas in order to increase employment.

9. In the States of Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, and others having a surplus of feed, it is recommended that a State committee be set up to cooperate with the committees in the States of surplus livestock.

NOTE: On the same day, the White House released the following list of participants in the White House Conference on Drought Relief:

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
GOVERNOR HENRY S. CAULFIELD, of Missouri
GOVERNOR LOUIS L. EMMERSON, of Illinois
GOVERNOR HARRY G. LESLIE, of Indiana
GOVERNOR MYERS T. COOPER, of Ohio

Governor William G. Conley, of West Virginia
Governor John Garland Pollard, of Virginia
Governor John E. Erickson, of Montana
Governor Arthur J. Weaver, of Nebraska
Governor John Hammill, of Iowa
Governor Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas
Harvey T. Harrison as proxy for Governor Harvey Parnell, of Arkansas
Senator Joseph T. Robinson as proxy for Governor Flem D. Sampson, of Kentucky
Commissioner W. S. Fitts as proxy for Governor Henry H. Horton, of Tennessee
Mr. Alexander Legge, Federal Farm Board
Mr. James C. Stone, Federal Farm Board
Mr. Charles S. Wilson, Federal Farm Board
Mr. Horace Paul Bestor, Farm Loan Commissioner, Federal Farm Loan Bureau
Judge John Barton Payne, American National Red Cross

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The President's News Conference of *August 15, 1930*

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

The President. On Mr. Mellon's recommendation I have appointed David Burnet, who is Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, as Collector of Internal Revenue in succession of Mr. [Robert H.] Lucas.

The Drought

I have nothing for quotation today about the agricultural situation. I can give you some items of background that will be of help to you.

The first step in matters of this kind is organization. We must have men and women organized for actual work. They must be organized down to the point where they can [make] contact with the individuals who are in difficulties. It is utterly impossible to do otherwise than talk until you have an organization of devoted and working people actually on the job.

The Governors have gone home to appoint their State committees and the organization of the county committees, which should be completed within the next week or 10 days.

The three great farm organizations will cooperate with the Governors and with the county committees, both in the formation of committees and in the actual work to go on.

As soon as the Governors have appointed the banking representatives on their State committees, we will ask them to come to Washington to take up questions of finance organization.

The Red Cross has already given direction to their chapters in every one of the distressed counties to take care of any distress that is developing or which has developed pending more effective organization.

The Secretary of Agriculture is advancing allotments for Federal aid to those States. He is advancing the date of allotment to the States that are in difficulty for the expansion of road programs for the drought areas, with view to increasing employment.

The Secretary of War has directed that the flow of the Illinois River through the sanitary canal shall be increased for a length of time to sluice out that drainage canal. There is complaint that the volume of water has become so low as to endanger public health, and it has been substantiated by the representatives of the War Department, and they are increasing the flow in the canal to take care of it.

The Secretary of War has also placed the proposal before the Governor of Virginia for the use of the artillery ranges in Virginia for purposes of cattle pasturage. The War Department has several thousand acres, which happen to be in the region of fine pasturage, which the Governor believes to be of great help. It has been placed at his disposal this morning.

Montana presents the most difficult and urgent of all of the situations in the fact that central Montana has on the estimation of the government a half a million cattle, and probably 2 or 3 million sheep more than it can support over the winter. The Secretary of Agriculture has taken up the problem with the Governors of the surrounding States, where there is a surplus of feed, as to some mutual arrangement between the States for moving those animals so as to relieve that pressure at once.

I have a question here with relation to the State of Maryland. I am not speaking for quotation but for your own information. I had no communication from the Governor of Maryland with regard to drought in the State of Maryland. I had been in communication with the other Governors, and I naturally invited the Governors who had represented their situation. If Maryland has difficulties of that kind—and I am informed that there are not two or three but some counties that are in difficulties—I will be glad indeed to cooperate with the Governor of Maryland in every possible respect. And we will be very glad indeed to have him come into the general plan of relief. It is not exclusively of the States that were represented by the Governors here. There are one or two others that need to come in, and we will be glad to have Maryland come in with all the rest.

Otherwise, I have nothing that I know of today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirty-fourth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, August 15, 1930.

267

Remarks on Presenting a Special Congressional Medal to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh.

August 15, 1930

IT GIVES ME real pleasure, Colonel Lindbergh, to present you this Congressional Medal in commemoration of your achievements in aviation.

I am sure the sentiments expressed by Congress in this token are shared by the whole American people.

NOTE: The presentation of the special medal took place in the President's office. Among those present were Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Lindbergh, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, and Postmaster General Walter F. Brown.

Following the ceremony, Colonel Lindbergh accompanied the President and the principal aviation officials of the Federal Government to the President's fishing camp on the Rapidan River, where they participated in a conference on aviation policy and the coordination of Federal aviation activities.

268

Message Congratulating Rafael Leonidas Trujillo on His Inauguration as President of the Dominican Republic.
August 16, 1930

I EXTEND my cordial congratulations to Your Excellency on this auspicious occasion of your elevation to the high office of President of the Dominican Republic and best wishes for a most successful term of office and the happiness of the people of the Republic under your administration.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, President of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo]

269

Message of Sympathy on the Death of Bishop James H. Darlington.
August 16, 1930

[Released August 16, 1930. Dated August 15, 1930]

MRS. HOOVER and I are deeply grieved to learn of the death of your distinguished husband and send you our profound sympathy and prayers that you may be given strength to bear this affliction. Bishop Darlington's long and important labors in the spiritual life of the people will be remembered with general gratitude.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was sent by telegram to Mrs. Ella L. B. Darlington, Cedarhurst, N.Y. Bishop Darlington died August 14, 1930, in Kingston, N.Y. He was bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese in Harrisburg, Pa., author of several volumes of hymns and verses, and a leader in international philanthropy and the ecumenical movement.

270

Telegram to the Governor of Oklahoma Transmitting the Recommendations of the White House Conference on Drought Relief. *August 18, 1930*

I AM mailing you a copy of the recommendations of the Governors' Conference of last Thursday, setting out the form of organization which we believe will be most effective. I shall be glad to cooperate with you in every way.

HERBERT HOOVER

[Honorable W. J. Holloway, Governor, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma]

NOTE: Oklahoma was not represented in the White House Conference on Drought Relief, but on August 16, 1930, Governor Holloway sent a telegram to the President asking to be included in the Federal program.

On August 19, Governor Holloway responded, as follows:

As the Governor of Oklahoma I wish to express my full approval for the steps you are taking to aid the drouth stricken areas of the country. I thank you for your telegram of today advising that Oklahoma will receive your full cooperation and assistance in your plans. Today we perfected the organization of a state wide drouth committee which I appointed last Saturday. In a few days we will have perfected the full organization down to the counties as suggested by you in press reports. The Oklahoma committee will cooperate one hundred per cent with federal government in bringing about necessary assistance to those states which need it. At our meeting today I stated to the state-wide committee that while I fully appreciated the wise and timely steps being taken by the federal government I thought it was a mistake for Oklahoma to expect the federal government to do anything for Oklahoma which Oklahoma could not do for herself.

Our state is rich in resources and our citizens expect to do everything possible themselves to relieve [the] situation. I think it unjust and unwise for any state to expect the federal government to furnish all the aid necessary in this crisis. While we are anxious for any and all benefits that the federal government may furnish Oklahoma, yet you may expect Oklahoma to do her full part in solving her own problems.

GOVERNOR W. J. HOLLOWAY

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271

The President's News Conference of *August 19, 1930*

Organization of Drought Relief

The President. The only inquiries I have from you this morning are about the drought. In accordance with the conclusions of the Governors' Conference the other day, I appointed Secretary Hyde as the Chairman of our Federal committee to coordinate the various Federal activities, and the members are Chairman [Alexander H.] Legge, Chairman [Horace Paul] Bestor, Governor [Roy A.] Young, Chairman [John Barton] Payne of the Red Cross, Chairman [Richard H.] Aishton of the American Railway Association, Under Secretary of the Treasury [Ogden L.] Mills, and Henry M. Robinson, Chairman of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. The members of these different national organizations will no doubt appoint alternates to take care of special problems that may arise in that committee, and Mr. Robinson has been appointed to coordinate the work of the Federal credit agencies with the bankers and other agencies in the States.

The Governors of the various States are moving rapidly in the creation of their organizations. The Governors of Illinois and Virginia have reported their entire committees, and they are composed of men of very strong leadership in those States. I will give you the names of those. These committees are already actively creating their county organizations and making progress.

The continuing reports show the severity of the drought in the acutely affected area. The rains of the last few days have stemmed the spread of the drought and greatly improved matters in the nonacute areas, but the ground crops are pretty far gone in the worst affected States. It now amounts to something over 300 counties out of the total.

Q. That is the acutely affected, Mr. President?

The President. Yes, somewhere in that neighborhood. Of course, the real burden of this difficulty will show itself more vividly next winter rather than during the next month or so.

I have received a very marked high appreciation from all over the drought area at the action of the railways. It is really a notable act of courageous cooperation in public interest, and one that emphasizes the public interest in maintaining the strength of the railways in order that they may be able to cooperate in times of distress.

In order that there shall be no immediate distress I want to emphasize the fact that the Red Cross has instructed their agencies in every drought county to take care of the situation pending the completion of organization everywhere.

So that the whole relief system is in organization and in action so far as any distress is concerned.

And that is all I have had inquiry about and all that I have on my own mind.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirty-fifth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, August 18, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the organization of drought relief (see Item 272).

272

Statement on the Organization of Drought Relief.
August 19, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"In accordance with the conclusions of my conference with the Governors, I have appointed Secretary Hyde to undertake coordination between Federal and State activities as Chairman of the National Drought Committee. The members of this Committee are:

CHAIRMAN [ALEXANDER H.] LEGGE, of the Federal Farm Board.

CHAIRMAN [HORACE PAUL] BESTOR, of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

GOVERNOR [ROY A.] YOUNG, of the Federal Reserve Board.

CHAIRMAN [JOHN BARTON] PAYNE, of the Red Cross.

CHAIRMAN [RICHARD H.] AISHTON, of the American Railway Association.

Under Secretary of the Treasury [Ogden L.] Mills.

Mr. Henry M. Robinson, Chairman of the First National Bank of Los Angeles.

These members from the different national organizations will appoint alternates or additional members from those agencies from time to time to undertake the special problems before the Committee. Mr. Robinson has consented to serve on the Committee for purposes of coordinating Federal with State and private credit activities. The headquarters of the National Drought Relief Committee are being set up in the Department of Agriculture.

"The Governors of the various States are moving rapidly in the creation of their organizations. The Governors of Illinois and Virginia have reported their committees, comprising men of high leadership in their States. Their State committees are:

ILLINOIS

Melvin A. Traylor (banker), Chicago.

E. N. Hurley (manufacturer), Chicago.

Earl C. Smith (president, Illinois Agricultural Association), Pittsfield.

Victor A. Olander (secretary-treasurer, Illinois Federation of Labor), Chicago.

L. A. Downs (president, Illinois Central Railroad), Chicago.

Harvey J. Sconce (farmer), Sidell.

Julius Postel (miller and farmer), Mascoutah.

John M. Krebs (farmer, banker, and representative of Red Cross), Carmi.

Stuart E. Pierson (director, department of agriculture), Springfield.

VIRGINIA

Ex-Governor Harry Flood Byrd, chairman.

Frederick W. Scott (banker).

A. C. Needles.

R. H. ANGELL (representative, Red Cross).

JOHN R. HUTCHESON.

These committees are already actively creating their county organizations.

"Continuing reports confirm the severity of the situation and the inevitability of distress over the winter in the acutely affected counties, which now apparently number something over 300. The rains of the last few days have stemmed the spread of the drought and greatly improved the situation outside of the acutely affected area. In those areas the destruction of crops has proceeded to a point that is beyond any great degree of recovery, although pasturage should improve. It must be borne in mind that from a relief point of view the burden of the problem in the acute area will show very much more vividly over the winter than at the present moment.

"I have received from all sections of the drought area high appreciation of the railways for their prompt and constructive action. It is a notable act of courageous cooperation and has been undertaken in the face of seriously reduced income due to the depression. It emphasizes the public interest of maintaining the strength and financial stability of our railways that they shall be able to cooperate in times of national difficulty.

"In order that there may be no failure to cover any case of distress pending the time when the States have completed their detailed organization, the Red Cross has given instructions to all their county agencies to take care of the situation."

NOTE: On August 20, 1930, the White House released texts of letters from the Governors of Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, and Missouri listing the membership of their State drought committees.

273

The President's News Conference of *August 22, 1930*

Government Expenditures

The President. I have reviewed the present fiscal situation with Secretary Mellon and Under Secretary [Ogden L.] Mills this morning, and I can state that there is no ground now for the anticipation that we shall not be able to continue the tax reductions over the next year. The indications of decreasing revenues and increasing expenses shown in the first 6 weeks quite properly furnishes a basis for calculations, but there are some administrative factors that have not been taken into account. The customs are temporarily lower because of anticipation of imports in advance of the passage of the tariff bill. Furthermore, we have been expediting the expenditure on construction work with view to giving maximum employment during the first 9 months of the fiscal year, in order that we might give the most work during the period of maximum unemployment. Further than that, these calculations take no account of the foreign debt payments which are likely to be very helpful this year. And they did not take into account the reduction in expenditure as the result of the drive we are making for the postponement—an actual reduction or economy—of such things as are not necessary at the present time. The reports of which are not in from all of the departments but so far as they have been received they indicate a probable cut of about $75 million in expenditure.

One has to bear in mind in reducing the expenditure that about $2,200 million out of the $4,200 million of estimated expenditure this year is in respect to fixed charges for interest and debt redemption, pensions, et cetera. So that the field which we have to work in for economies is less than one-half of the total national expenditure. Out of that there is about $400 million of construction in one department or another, which we have been increasing rather than decreasing as a matter of employment, so that the field for revising expenditure for emergency is more limited on this occasion than most any other.

United States Tariff Commission

I have an announcement to make for you, and that is that Mr. Henry P. Fletcher will be Chairman of the new Tariff Commission. He will take office at the expiration of the present commission, on September 16th. As you know, Mr. Fletcher has been in the Foreign Service of the Government for somewhere about 18 or 20 years. He has had to deal with economic and tariff matters in great numbers of aspects during this whole period. We will give you a little statement on his life and career, which I won't bother to read to you.

Personal Remarks on Government Mail Contracts

Now, there is a little subject I would like to take up with you on purely personal grounds—not a matter for news or public discussion.

Last night there was a story offered around Washington by one of the aviation companies for their own purposes, which very seriously reflected on the honor of the President of the United States and his son. I wish to thank all of you for the fact that only two papers in the United States printed that story. I consider it as a most dastardly thing to have done. My boy, striving to make his way as an aviation engineer, is employed by two or three different aviation companies, some of whom are actual rivals in this competitive bidding. And there was no justification whatever for bringing the name of a radio engineer employed by aviation companies into a question of honor in connection with the letting of Government mail contracts. Those contracts have not been let to start with, but in any event, whether let or not, I have not in my experience in Washington seen anything so rotten in an attitude of the press towards the President of the United States.

Thank you.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirty-sixth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, August 22, 1930.

During the news conference the President referred to his son, Herbert Hoover, Jr., who was chief engineer of the Western Air Express. Western Air Express, along with Transcontinental Air Transport, had been awarded the New York-Los Angeles airmail route. Allegations of improper influence came from United Avigation

Corporation, a holding company that had submitted a lower bid but had been disqualified because none of its member companies had the necessary experience in night flying. Later investigations found no substance in the allegations.

On the same day, the White House issued a text of the President's statement on Government expenditures (see Item 274) and biographical data on Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman-designate of the United States Tariff Commission.

274

Statement on Government Expenditures.
August 22, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I have reviewed the present fiscal situation with Secretary Mellon and Under Secretary Mills, and I can state that there is no ground now for the predictions in the press this morning that a deficit was impending which would prevent the continuation of tax reductions established last year.

"The indications of decreasing revenue and increasing expenses during the past 6 weeks, upon which calculations were very properly based, do not take several factors into account. Imports and consequently customs receipts have been temporarily reduced because of advance imports to anticipate the new tariff law. We have been expediting construction expenditure to give the maximum employment in the first 9 months of this fiscal year. The calculations as to possible deficit take no account of the receipts from payment on foreign debt, nor the revision of expenditures downward from the estimates of the first of last July, which were then placed at $4,203 million (including the Postal deficit).

"I have not as yet received the reports from all of the departments of the result of their drive for economies, but from the results already obtained in the departments that have reported, we have an indicated reduction of about $75 million in expenditures. In such reductions it must be borne in mind that of the total estimated governmental expenditures, approximately $2,200 million are for such fixed charges as interest and redemption of the public debt, payment of pensions. No part of it

can be reduced by administrative action. The field of economy is therefore limited to about $2 billion, of which something like $400 million are commitments for construction work of one kind or another which were increased and must be maintained in order to maintain employment."

275

Message to the National Aeronautic Association.
August 22, 1930

My dear Senator Bingham:

I am greatly interested to learn of the meeting of the National Aeronautic Association in Chicago in connection with the National Air Races, and I would be glad to accept your invitation to attend the banquet on the evening of August 22nd if that were possible. I will be obliged if you will express my cordial greetings and regrets to those present. These meetings and races are a definite contribution to the development of aviation, supplying stimulation, incentive demonstration and exchange of ideas that are invaluable. I hope the occasion will be a great success.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Hon. Hiram Bingham, President, National Aeronautic Association of U.S.A., Inc., Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.]

NOTE: The message was read at the annual dinner of the Association held in the Sherman Hotel in Chicago, Ill. The dinner marked the opening of the National Air Races for 1930.

276

The President's News Conference of *August 26, 1930*

Welcoming the Guests of the American Bar Association

The President. I would like to take this occasion to state how gratified I am at the presence in Washington of the visiting lawyers representing the bar and bench from Great Britain, France, Ireland, and Canada. These gentlemen are among the most eminent members of their profession and it is a great compliment to the United States that they should pay us this visit. They come as guests of the American Bar Association and they come as a gesture of friendliness and good will to the great profession on our side of the Atlantic. I am sure that the whole country responds to the evidences of hospitality which have been given by the American Bar Association.

United States Tariff Commission

I have appointed Mr. Thomas Walker Page as a member of the Tariff Commission. He will take office at the expiration of the present Commission, September 16th. Some of you may remember that he was a member of the board previously and was at one time its Chairman, retiring in 1922. He comes as a Democratic member.

Drought Relief

I have some inquiries about drought relief. News on that subject hereafter must be gotten from Secretary Hyde as he is familiar with what is going on. I might say, however, that there is a meeting this afternoon of the banker members of the different State committees in the hope of working out coordination between private banking systems and the Government agencies. As to railway special rates into drought areas, 300 cars were started yesterday, half of which went to Virginia, the others scattered through the States.

I do not want to be quoted. I am just giving you a lead as to what you may get from Secretary Hyde. He has started his new divisions on trans-

portation and distribution of food and feed. General impression is that the special strain has now been relieved by the rains in drought areas, except in localities which have not yet benefited. The Shenandoah Valley happens to be one of the worst. The effect of the rain is to delay present pressures, but, of course, the problem will develop its worst weight as we get into the winter.

I think the Governors' committees have now been organized and are organizing subcommittees. We have an effective organization that can meet any emergency.

And that is all for today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirty-seventh news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, August 26, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued biographical data on Thomas Walker Page and a text of the President's statement welcoming the guests of the American Bar Association (see Item 277).

277

Statement Welcoming the Guests of the American Bar Association.
August 26, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I wish to take this occasion to say how gratified I am at the presence in Washington today of the visiting lawyers and judges from Great Britain and Ireland, France, and Canada. These gentlemen are amongst the most eminent members of the bench and bar of their countries, and as a group are one of the most distinguished delegations ever to visit the United States. As they come as a gesture of the friendliness and good will of the nations which they represent, I take their visit as a very high compliment to us. The American Bar represents our country as their hosts, but I know that I speak the thoughts of our people when I say that in a large sense they are wholeheartedly the guests of the entire Nation. We welcome them most cordially."

NOTE: On the same day, President and Mrs. Hoover hosted a lawn party in honor of 150 noted jurists stopping in Washington on their way home from the annual convention of the American Bar Association in Chicago.

278

Message to President Juan Campisteguy on Uruguay's Independence Day. *August 26, 1930*

[Released August 26, 1930. Dated August 25, 1930]

I SEND to Your Excellency cordial greetings on this national anniversary and the assurances of the good will which the Government and people of the United States have for its sister Republic of Uruguay.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Juan Campisteguy, President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Montevideo]

279

Letter Accepting the Resignation of Roy A. Young as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. *August 27, 1930*

My dear Governor Young:

I have your letter of August 26, tendering your resignation as Governor and Member of the Federal Reserve Board. The reasons for this action on your part which you have explained to me in person and which you mention in your letter are sufficiently compelling to forbid my insisting that you remain, much as I am tempted to do so. You have made a great sacrifice during the last three years, and I do not believe that I ought to ask you to continue to do so.

You have the right to feel that you have rendered real public service. You brought to the position of Governor sound banking judgment based

on many years of experience and a comprehensive knowledge of financial, industrial and agricultural conditions throughout the country and of our national banking system. In very difficult times you have performed the important duties of your office with excellent judgment, tact and courage, and I shall find it difficult to replace you. I wish to express not only my own appreciation of your devoted public service, but my conviction that your resignation will be received with regret by the country as a whole. It is my understanding that you wish your resignation to be effective September 1st, which is agreeable to me.

With best wishes for your future success and happiness, believe me,

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Honorable Roy A. Young, Governor, Federal Reserve Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Mr. Young's letter of resignation, dated August 26, 1930, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

For sometime it has been necessary for me to consider accepting a more remunerative position. As you know, the law does not permit me to accept employment with a member bank where my experience would naturally lead me. In addition the time for leaving has been a factor because I have felt that I was not in a position to accept employment elsewhere, regardless of how attractive an offer might be, when the credit conditions of the country were strained or disturbed. Obviously, these factors have limited the opportunities.

Now, however, it is clearly evident that the credit structure of the country is in an easy and exceptionally strong position, and an opportunity has come to me from the Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, that is, they have honored me by offering to me the Governorship of that bank, a responsibility that I am very anxious to undertake and feel that I should. I, therefore, am tendering my resignation as Governor and a Member of the Federal Reserve Board to become effective as soon as accepted by you.

I am taking this action with many regrets because I have thoroughly enjoyed the three years that I have been a Member of the Board, and that I have profited greatly in experience, associations and friendships there can be no doubt. I am most grateful to everyone who has made it possible for me to accumulate such valued assets, and I particularly take this opportunity to thank you for the many things you have done,

both officially and privately. You have been most considerate on all occasions and I am deeply indebted to you.

I am, Mr. President

Yours respectfully,
R. A. Young
Governor

[The President, The White House, Washington, D.C.]

280

Message to the Gordon Bennett International Balloon Races and Aerial Carnival.

August 28, 1930

I EXTEND a most cordial welcome to the pilots and aides of the nations represented in the Gordon Bennett International Balloon Races at Cleveland on September 1st. This event is highly important, not only to the development of aviation, but also through friendly competition in a splendid sport it helps bring these nations more closely together. I speak for the Nation when I ask visitors from other lands to carry back this message of American good will to their fellow countrymen.

Herbert Hoover

NOTE: The message, sent to Mr. William G. Rose, Mgr. Headquarters, Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race and Aerial Carnival, Cleveland, Ohio, was posted at the race headquarters in Cleveland.

281

Message to the New Yorker Herold on Its 50th Anniversary.

August 29, 1930

[Released August 29, 1930. Dated August 28, 1930]

My dear Mr. Holz:

I am gratified to learn that the New Yorker Herold is about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding and I cordially extend to you, your associates in its publication, and the large audience to whom it is addressed, my hearty congratulations and best wishes for the future. You are engaged in a most worthy undertaking when you seek to bridge the difficulties raised by the difference in language, customs, and conceptions of public problems, and assist the very valuable immigrant stock of Germanic origin in this country to adjust themselves to their new loyalties, and to give in largest measure their contribution of industry, idealism, and public spirit to the service of our country.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Julius Holz, Publisher, The New Yorker Herold, 22 North William Street, New York City]

NOTE: The message was published in the 50th anniversary edition of the New Yorker Herold, the only German-language evening newspaper in New York City.

282

Message to Captain Dieudonne Costes on His Transatlantic Flight.

September 2, 1930

THE NEWS of your successful flight thrills the people of the entire American nation and upon their behalf and my own I send to you and your gallant companion Monsieur Maurice Bellonte our heartiest congratulations. We shall delight to honor the heroic compatriots of those

other brave Frenchmen whose undaunted efforts foreshadowed this triumph. Our people's welcome to you is wholehearted and universal.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The President's message was sent to Capt. Dieudonne Costes, New York City.

Capt. Costes' reply, dated September 2, 1930, and released with the President's message, follows:

Only a few minutes had passed after Maurice Bellonte and myself had landed upon the American soil when your heartfelt congratulations reached us. We beg you, Mr. President, to accept our deepest appreciation of your kindest words which have touched both of us very profoundly. The American and French people have had the great privilege of always entertaining the most friendly relations. Nothing would please us more than the thought that our successful flight might constitute to strengthen these reciprocal feelings.

DIEUDONNE COSTES

[Your Excellency, President Herbert Hoover, Washington, D.C.]

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Exchange of Messages With President Gaston Doumergue of France on the Nonstop Transatlantic Flight by French Aviators Costes and Bellonte.

September 3, 1930

[Released September 3, 1930. Dated September 2, 1930]

I JOIN with the people of the American nation in rejoicing over the brilliant exploit of your distinguished aviators Captain Dieudonne Costes and Mr. Maurice Bellonte in successfully completing for the first time in history a nonstop flight from France to the United States.

France has established a glorious record. I hope that in the future many others of your citizens will come to us in this manner.

I extend to Your Excellency and to the people of France my heartiest congratulations.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Gaston Doumergue, President of the French Republic, Paris, France]

NOTE: Capt. Dieudonne Costes and Lt. Maurice Bellonte successfully completed the first nonstop flight from France to the United States on September 2, 1930. They piloted their single-engine biplane from Paris to New York in 37 hours and 18 minutes.

President Doumergue's response, dated September 3 and released with the President's message, follows:

Deeply touched by the message which you have been good enough to send me in your name and in the name of the American people, I thank you therefor in the name of France. The exploit of the aviators Costes and Bellonte, in forming one more tie between France and the United States, will contribute greatly to the development of their friendship of centuries.

GASTON DOUMERGUE

[Mr. Herbert Hoover, President of the Republic of the United States, Washington, D.C.]

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The President's News Conference of *September 5, 1930*

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

THE PRESIDENT. There is certainly a dearth of news here today. I have only one item and that is the appointment of Eugene Meyer as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and the resignation of Mr. [Edmund] Platt, who has hitherto represented the New York District on the Board. Mr. Platt has been wanting for some time to retire and get into private business. Therefore, Mr. Meyer will come on the Board at once.

We have one more member to choose on the Board and you already have the list of the districts from which he can be chosen so you can excite all those districts about it.

Q. Mr. President, will you be going away this weekend?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think so.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirty-eighth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, September 5, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement about appointments to the Federal Reserve Board (see Item 285).

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285

Statement About Appointments to the Federal Reserve Board.

September 5, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"Mr. Eugene Meyer has been appointed as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board to succeed Mr. [Roy A.] Young.

"Mr. Meyer has, with the exception of the past year, been continuously in Government service since 1917 as Manager of the War Finance Corporation and in reorganization of the Farm Loan Board as its Chairman. His appointment has been strongly endorsed by Mr. Mellon and several members of the Reserve Board and of the Federal Reserve Banks.

"Mr. [Edmund] Platt, who has hitherto represented the New York district, has wished to retire for some time to take up private business. His engagement with an important New York firm is announced today. Mr. Platt has given long and effective public service as a Member of Congress and the Reserve Board, these public services extending over 17 years.

"These changes result in one further vacancy upon the Board which must be filled from one of the following districts:

3d District: Includes Delaware, parts of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

4th District: Includes eastern part of Kentucky, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northern part of West Virginia, headquarters at Cleveland.

5th District: Includes District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, southern part of West Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond.

6th District: Includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, southern part of Louisiana, southern Mississippi and eastern Tennessee, with headquarters at Atlanta.

9th District: Includes northern Michigan, Minnesota, Montana,

North Dakota, South Dakota, and northern Wisconsin, with headquarters at Minneapolis.

10th District: Includes Colorado, Kansas, western Missouri, Nebraska, northern New Mexico, northwestern Oklahoma, and Wyoming, with headquarters at Kansas City.

11th District: Includes southeastern Arizona, northern Louisiana, southern New Mexico, southeastern Oklahoma, Texas, with headquarters at Dallas."

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Message to President Rafael Leonidas Trujillo of the Dominican Republic About a Hurricane Disaster.

September 5, 1930

[Released September 5, 1930. Dated September 4, 1930]

I AM SHOCKED and grieved to learn of the terrible storm disaster which has wrought such devastation in Santo Domingo and I hasten to send you my own deep sympathy and that of my fellow citizens with your suffering people.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency General Rafael L. Trujillo, President of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo]

NOTE: On September 3, 1930, a hurricane struck Santo Domingo, leaving 2,000 dead, 6,000 injured, and more than 20,000 homeless. Damages were estimated at $40 million.

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Remarks Welcoming Captain Dieudonne Costes and Lieutenant Maurice Bellonte.

September 8, 1930

IT GIVES ME great pleasure to welcome you here today. Every American recalls the 30 hours and more of intense emotion that gripped us all while our own Colonel Lindbergh was winging his way to Paris, and the sense of relief and joy that swept over the Nation when word came that he had safely landed. Our pride and happiness were redoubled when we heard of the magnificent reception given to him by the Government and people of France. Our hearts went out in fraternal warmth to those who had so royally welcomed our national hero.

Today, therefore, every American knows exactly what pride and happiness possesses every French heart, at the knowledge that these two gallant sons of France stand safely on our soil. We wish the people of France to know that our welcome of their two heroes is warm and spontaneous and universal. We rejoice that this brilliant feat has been accomplished. We are delighted to honor these two men who have thus dramatically recalled Colonel Lindbergh's call.

This return visit of French aviators is even more than an occasion for national rejoicing and international felicitations. What they have done, what the great American aviators have done, Byrd, Rickenbacker and the rest, both those who sacrificed themselves wholly and those who live, is a glory of the whole human race. It demonstrates again the high courage of mankind. It gives heart to all of us in whatever tasks engage us, for it proves that there are no limits to the courage of men and that there are no limits to what that courage can accomplish.

Again, gentlemen, I welcome you, on behalf of the American Government and on behalf of the American people.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:30 p.m. at a White House ceremony honoring the two aviators. Standing beside them were three of America's most distinguished aviators: Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, and Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker. The ceremony was broadcast both on national radio and through an international hookup to France, Great Britain, and Germany.

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The President's News Conference of *September 9, 1930*

Immigration

The President. I have a report from the State Department this morning on some discussions we carried on as to restriction of immigration in some particulars. I will sketch the report and copies of it will be available to you immediately after the conference.

At my request the Department of State examined the operation of the immigration laws of the United States under existing conditions of employment in this country, particularly so far as the administration of the laws rests upon the Department.

The consular officers of the Department have the duty of issuing visas to intending immigrants who show themselves entitled to entry under the laws of the United States. The only important provision of our law as to immigration is that one requiring the exclusion of those who are liable to become public charges. In normal times an applicant for admission, if an able-bodied worker who means to work and has sufficient funds to support himself until he gets to his destination, would be admitted without particular stress, but in abnormal times like the present we are endeavoring to cut down on aliens who may prove to become public charges.

Therefore, the State Department has called a conference of its consular officers to tighten up on that provision. In March 1929, it was taken in hand in respect to Mexico, and Mexican immigration, as you know, has very greatly diminished as a consequence. For some time it has been tightened up in immigrants coming from Canada. Further extension of it lies largely in the European field. The administration made recommendations to Congress in the last session as to restriction that might be made and, while the committees were favorable, no action was taken. And this will at least carry over until Congress can consider the question.

The statement itself will carry its own explanation so I don't think it is necessary for me to be quoted.

There is some background here that might be helpful. This method of tightening up the volume of immigration of persons who are certain to be public charges will not affect preferences given to relatives under the law. It is obvious that relatives of residents in the country are not likely to become public charges.

I might add that practically all countries suffering from unemployment have tightened their immigration restrictions in the past few months—Canada and most of the European countries. There seems to be a general realization that each country should take care of its own problem and, while there is no denial of immigration at large, it is merely a tightening against persons likely to fall in the class of public charges. How far it will affect the volume of immigration cannot be told now but it will have a material effect, especially on the labor group.

And that is all I have today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and thirty-ninth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, September 9, 1930.

See 1929 volume, Item 295.

On the same day, the White House also released a text of the report on immigration by the Department of State, which follows:

At the request of the President, the Department of State has examined the operation of the immigration laws of the United States under existing conditions of employment in this country, particularly so far as the administration of the laws rests upon the Department.

The consular officers of the Department at foreign posts have the duty of issuing visas to intending immigrants who show themselves entitled to entry under the laws of the United States. About 150,000 immigrants, as defined in the law, entered last year from countries included in the quota and about 60,000 from non-quota countries.

The only important provision of our law as to immigration, the application of which changes or may change with fluctuations of employment in the United States, is that provision requiring the exclusion of those applicants for the right to immigrate who, if admitted, are liable to become a public charge. (This provision applies to immigration from quota and non-quota countries.)

In normal times an applicant for admission to the country (not otherwise ineligible) if he appears to be an able-bodied person who means to work and has sufficient funds to support himself and those dependent on him until he gets to his destination in that part of the United States where he is going, would be ad-

mitted without particular stress being placed on whether he has other means of support. But in abnormal times, such as the present, where there is not any reasonable prospect of prompt employment for an alien laborer or artisan who comes hoping to get a job and to live by it, the particular consular officer in the field to whom application for a visa is made (upon whom the responsibility for examination of the applicant rests), will before issuing a visa have to pass judgment with particular care on whether the applicant may become a public charge, and if the applicant cannot convince the officer that it is not probable, the visa will be refused. If the consular officer believes that the applicant may probably be a public charge at any time, even during a considerable period subsequent to his arrival, he must refuse the visa—although the applicant need not by such refusal lose the advantage of his priority of application (such applications are acted on in order of date of application) and may get his visa when employment conditions again become normal.

In March 1929, it became apparent that many of those applying for admission to the United States from Mexico and certain similar places were laborers who ran real risk of becoming public charges if admitted in the United States. After conferences of the consular agents in Mexico on the subject, because of this requirement of the law (and certain other legal grounds for exclusion operative against all immigrants from whatever country) Mexican labor immigration to the United States in accordance with the law has now practically ceased. Similar conferences have more recently been held among our Canadian consulates and Canadian labor immigration is falling off markedly.

Committees of Congress at its session recently ended, at the informal suggestion of the Executive, considered several plans for temporary restriction of immigration, including one plan to cut the quotas in half as an emergency measure for 1 year. This had the approval of the administration but was not adopted. Since congressional determination of policy on the point is thus postponed, the Department has called conferences of our consuls in Europe in the quota countries to consider the subject of administration of this "public charge" clause in the light of existing conditions here. These conferences and the inauguration of these measures will result in a slackening of labor immigration to the United States. They will not disturb the preferences granted by law to incoming relatives of citizens of the United States.

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Letter Accepting the Resignation of Edmund Platt as Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.
September 11, 1930

My dear Mr. Platt:

I have received your letter of resignation in confirmation of information previously conveyed to me.

In accepting it I should like to express the appreciation I hold, and I know the whole business community holds, for the service you have so long performed as a member of the Federal Reserve Board and in other public activities. The Board has rendered great public service, to which you have contributed in large measure.

I trust you will find success in your new occupation and with kind regards, I am

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Hon. Edmund Platt, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Mr. Platt served as Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board from 1920 to 1930. His letter of resignation, dated September 11, 1930, and released with the President's letter, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

In submitting my resignation as a member of the Federal Reserve Board effective September 15th and of the Vice-Governorship which I have had the honor to hold under four Presidents, may I say that it is not easy to sever the pleasant relationships that have continued for more than ten years. While it is true that the salary of members of the Reserve Board is not in purchasing power as much as was expected when the 63d Congress, of which I was a member, passed the Federal Reserve Act, and probably should be increased, there are compensations which to some of us have more than made up the deficiency. The participation in conferences and in important decisions on matters of credit policy, the study of banking and economic problems, of domestic and world wide business conditions and of the policies of the central banks of other countries, involved in the Board's work, have been to me most interesting and inspiring. Since my reappointment about two years ago by President Coolidge I have not given much consideration to proposi-

tions that involved resignation from the Board; but comes now an offer to take some part in the development of a system of banking in which I have been greatly interested, a system which gives promise of solving some of our most serious banking problems. I have long studied branch and group banking, with special reference to preventing bank failures, believing that only by some extension of branches beyond city limits from strong institutions, or by some grouping together or consolidation of small banks in rural communities so as to form larger corporate entities, can anything substantial be done toward giving adequate and safe services to the smaller centres.

The offer of a vice-presidency of the Marine-Midland Corporation, one of the largest and strongest of the recently formed group systems, appealed to me as an opportunity for useful service in the practical operation of branch and group banking, and I have accordingly accepted it, having received assurances that you are prepared to appoint my successor and that my resignation following so closely upon that of Governor Young will not cause you embarrassment.

Very respectfully yours,
EDMUND PLATT

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Message to the Golden Jubilee Session of the National Baptist Convention of America. *September 11, 1930*

[Released September 11, 1930. Dated September 10, 1930]

I SEND my cordial greetings to the Golden Jubilee Session of the National Baptist Convention of America and I do pray that they may be blessed in their deliberations and fruitful in their plans for yet more service to the ideals they have so happily forwarded and that are so profoundly important to the well-being of mankind.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The President's message was sent to Reverend G. E. Stewart, in care of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th Street and 7th Avenue, New York, N.Y.

291

The President's News Conference of *September 12, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. The dearth of news still continues about this place. I am not engaged right now in making news.

I have just one question and that is regarding our attitude toward a loan to Santo Domingo. We will not in any way obstruct Santo Domingo in the making of a loan for the purposes set forth, and we are delighted to cooperate.

That is as far as there is any excitement that I know of. I thank you.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fortieth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, September 12, 1930.

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Message to the American Bar Association on Constitution Day. *September 15, 1930*

[Released September 15, 1930. Dated September 12, 1930]

My dear Mr. Marvel:

I am glad to learn of the splendid work which the American Bar Association is doing in promoting among our fellow citizens more accurate knowledge of, and greater respect for, the National Constitution.

There has never been a time when the advantages of this great charter of government stood out more clearly against the background of world events than it does today.

As September 17th is the anniversary of the day upon which the Constitution of the United States was signed, this date has been designated as Constitution Day, and it is indeed fitting that this anniversary should be appropriately observed in all parts of our Nation.

I strongly value the services which you and your associates are rendering, and do commend to our fellow citizens the opportunity so appro-

priately afforded to refresh their appreciative understanding of the Constitution.

Faithfully yours,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Honorable Josiah Marvel, President, American Bar Association, Chicago, Illinois]

NOTE: Mr. Marvel made the letter public in a radio address delivered in New York City.

293

The President's News Conference of *September 16, 1930*

TARIFF COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

THE PRESIDENT. You seem to have surmised fairly well the situation on the Tariff Commission already.

In addition to former Ambassador [Henry P.] Fletcher and Mr. [Thomas Walker] Page, I have appointed Mr. John Lee Coulter, who was the Chief Economist on the Commission, and I have reappointed Mr. [Edgar B.] Brossard, who is the present Chairman, and Mr. [Alfred P.] Dennis, who is the Vice Chairman, because their inclusion in the new Commission assures the benefit of their experience and the continuity of the investigations which have been underway since the adjournment of Congress on new schedules.

I have not included the sixth man as yet, as I had a failure by way of a declination, and it will be another 10 days or 2 weeks before I will fill the whole Commission out.

FOREIGN TRADE

I have just had from the Department of Commerce the preliminary figures on foreign trade for the month of August. They show total imports of about $217 million and total exports of about $300 million. The exports show an increase of about $38 million over July and imports about the same.

The Department has made a study as to how far imports and exports have been affected by the fall in prices as distinguished from dollar values. Normally, figures, as you know, have been in dollars, and there has been a great fall in prices both in imports and exports. During the first 7 months of this year our exports have decreased about 20 percent in quantity and our imports have decreased about 5 percent, indicating that our buying power has held up much better than buying power abroad. On a quantity basis it appears that—I am taking the last 3 months as a basis—our foreign trade is somewhere between an 80 and 85 percent basis.

Other than that I have no news for today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and forty-first news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, September 16, 1930.

On the same day, the White House released biographical data on John Lee Coulter and texts of the President's statements about appointments to the United States Tariff Commission (see Item 294) and the Department of Commerce's report on foreign trade (see Item 295).

294

Statement About Appointments to the United States Tariff Commission.

September 16, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"The following members of the Tariff Commission have already been announced: former Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher—Chairman, Thomas Walker Page, of Virginia.

"The President has today appointed John Lee Coulter, Chief Economist of the Commission, as one of the Republican members, and has also reappointed Mr. Edgar Brossard, present Chairman, and Dr. Alfred P. Dennis, present Vice Chairman of the old Commission.

"Chairman Brossard and Vice Chairman Dennis will continue. Their inclusion in the new Commission assures it the benefit of experience hitherto gained and especially will tend to expedite the cases now

pending and partially completed. The remaining member will be appointed within the next 10 days or 2 weeks."

295

Statement on the Department of Commerce's Report on Foreign Trade.

September 16, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I have received from the Department of Commerce preliminary figures on foreign trade for the month of August. They show total imports of $217 million and total exports of about $300 million. The exports show an increase of about $38 million over July.

"The Department has made a study as to how far imports and exports have been affected by the fall in prices as distinguished from actual quantities. During the first 7 months of this year our exports have decreased about 20 percent in quantity and our imports have decreased about 5 percent, indicating that our buying power has held up much better than that of foreign countries."

296

Letter Accepting the Resignation of Admiral Charles F. Hughes as Chief of Naval Operations.

September 16, 1930

My dear Admiral Hughes:

I have your letter of September 15th tendering your resignation as Chief of Naval Operations, to take effect on the 17th of September. The reasons for this action, which you have explained so fully in your letter, seem sound and most praiseworthy. Therefore, I feel compelled to accept your resignation.

During your service in the Navy you have successfully commanded all

units of the fleet, culminating in the present highest office offered by the Navy, from which you now feel it your duty to resign. I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid services you have performed, and also the conviction that your resignation will be received with deep regret, not only from the Naval Service, but from the country as a whole.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[C.F. Hughes, Admiral, United States Navy]

NOTE: Adm. Hughes served as Chief of Naval Operations from 1927 to 1930. His letter of resignation, dated September 15, 1930, and released with the President's letter, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

I hereby submit my resignation as Chief of Naval Operations to take effect on 17 September 1930.

This action on my part is taken because of the realization that during the next two months important surveys and plans must be made for the future development of the Navy. In order that authority may accompany responsibility it seems, in my opinion, that the officer who advises as to these plans should also be responsible for their execution. For this reason I consider it to the best interests of the Navy and to the Country that I submit my resignation at this time.

Respectfully,

C. F. HUGHES

Admiral, U.S. Navy

[The President, The White House]

297

Message Commending the Heroism of Curtis Harrison. *September 16, 1930*

[Released September 16, 1930. Dated May 19, 1930]

My dear Mr. Harrison:

I have noted with satisfaction the recognition of your heroism during the World War in standing by the mules and horses intrusted to your

care, and protecting them at the expense of wounds and grave personal danger to yourself. Unselfish courage in helping a stricken comrade on the battle field is a soldierly quality that always inspires admiration; but your heroic action in risking your life to care for these dumb animals carries an added touch of unselfishness and devotion to duty, justifying a peculiar gratification among those who hold in high esteem the best traditions of our military service.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Curtis Harrison, 226 Sycamore Street, Columbus, Ohio]

NOTE: Mr. Harrison received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in France on the night of June 18, 1918. As assistant wagonmaster, he stayed with his company's horses under heavy fire, while suffering two shrapnel wounds in the leg. The letter was written at the time of the decoration.

298

Message to President Pascual Ortiz Rubio on Mexico's Independence Day. *September 17, 1930*

[Released September 17, 1930. Dated September 16, 1930]

MY FELLOW citizens join with me in extending cordial greetings on this Independence Day, and the assurances of our high regard and good wishes.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Pascual Ortiz Rubio, President of Mexico, Mexico City]

299

The President's News Conference of *September 23, 1930*

United States Customs Court

The President. I am able to confirm the appointment of Congressman [David H.] Kincheloe of Kentucky as a member of the Customs Court in New York. That is a Democratic vacancy, and, as the Court is very much crowded with work, I felt it desirable to make an interim appointment at once.

Q. Mr. President, you say this appointment is being made now?

The President. Yes.

Commissioner of Narcotics

I have also appointed Mr. [H. J.] Anslinger, who is the Acting Commissioner of Narcotics, to be the Commissioner of Narcotics. As you know, he has been the deputy under the old arrangement, and will now become the head of the Bureau that was created by the last session of Congress.

Mission to the Dominican Republic

I have also asked Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, of Boston, to go to Santo Domingo on a special mission for the Government. After consultation with the Santo Domingan Government we thought it desirable to send someone to discuss the whole question of Santo Domingan treaties, with view to development of some financial assistance to Santo Domingo in their reconstruction. And Mr. Wadsworth is very much fitted for the work, because he has not only been one of the principal men in the Red Cross, directing the work there, but also, as you know, he has been Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and has had a lot to do with foreign financial adjustments hitherto.[1]

[1] Eliot Wadsworth visited Santo Domingo from October 2 to October 9, 1930. On November 21, he submitted a report to the President reviewing the economic and financial condition of the country and the effects of the September 3 hurricane disaster.

Report on Post Office Leases

We have had in hand a report from the Postmaster General on Post Office leases for some time, to which I have been giving study. We have completed a résumé of it, and will issue you both the résumé and the report. But as it is a very long and technical document, with a lot of figures and tabulations, it will be more convenient for you to have it released for Thursday morning so as to get it out tomorrow instead of summarizing it. So that you will get it some time this afternoon but put a release on it for Thursday morning.

That is all I have.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and forty-second news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Friday, September 23, 1930.

For the text of the résumé of the Report on Post Office Leases, see Item 305.

300

Message of Sympathy on the Death of Representative Charles M. Stedman.

September 23, 1930

My dear Mrs. Palmer:

I am grieved to learn of the death of your distinguished father, Congressman Charles M. Stedman of North Carolina. He will be gratefully remembered for his high character and for his long and useful public service. I send you my deepest sympathy in your loss.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover

[Mrs. Katharine Palmer, George Washington Inn, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Representative Stedman served in Congress from 1911 to the time of his death.

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301

Message Condemning Lynching.
September 23, 1930

[Released September 23, 1930. Dated August 13, 1930]

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 9th.

The question you raise is hardly appropriate for the governors' conference which is dealing with a special subject. Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of justice and democracy.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Sam H. Reading, 24 N. 59th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.]

NOTE: The President referred to the White House Conference on Drought Relief, attended by Governors of the drought States.

The message was made public in connection with a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People campaign for Federal anti-lynching legislation.

302

Remarks to the Planning Committee of the White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership.
September 24, 1930

I APPRECIATE very much the high sense of public service which has brought you here today. I would not have asked you to come if I had not felt deeply that there was a real need. For some years the business community, our municipalities, and great numbers of associations devoted to the promotion of public welfare, have interested themselves in the problems of more adequate housing and homeownership. I will say at once that we have a larger proportion of adequate housing than

any country in the world, but we still lag far behind our national ideals of homes for all our people. Substantial advances have been made in some parts of the country; great experience has been gained. And it has been the wish of many of these groups that there should be a thorough national inquiry with view to a summation of this experience, the mobilization of existing movements, and the possible development from it of a new state of thought and action.

Adequate housing goes to the very roots of the well-being of the family, and the family is the social unit of the Nation. It is more than comfort that is involved, it has important aspects of health and morals and education and the provision of a fair chance for growing childhood. Nothing contributes more for greater happiness or for sounder social stability than the surroundings of their homes. It should be possible in our country for anybody of sound character and industrious habits to provide himself with adequate housing and preferably to buy his own home.

The finance of homebuilding, especially for second mortgages, is the most backward segment of our whole credit system. It is easier to borrow 85 percent on an automobile and repay it on the installment plan than to buy a home on that basis, and, generally, the house requires a higher interest rate. The whole process of purchase and finance involves a ceremony like a treaty between governments and yet the home is certainly as good collateral as an automobile; it depreciates more slowly, if at all, and its owner will make a harder fight to keep it. The home has tentacles of sentiment as well as bonds of practical necessity that bind the occupant to it. Part of the difficulty lies in inadequate financial organization and part of it you will find in obsolete laws.

There are other important phases of the problem beyond the financing of the individual homeowner. The problem of creating real and systematic home areas adjacent to industry and to our cities which can be safeguarded from commercial invasion and destruction needs exhaustive consideration. Such areas have been created both here and abroad with great success. The helter-skelter building of homes adjacent

to our cities produces many inadequacies and wastes. Such a question at once raises large problems of city and industrial planning as well as problems of finance. The automobile has made such communities far more practical than ever before.

I am in hopes you can find the time and organization to go even farther afield than individual homeownership into this whole question of housing. This will at once carry you into the apartment and rural fields as well. Besides these questions there are problems of architecture, aesthetic questions, and questions of interior convenience, as well as problems of construction—all of which have large importance, and enter into rural as well as urban homes.

I would suggest to you that there is also an important economic bearing of this whole matter beyond even the betterment of the family. With constant improvement of method and laborsaving devices we constantly set free a stream of workers from established industry which must be absorbed in new or expanding industries if we would have for them employment and the articles or services which comprise advancing standards of living. There is no doubt we shall make new inventions and new needs but the greatest present field for the absorption of our surplus national energy lies in better housing. There are some emergency questions arising from the present depression to which you can, I believe, assist in solution.

I shall not enter upon the many phases of the subject. They are well known to many of you. My general thought has been that we should first have a determination of the facts in every important direction, followed by a weighing and distillation of these facts and the formulation of collective judgment of the leaders of our country in this special knowledge. Not only the wide scope of the subject but its many intricate problems involved will all require time for investigation and study. I have not presumed that you could undertake to direct such a task as this and bring it to conclusion within a few weeks or even months, or that you could undertake it without large assistance and cooperation. We wish to set up something more than an ephemeral discussion. It is obviously not our purpose to set up the Federal Government in the

building of homes. There are many questions of local government involved. It is my hope that out of this inquiry and the conferences that will follow it, we should make so well founded a contribution to our national understanding as to give direction and coordination to thought and action throughout the country.

NOTE: The President spoke to the Planning Committee in the White House at 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday, September 24, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a list of members of the Planning Committee who attended the meeting. For the membership of the Committee, see Appendix E, September 24, 1930.

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Letter Accepting the Resignation of Nicholas Roosevelt as Vice Governor of the Philippines.

September 24, 1930

My dear Mr. Roosevelt:

With reluctance I have concluded to accept your resignation as Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands. I chose you for that post because you would be especially well qualified for it through your knowledge of Philippine conditions and your deep interest in the Filipino people; and I appreciate fully the unselfish spirit that has prompted your withdrawal.

I have determined to appoint you as the United States Minister to Hungary—so that in that other field where you have already worked, the United States may have your service.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Hon. Nicholas Roosevelt, Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands, War Department, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: On the same day, the White House issued biographical data on Nicholas Roosevelt and announced that J. Butler Wright, former Minister to Hungary, would be appointed Minister to Uruguay.

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's letter of resignation, dated September 24, 1930, and released with the President's letter, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

When you tendered me the recess appointment as Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands, I accepted it with an open mind, anxious to do what I could to further Philippine-American relations, which have been for years my special study.

In my writings I have taken the position that the United States stands in relation to the Philippines as a trustee to its ward and that, in consequence, we cannot withdraw until we have fully discharged the obligations which we assumed on taking over the Islands. To this end I have urged that educational facilities be extended so that, instead of only one child in three attending school, as at present, every child should have a seat in school. I have advocated the extension of the suffrage to include the women of the Philippines. I have pointed out that if ever the Philippines are to be self-sustaining greater attention must be paid to economic development and less to politics. I have fought the restrictions which selfish American interests have sought to place on Philippine products and Filipino immigrants coming into the United States. Finally, I have urged that so long as the American flag flies over the Islands the American administration should be efficient as well as honest and sympathetic.

Unfortunately the Filipino leaders have ignored these views and have, instead, broadcast misrepresentations of my writings with an obvious indifference to the correlation between their statements and the facts. In many cases this has been done by persons who apparently have not even read what I have written, contenting themselves, instead, with isolated sentences twisted from their context.

This one-sided propaganda has tended to create in the Philippine Islands a state of mind prejudicial to my present usefulness as Vice Governor. If prolonged, this situation is apt to have unfortunate repercussions in the next session of Congress, during which vitally important discussions of Philippine problems will presumably occur. The fundamental issues then to be considered should not be complicated by questions connected with my appointment, nor should any controversy about my views be permitted to embarrass Philippine-American relations.

Under the circumstances I have decided to place my resignation as Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands in your hands, believing that my services can be more useful elsewhere. Your acceptance of it will not lessen my deep interest in Far Eastern affairs nor diminish the eagerness with which I look forward to revisiting the Philippines.

Thanking you for the honor you have done me in giving me this appointment, I am,

Respectfully yours,
NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT

[The President of the United States, The White House, Washington, D.C.]

304

Message to the National Eucharistic Congress.
September 24, 1930

I WILL be obliged if you will express my cordial greetings to the meeting this evening of the National Eucharistic Congress at which I am informed you will preside and my appreciation of the value of spiritual ideals and of religious observance in the life of the nation which are indispensable foundations of the social order and of enduring political institutions.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent by telegram to His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein, Bishop of Omaha, in care of the Right Reverend Joseph F. Rummel, Omaha, Nebraska, was read at an assembly of the congress in Omaha, Nebr.

305

White House Résumé of the Report on Post Office Leases.
September 25, 1930

POSTMASTER GENERAL Brown has filed with the President an exhaustive report concerning Post Office leases. The report is the result of a detailed survey of the Government and Post Office rental problem requested by the President last March.

This report shows that the Department's rent bill has increased from $4 million in 1913 to $20 million per annum in 1930, and that due to the

Great War and the necessity for restriction of national expenditure following it, no substantial construction had been undertaken until 1926—a period of 13 years. The growth of postal business, particularly parcel post, had necessitated a great expansion of quarters in all directions, as the postal business had increased from $266,619,525 per annum to $659,819,801 per annum in this period.

A digest of the situation shows that on June 30, 1930, there were 49,103 post offices. In addition to the post offices themselves, in each large city the Government must supply quarters for post office stations and branches and railway transit stations as well as garage space for the care and upkeep of collection and delivery trucks. There are a total of 2,798 such quarters, or a grand total of 51,901 places where the Post Office does business.

Of these stations, 33,483 were 4th class offices in which the Government does not contract directly for the housing of the post office. Usually these 4th class offices are conducted by the general storekeeper of a community as an incident to his livelihood, and the necessary facilities are located in a portion of the store. For the remaining 18,418 stations, the Government must supply quarters. Of these the Government owns 1,359, rents by the month 10,468, and leases 6,526. Under the Post Office building bills of 1926 and 1930, the construction of about 900 stations is provided for, mostly main post offices.

Of the 10,468 stations now rented from month-to-month the average rental is $25.38 per month, the aggregate rent being $3,185,597 annually.

Of the 6,526 leased stations, 5,735 fall below $250 per month, the total aggregate rentals being $6,468,752, averaging $93.99 per month. There are 428 further leased stations of less than $500 per month of an aggregate rental of $1,781,809 or an average of $346.92 per month. As a general rule leases below $500 are more desirable than ownership as the minimum of attendance required on Government owned buildings amounts to that much. There is a total of 353 leases above $500 per month, of which 212 exceed $10,000 per annum. They consist largely of substations in the cities. The aggregate annual rent of these 353 leases is $8,290,763.

The problem before the Post Office resolves itself into a question as to whether it is desirable for the Government to own or to continue to lease these more expensive quarters.

In his report, Mr. Brown described the efforts of the Department to lease satisfactory quarters for these purposes at reasonable rental rates, and urges the abandonment of the leasing policy so far as it relates to the quarters required on a substantially permanent basis in the large cities.

"Restricted as it has been by a policy of Congress which compelled the lease of extensive properties for postal purposes," Mr. Brown said, "the Department has continuously sought to mitigate as far as possible the excessive expense that was bound to result from such a policy. It has repeatedly called the extravagance of the present system to the attention of Congress, and on more than one occasion has recommended that authority be given for the acquisition by the Government of the buildings required, not only for all first-class post offices and the larger second-class offices (which is as far as existing legislation has gone), but also, so far as practicable, for permanent stations and branches and garages in the larger cities. It has asked for and secured authority to lengthen the term of leases to 20 years, with a view to cutting down the rental rate. It has secured authority to eliminate from the lease contracts, when advisable, the so-called cancellation clauses, reserving to the Government the right arbitrarily to terminate the lease for specified causes, which, by adding to the risks of the lessor, operated to increase rental rates in a very substantial way. It was formerly common to secure leases by negotiation with the owners of available property or with contractors and builders. For the past year and a half the Department has advertised in all cases publicly for sealed competitive bids. In the early years of the leasing system, but little consideration was given either to the relation between the rental asked and the value of the property, or to the unit rental rate, that is, the rate per square foot. The best obtainable offer was usually accepted and often had to be accepted without regard to yield of more than a fair return to the lessor. It is now the practice to scrutinize every lease proposal with these things in mind, and before any lease contract is entered into, to make sure that it involves no

greater return on the lessor's investment that he is justly entitled to, and that the unit rental rate is reasonably in line with the prevailing rate in the locality for similar properties. In instances where the construction of a special building is required, the Department has adopted the practice of securing an assignable purchase option on the most suitable site, of drawing the specifications for a building to be erected on that site, and then of advertising for sealed competitive bids for the desired lease. This operates to put all bidders on exactly the same footing and assures the Government the lowest rental possible. In connection with leases of this kind, it is now customary to include an option to the Government to purchase the property at a fair price. This is the invariable practice in all large projects, so that the Department may readily avail itself of any authority which may be granted for the acquisition of buildings specially constructed for its use. Necessarily, this has involved a more careful selection of sites, a more careful planning of the buildings, and a more thoroughgoing inspection in the process of construction, with a view to ultimate ownership by the Government.

"These changes in practice, coupled with the establishment of a special corps of post office inspectors to handle all lease matters in the field, have had a salutary effect; and it is believed that the leasing of quarters for post offices and post office stations and garages is now being administered in the most economical and business-like manner possible. But the system itself, as it is applied to extensive quarters required for postal uses in the larger cities, is neither businesslike nor economical."

It is not the Postmaster General's view, however, that the Government should invariably own the quarters which it requires for postal purposes. The report goes on to say: "It is not intended to give the impression that it would be in the public interest to abandon altogether the practice of leasing premises for postal purposes and to embark upon a broad-scale program of building or buying."

Mr. Brown's view is that the immediate problem is the 353 properties leased at annual rates above $6,000, upon which the Department is paying a yearly rent totalling $8,290,763. It is the leases on these properties that the Postmaster General considers uneconomical and generally

disadvantageous to the Government. Eighteen of the 353 leases in this group are for main post offices; 34 are for railway terminal post offices; 264 are for station and branch buildings; and 37 are for garages. All the properties in the group are situated in large cities.

In view of recent charges that the owners of buildings leased to the Government for postal purposes have been able to derive excessive profits from their transactions with the Postal Service, the Postmaster General had a special survey made of this group of leases. Each property was appraised on the basis of estimated costs of reproduction less depreciation, and the findings of the Department's investigators were that the net return to the owners and lessors from rentals on this group of properties, with allowance for depreciation, is on the average 6.8 percent of their present sound value. The Postmaster General reported to the President that he was convinced that there was no ground for the charge that the owners have generally secured an exorbitant return on buildings leased to the Government for post office purposes.

Mr. Brown believes, however, that it would be much more economical and businesslike for the Government to own any large properties which it needs for post offices and post office stations and garages, and he recommended that the Department be given the authority and the funds necessary to make this possible. "In the nature of things," Mr. Brown advised the President, "the Government—exempt as it is from local taxes, in a position to secure capital at a mere fraction of its cost to private corporations and individuals, and providing its own fire insurance—can usually own such quarters more cheaply than it can lease them, and the existing system should be so modified as to permit the Department to acquire them, by purchase or construction, or, if need be, by condemnation. This, of course, would necessitate special legislative authority and the appropriation of substantial sums of money in addition to the amounts authorized under existing public-building legislation."

Taking up in detail the 353 leases on which the annual rental rate exceeds $6,000, which he referred to in his report as "major leases," the Postmaster General submitted a program to the President which,

generally speaking, would involve the acquisition and ownership by the Government of buildings to accommodate the postal facilities now housed under these leases. He did not include in this program the 18 leased buildings now used for main post offices, pointing out that in these cases Government buildings will ultimately be provided under the present Federal building program. He also excluded from his program the 34 buildings leased for the railway mail service. "So closely related are the activities of the terminal railway post offices to train movements," Mr. Brown said, "that they must be located in, or immediately adjacent to, the railway stations, and the space now occupied for terminal post office purposes is in practically all cases leased from the railroad or terminal companies, and is located in the station property. Quarters so located, are, of course, the most convenient which it would be possible to obtain. The rentals now being paid are believed to be fair and reasonable, and to involve a minimum of expense to the Government. It is the Department's view that, except as in particular cases additional Federal buildings may become available adjacent to railroad stations, it would not be practicable or economical to attempt to house terminal post office facilities in Government-owned buildings."

The 264 station and branch leases and the 37 garage leases which are in force at rates of rental exceeding $6,000 a year, however, the Postmaster General believes should be terminated as rapidly as it can be found possible for the Government to acquire its own buildings. "It is these leases," Mr. Brown said, "which generally result in excessive costs for the space occupied." In all cases where the buildings occupied under lease are suitable, considering their design, the character of their construction, their present condition, their location, and their size with reference to the probable future growth of business, the Postmaster General recommends that the Department be given the authority to negotiate with the owners for their immediate purchase. He advised the President that 78 station and branch buildings and 14 garage buildings fall in this category. The yearly rental on these 92 properties amounts to $2,145,331, and they have a value, according to the Department's appraisal, of $19,060,998, although the Postmaster General estimates that

their cost to the Government, in the event their purchase is authorized, would be in the neighborhood of $21,800,000. Mr. Brown predicted that if this group of properties could be purchased by the Government at that price, there would be a saving amounting to $650,000 a year over the 20-year period estimated as the average remaining life of the 92 buildings. This is almost one-third of the expenditure which would be necessary to continue to rent the same properties.

As to the 209 major station and garage leases which are in effect on buildings which are not suitable for purchase, Mr. Brown said, "It would be practicable for the Department to select and acquire sites and to erect buildings suitable to accommodate the facilities now housed under these leases, with a view to vacating the leased premises as the respective leases expire and removing to Government-owned quarters, excepting, of course, in the limited number of instances where, for reasons already outlined, the ownership of quarters by the Government would not be advantageous and this is recommended."

One hundred and six of these 209 leases expire in the course of the next 5 years, and the Postmaster General estimated that it would cost $21,340,000 to buy the sites and construct the buildings which would be necessary to house the activities now taken care of under these 106 leases. More than one-third of the amount which would be necessary to rent privately-owned quarters would be saved by the adoption of this part of the program, Mr. Brown estimated.

The Postmaster General's report concluded with a statement recapitulating the appropriations which would be necessary to carry out the entire program. For the next 5 years, the following amounts would be required: 1931, $10,350,000; 1932, $14,650,000; 1933, $8,750,000; 1934, $4,090,000; and 1935, $5,300,000. The total outlay would be $43,140,000. "The appropriation of this sum," Mr. Brown said, "would, of course, result in a reduction in the appropriations made annually to the Department for rent. When the program was completed, this would reach an amount estimated at $3,700,000 a year, or approximately 8.6 percent of the appropriations for purchase and construction. Thus, strictly on the basis of appropriations, the program can be paid for out of the rentals

which would be saved in the course of the next 12 years, leaving the Government with title to properties conservatively valued at $28 million after allowance for depreciation."

The 5-year program which he recommended, would not, Mr. Brown said, completely dispose of major post office leases of the classes which the Department considers uneconomical and generally disadvantageous to the Government. At least 90 such leases, he pointed out, having expiration dates subsequent to June 30, 1935, and involving rental payments of almost $3 million a year, would still remain in force, to be dealt with as they respectively expire. Further appropriations of not less than $30 million would be required during the period following June 30, 1935, completely to shift post office stations, branches, and garages, from leased to Government-owned quarters.

If the President approves the Postmaster General's proposals, it is Mr. Brown's intention to ask Congress at the December session for the legislation necessary to enable the Post Office Department to undertake to carry out the program outlined in his report. Should Congress promptly grant the required authority, work on the program would be started at once.

NOTE: The report, dated September 16, 1930, is entitled "Report on Post Office Leases, With Recommendations" (1930, 18 pp.).

306

Message to King Christian X of Denmark Offering Birthday Greetings.

September 28, 1930

[Released September 28, 1930. Dated September 26, 1930]

ON THIS anniversary I offer my most cordial congratulations and those of the American Government and people.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty Christian X, King of Denmark, Copenhagen]

307

Message Commending the Work of the National Safety Council.
September 29, 1930

[Released September 29, 1930. Dated September 25, 1930]

My dear Mr. Pettibone:

I deeply appreciate the value of the work of the National Safety Council in efforts to prevent the frightful loss of human life due to preventable accidents in industry and elsewhere. The death by accident of almost one hundred thousand persons in one year in the United States is a challenge to the resourcefulness of the Nation to devise measures to eliminate this disastrous loss both of economic assets and of precious human values. Most of it is preventable and your educational campaigns to teach the methods of such prevention are worthy of all praise.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. C. E. Pettibone, President, National Safety Council, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

NOTE: The message was read at the opening of the 19th annual National Safety Congress and Exposition in Pittsburgh, Pa., on September 29, 1930.

308

Letter Accepting the Resignation of Charles H. Tuttle as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.
September 29, 1930

Dear Mr. Tuttle:

I beg to acknowledge your telegram requesting that your resignation as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York should

be made effective at once instead of the date which you had previously requested.

In accepting your resignation I take the opportunity of expressing my personal appreciation and that of the Administration for the faithful and efficient service you have rendered the Government as the representative of the Department of Justice in the largest and most important district of the country, and in maintaining the high standards which have been traditional in the office of the United States Attorney in your district. You have indeed established a high record of accomplishment.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Hon. Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, New York, N.Y.]

NOTE: Mr. Tuttle served as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1927 until his resignation. His resignation came in conjunction with his nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York.

309

The President's News Conference of *September 30, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I am sorry to have you all gather here without any returns, but I have none to give. There is nothing going on about this office that is of importance today that I know of. I shall be in the papers for the next week, I expect, with remarks on various subjects to keep you going. But on this occasion I haven't a mortal thing.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and forty-third news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, September 30, 1930.

Throwing out first ball of the World Series between the Philadelphia Athletics and the St. Louis Cardinals

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Signing the London Naval Treaty. *Standing left to right:* Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Vice President Charles Curtis, Senator William E. Borah, Senator Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, Senator James E. Watson, and Senator David A. Reed

U.S. Information Agency

With Mrs. Hoover at Rapidan Camp, Va.

U.S. Information Agency

Aboard the *Saunterer* while on deep-sea fishing trip in Florida

With John Philip Sousa and the Marine Band

U.S. Information Agen

Reviewing the U.S. Navy Fleet, Hampton Roads, Va.

With Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, after presentation of special congressional medal, and Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Lindbergh

U.S. Information Agen

U.S. Information Agency

With French Ambassador Paul Claudel and General Henri E. Gouraud

Attending funeral of William Howard Taft in Arlington Cemetery

With Edward V. Rickenbacker, after presentation of The Medal of Honor

U.S. Information Agency

Presenting special medal of National Geographic Society to Adm. Richard E. Byrd

International Newsreel

Delivering the Memorial Day address at Gettysburg, Pa.

Presenting the Collier Trophy to
Joseph S. Ames, Chairman of the National
Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

International Newsreel

International News

With British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay and John Philip Sousa
after Marine Band concert on White House lawn

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Message on the First Annual Patriotic Pilgrimage of the Newspaper Boys of America.
October 1, 1930

[Released October 1, 1930. Dated May 21, 1930]

Dear Mr. Shelton:

I have read with interest the plan for the First Annual Patriotic Pilgrimage of the Newspaper Boys of America. Such a plan, providing for the cooperation of the newspapers of the country generally, gives promise both of a fine recognition of character and enterprise amongst the boys and of a valuable step in their education in patriotism and government.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. William C. Shelton, The Times Boys Club, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The First Annual Patriotic Pilgrimage of the Newspaper Boys of America was an outgrowth of a December 1929 incident at the White House in which carrier boys sang carols to President and Mrs. Hoover. The pilgrimage was organized by Mr. Shelton of the Washington Times and became an annual affair featuring 3 days of sightseeing, a parade and banquet, and a Presidential reception on Christmas Day. Participants were selected, and expenses paid, by cooperating newspapers.

311

Address to the American Bankers Association in Cleveland, Ohio.
October 2, 1930

Members of the American Bankers Association and guests:

I am glad to meet with this assembly of representative bankers from every State and almost every county of our country. During the past year you have carried the credit system of the Nation safely through a most

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difficult crisis. In this success you have demonstrated not alone the soundness of the credit system but also the capacity of our bankers in emergency.

We have had a severe shock and there has been disorganization in our economic system which has temporarily checked the march of prosperity. But the fundamental assets of the Nation, the education, intelligence, virility, and the spiritual strength of our 120 million people have been unimpaired. The resources of our country in lands and mines are undiminished. Scientific discovery and invention have made further progress. The gigantic equipment and unparalleled organization for production and distribution are in many parts even stronger than 2 years ago.

Though our production and consumption has been slowed down to 85 or 90 percent of normal, yet by the very fact of the steady functioning of the major portion of our system do we have the assurance of our ability and the economic strength to overcome the decline. The problem today is to complete the restoration of order in our ranks and to intensify our efforts to prevent such interruptions for the future.

And it is not a problem in academic economics. It is a great human problem. The margin of shrinkage brings loss of savings, unemployment, privation, hardship, and fear, which are no part of our ideals for the American economic system.

This depression is worldwide. Its causes and its effects lie only partly in the United States. Our country engaged in overspeculation in securities which crashed a year ago with great losses. A perhaps even larger immediate cause of our depression has been the effect upon us from the collapse in prices following overproduction of important raw materials, mostly in foreign countries. Particularly had the planting of rubber, coffee, wheat, sugar, and to a lesser extent cotton, expanded beyond world consumption even in normal times. The production of certain metals, such as silver, copper, and zinc, had likewise been overexpanded.

These major overexpansions have taken place largely outside of the United States. Their collapse has reduced the buying power of many countries. The prosperity of Brazil and Colombia has been temporarily

affected from the situation in coffee; Chile, Peru, Mexico, and Australia from the fall in silver, zinc, and copper. The buying power of India and China, dependent upon the price of silver has been affected. Australia, Canada, and the Argentine have been affected by the situation in wheat; Cuba and Java have been depressed by the condition of the sugar industry; East India generally has suffered from the fall in rubber. These and other causes have produced in some of the countries affected some political unrest. These economic disturbances have echoed in slowed-down demand for manufactured goods from Europe and ourselves, with inevitable contribution to unemployment. But the readjustments in prices, which were also inevitable, are far along their course. Most of these commodities are below the level at which sufficient production can be maintained for the world's normal needs and, therefore, sooner or later must recover.

Because the present depression is worldwide and because its causes were worldwide does not require that we should wait upon the recovery of the rest of the world. We can make a very large degree of recovery independently of what may happen elsewhere.

I should like to remind you that we did precisely that thing in 1922. We were then experiencing the results of the collapse of war inflation in all commodities and in every direction. We had less organized cooperation between the business community and the Government to help mitigate that situation. The rest of the world was in chaos from the war far more menacing both to economic and political stability than anything confronting us today. Our difficulties at that time were far more severe than they are at present. The commercial banks particularly were sufferers from a large volume of frozen credits and enjoyed nothing to compare with the comfortable liquidity that prevails today. We then had overexpansion and large stocks in most commodities; today with one or two exceptions we are free from this deterrent. But we led the world in recovery. It was our independent recuperation from that depression, and the economic strength which we so liberally and largely furnished to other countries, that was the very basis for reconstruction of a war-demoralized world.

We are able in considerable degree to free ourselves of world influences and make a large measure of independent recovery because we are so remarkably self-contained. Because of this, while our economic system is subject to the shock of world influences, we should be able, in large measure, to readjust ourselves. Our national production is over one-third of the total of the whole commercial world. We consume an average of about 90 percent of our own production of commodities. If, for example, we assume a restored normal home consumption and held even our present reduced basis of exports, we should be upon a 97 percent of normal business basis. Even this illustration does not represent all of our self-contained strength.

We shall need mainly to depend upon our own strong arm for recovery, as other nations are in greater difficulty than we. We shall need again to undertake to assist and cooperate with them. Our imports of commodities in the main depend upon our domestic prosperity. Any forward movement in our recovery creates a demand for foreign raw materials and goods and thus instantly reacts to assist other countries the world over.

I wish to take your time to discuss some of the pivotal relationships of the bankers not only to the immediate problem of recovery but to the wider problem of long-view business stability. Any discussion of the one involves the other.

Before I enter upon that subject, however, I wish to say that no one can occupy the high office of President and conceivably be other than completely confident of the future of the United States. Perhaps as to no other place does the cheerful courage and power of a confident people reflect as to his office. There are a few folks in business and several folks in the political world who resent the notion that things will ever get better and who wish to enjoy our temporary misery. To recount to these persons the progress of cooperation between the people and the Government in amelioration of this situation, or to mention that we are suffering far less than other countries, or that savings are piling up in the banks, or that our people are paying off installment purchases, that abundant capital is now pressing for new ventures and

employment, only inspires the unkind retort that we should fix our gaze solely upon the unhappy features of the decline. And, above all, to chide the pessimism of persons who have assumed the end of those mighty forces which for 150 years have driven this land further and further toward that great human goal—the abolition of intellectual and economic poverty—is perhaps not a sympathetic approach. Nevertheless, I always have been, and I remain, an unquenchable believer in the resistless, dynamic power of American enterprise. This is no time—an audience of American leaders of business is no place—to talk of any surrender. We have known a thousand temporary setbacks, but the spirit of this people will never brook defeat.

Our present situation is not a new experience. These interruptions to the orderly march of progress have been recurrent for a century. And apart from recovery from the present depression, the most urgent undertaking in our economic life is to devise further methods of preventing these storms. We must assure a higher degree of business stability for the future.

The causes advanced for these movements are many and varied. There is no simple explanation. This is not an occasion for analysis of the many theories such as too little gold or the inflexible use of it. Whatever the remote causes may be, a large and immediate cause of most hard times is inflationary booms. These strike some segment of economic life somewhere in the world, and their reechoing destructive results bring depression and hard times. These inflations in currency or credit, in land or securities, or overexpansion in some sort of commodity production beyond possible demand even in good times—may take place at home or abroad—but they all bring retribution.

The leaders of business, of economic thought, and of government have, for the last decade, given earnest search into cause and remedy of this sort of instability. Much has already been accomplished to check the violence of the storms and to mitigate their distress. As a result of these efforts the period of stable prosperity between storms is longer, the period of storm is shorter, and the relief work far more effective. But

we need not go beyond our situation today to confirm the need for further effort.

The economic fatalist believes that these crises are inevitable and bound to be recurrent. I would remind these pessimists that exactly the same thing was once said of typhoid, cholera, and smallpox. If medical science had sat down in a spirit of weak-kneed resignation and accepted these scourges as uncontrollable visitations of Providence, we should still have them with us. This is not the spirit of modern science. Science girds itself with painstaking research to find the nature and origin of disease and to devise methods for its prevention. That should be our attitude toward these economic pestilences. They are not dispensations of Providence. I am confident in the faith that their control, so far as the causes lie within our own boundaries, is within the genius of modern business.

We have all been much engaged with measures of relief from the effect of the collapse of a year ago. At that time I determined that it was my duty, even without precedent, to call upon the business of the country for coordinated and constructive action to resist the forces of disintegration. The business community, the bankers, labor, and the Government have cooperated in wider spread measures of mitigation than have ever been attempted before. Our bankers and the Reserve System have carried the country through the credit storm without impairment. Our leading business concerns have sustained wages, have distributed employment, have expedited heavy construction. The Government has expanded public works, assisted in credit to agriculture, and has restricted immigration. These measures have maintained a higher degree of consumption than would have otherwise been the case. They have thus prevented a large measure of unemployment. They have provided much new employment. Our present experience in relief should form the basis of even more amplified plans in the future. But in the long view the equally important thing is prevention. We would need have less concern about what to do in bad times if we discovered and erected in good times further safeguards against the excesses which lead to these depressions.

American business has proved its capacity to solve some great human problems in economics. The relation between employer and employee has here reached a more stable and satisfactory basis than anywhere else in the world. We have largely solved the problem of how to secure the consumption of the gigantic increase of goods produced through that multiplication of per capita production by the application of science and the use of laborsaving devices. That solution has been attained by sharing the savings in production costs between labor, capital, and the consumer, through increased wages and salaries to the worker, and decreased prices to the consumer with consequent increased buying power for still more goods. Every step in that solution is a revolution from the older theories of business.

We may safely assume that our economic future is safe so far as it is dependent upon a competent handling of problems of productivity. But one result is to render further advance toward stability even more urgent, because with higher standards of living the whole system is more sensitive and the penalties of instability more widespread.

There is no one group of which the public expects so much in assuring stability as the bankers, because in the vortex of these storms many values lose their moorings. Nor can any other group contribute so much in constructive thought and action to solve the problem either today or in the long run.

Three most important relationships to these business movements lie in the banker's field. The first is what, for lack of better terms, we call psychology—both that contagious overoptimism which accelerates the inflation of the boom and those depths of fear and pessimism which deepen and prolong the depression. The American banker has come to occupy a unique position in the strategy of stability, for he is the economic adviser of American business. He is the listening post of economic movement. He in large measure makes or tempers its psychology.

I do not suppose the banker has consciously sought this new function of general adviser, but such he has become. His business is no longer the simple function of discounting commercial bills and lending money

on first mortgages. That is today but part of his work. These days, when he establishes a line of credit to a business, or furnishes loans upon securities of a business, or advises investment in a business, he must know the elements which make for success and failure of that business. And he must form judgment as to the future trend of business in general. On the other side, the American businessman, big and little, the farmer, and the labor leader are coming more and more to consult with the banker on problems of his business. Whatever the origin of his position may be, the banker is now the economic guide, philosopher, and friend of his customers, and his philosophy can dampen our enthusiasm and equally it can lift our courage and hope.

The second point of the banker's unique position in relation to business trends lies in the part which credit plays in the whole business process. Obviously during the inflationary period the use of credit for unwise expansion and speculation draws away the supply of credit from normal business. It imposes upon normal business an interest rate which strangles the orderly commerce of the country. Commerce sickens under this pressure, its pace slackens and contributes to collapse. Therefore, I wish to emphasize what has long been recognized—that is, that the flow of credit can accelerate and it can retard such movements. Equally a wise direction of credit provides a large contribution to recovery from depressions.

The third reason why this is so much a banker's problem is that banking is the one great line of business activity that is in itself interconnected. Each credit institution shares the credit burdens of others and all are largely coordinated through national organization—the Federal Reserve System.

The Reserve System and its member banks and the Treasury participation, in fact, form a widespread cooperative organization, acting in the broad interest of the whole people. To a large degree it can influence the flow of credit. Bankers themselves are represented at each stage of management. And, in addition, the various boards and advisory committees represent also industry, agriculture, merchandising, and the Government. The Reserve System, therefore, furnishes an admirable

center for cooperation of the banking business with the production and distribution industries and the Government in the development of broad and detached policies of business stability.

You have gained much experience from the two great crises of recent years. I trust you will seriously and systematically consider what further effective measures can be taken either in the business world or in cooperation with the Government in development of such policies, both for the present depression and for the future. I know of no greater public service. It is a service to every businessman, to every farmer, to every worker, whether at the desk or bench. I am not assuming you can do it all, or that all disturbance, domestic or foreign, can be wholly prevented or cured.

The Government should cooperate. It plays a large part in the credit structure of the country. Its fiscal system has most important bearings. For instance, I believe an inquiry might develop that our system of taxes upon capital gains directly encourages inflation by strangling the free movement of land and securities.

The regulatory functions of the Federal and State Governments also have a bearing on this subject through their effect upon the financial strength of the railways and utilities. During a period of depression, the soundest and most available method of relief to unemployment is expansion of public works and construction in the utilities, railways, and heavy industries. The volume of possible expansion of construction in these private industries is about four or five times that in public works. During the present depression these industries have done their full part, but especially the railways have been handicapped by some provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920. With wider public vision the railways could be strengthened into a greater balance wheel of stability. We have need to consider all of our economic legislation, whether banking, utilities, or agriculture, or anything else, from the point of view of its effect upon business stability.

I have never believed that our form of government could satisfactorily solve economic problems by direct action—could successfully conduct business institutions. The Government can and must cure

abuses. What the Government can do best is to encourage and assist in the creation and development of institutions controlled by our citizens and evolved by themselves from their own needs and their own experience and directed in a sense of a trusteeship of public interest. The Federal Reserve is such an institution.

Without intrusion the Government can sometimes give leadership and serve to bring together divergent elements and secure cooperation in development of ideas, measures, and institutions. That is a reenforcement of our individualism. It does not cripple the initiative and enterprise of our people by the substitution of government.

Proper cooperation among our people in public interest, and continuation of such institutional growths, strengthen the whole foundation of the Nation, for self-government outside of political government is the truest form of self-government. It is in this manner that these problems should be met and solved.

I wish to revert to the influence of the bankers, through encouragement and leadership, in expedition of our recovery from the present situation. You have already done much, and at this juncture the responsibility of those in control of money and credit is very great. Without faith on your part and without your good offices, the early return to full prosperity cannot be accomplished. This depression will be shortened largely to the degree that you feel that you can prudently, by counsel and specific assistance, instill into your clients from industry, agriculture, and commerce a feeling of assurance.

We know that one of the prerequisites of ending a depression is an ample supply of credit at low rates of interest. This supply and these rates are now available through the cooperation of the banks and the Federal Reserve System.

The income of a large part of our people is not reduced by the depression, but it is affected by unnecessary fears and pessimism, the result of which is to slacken the consumption of goods and discourage enterprise. Here the very atmosphere of your offices will affect the mental attitude and, if you please, courage, of the individuals who will depend upon you for both counsel and money. Many, perhaps all of you, have

been through other periods of depression. Those of you who have had occasion to review the experience of the past will, I believe, join in the thought that there comes a time in every depression when the changed attitude of the financial agencies can help the upward movement in our economic forces.

I started with the premise that this question of stability was much more than a problem in academic economics—it is a great human problem, for it involves the happiness of millions of homes. A continued unity of effort, both in our present situation and in establishing safeguards for the future, is the need of today. No one can contribute more than our banking community.

It appears from the press that someone suggested in your discussion that our American standards of living should be lowered. To that I emphatically disagree. I do not believe it represents the views of this association. Not only do I not accept such a theory, but on the contrary, the whole purpose and ideal of this economic system which is distinctive of our country, is to increase the standard of living by the adoption and the constantly widening diffusion of invention and discovery amongst the whole of our people. Any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living becomes a retreat into perpetual unemployment and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people.

Our economic system is but an instrument of the social advancement of the American people. It is an instrument by which we add to the security and richness of life of every individual. It by no means comprises the whole purpose of life, but it is the foundation upon which can be built the finer things of the spirit. Increase in enrichment must be the objective of the Nation, not decrease.

In conclusion, I would again profess my own undaunted faith in those mighty spiritual and intellectual forces of liberty, self-government, initiative, invention, and courage, which have throughout our whole national life motivated our progress, and driven us ever forward. These forces, which express the true genius of our people, are undiminished. They have already shown their ability to resist this immediate shock.

Any recession in American business is but a temporary halt in the prosperity of a great people.

NOTE: The President spoke to the 56th annual convention of the American Bankers Association assembled at the Cleveland Auditorium. Press accounts and predelivery prints indicate that the material arguing against any lowering of living standards (the two paragraphs prior to the concluding one) was a last-minute addition made in response to sentiments being expressed at the convention. While the President spoke, Cleveland police were engaged in thwarting an attempted march on the auditorium by an estimated 600 radical demonstrators.

A reading copy of this item, with holograph changes by the President, is available for examination at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa.

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The President's News Conference of *October 3, 1930*

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

THE PRESIDENT. There isn't very much today. I have a question asked as to what the results of our economy arrangements were. They are only partially completed. The July 1 estimate of Federal expenditures was $4,202,754,000. The October 1 estimate is $4,134,855,000, being a reduction of $67,888,000. There are some other cuts under consideration.

SOUTH AMERICAN AIRMAIL SERVICE

And I have a question on the South American air service. That service is cleared up. The contracts are now let on both coasts so that we now have a line down the east coast going through Rio as far as Buenos Aires, and a line from Santiago—or rather to put it the other way, from Miami, through Central America, and down the west coast as far as Santiago. The west coast is twice a week, and the east coast line once a week, so that we now have a complete service on both coasts operating regularly.

That is all I have got in my mind.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and forty-fourth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, October 3, 1930.

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Letter Accepting the Resignation of Dwight W. Morrow as United States Ambassador to Mexico.
October 4, 1930

[Released October 4, 1930. Dated September 30, 1930]

My dear Mr. Morrow:

I have received your letter of resignation as Ambassador to Mexico. I must, of course, accept it.

In doing so, I should like to take occasion to express the appreciation I have, and which I know the whole country feels, for the able representation you have given. It has been a service marked with achievement and one in which every one of us must take satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Honorable Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, Department of State, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Mr. Morrow served as United States Ambassador to Mexico from 1927 to his resignation. He offered his resignation in order to carry on his senatorial campaign as the Republican nominee in New Jersey.

Mr. Morrow's letter of resignation, dated September 30, 1930, and released with the President's letter, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

It is with regret that I hereby tender my resignation as Ambassador to Mexico with the request that you will consider it effective from today.

I desire to express to you my deep appreciation for the unfailing consideration which you extended to me throughout the period during which I was privileged to serve under you.

I am, my dear Mr. President,

Faithfully yours,

DWIGHT W. MORROW

[The President, The White House]

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Address to the American Legion in Boston, Massachusetts. *October 6, 1930*

My fellow countrymen:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am able to meet here with the American Legion.

I hope I may venture to claim from some years of service during the Great War, a measure of comradeship with the men who fought in that war. I understand your variety of French perfectly. I know from intimate experience, and I intend to hold in confidence, the first reaction you had from a passing shell, and the homelike appearance of shell holes under certain circumstances. I shall maintain secret your opinion of those who profess indifference to or the glory in passing bullets, or insects, or the mud and filth of the trenches, or days and weeks in the wet and cold.

The glories of war are not in the heartbreaks of passing buddies and the thousand tragedies of the battleline. Its glories do not lie in its surroundings—they lie rather in the spirit, the sacrifices, the devotion of those who go cheerfully and courageously into the trenches, and the ultimate triumph of those lofty ideals for which they gave their all.

It was inevitable that men who had lived through that great common experience, who had engaged in supreme adventure with death, should combine into associations of lifelong comradeship. Yet, it was not alone the comradeship of high adventure that instinctively called your organization into being. It was the common understanding which war called forth, the common experience from which sprang the highest emotions of patriotism—that shoulder-to-shoulder companionship in an idealism which transfigured men's lives.

The millions who shared in that experience came home from it rededicated to the further service of their country. But great as was that service, performed under impulse of the high emotions of war, the service to the great ideals of peace is ofttimes even more difficult and ofttimes requires more sustained courage. It was, therefore, with deep

sympathy that I witnessed the birth of the American Legion in France in 1919.

At that memorable meeting you sensed this high purpose and expressed these lofty ideals of your peacetime service in the preamble to your constitution, which reads in part:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State, and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on Earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

That, indeed, is the real preface to American citizenship.

It is my purpose to speak upon some of these ideals and purposes, for idealism must be translated into cold realism of the day-to-day task of citizenship.

At the moment you made that declaration, you sensed an imperative national need. You foresaw that the aftermath of war would be a period of change, a period of disturbed mind, of loosened moorings; a period when evil forces among men might lead to violence and crime; a period which demanded understanding and wise restraint if the basis of all society and all progress were to be maintained. You realized that liberty and freedom can be won on the battlefield, but they can be held only by ordered government in peace. You realized, in fact, that without ordered government the very sacrifices which you had made, the fruition of your high hopes, your endurance, your courage, might come to naught.

Eleven years of experience in our own country and in every country engaged in that war have proved the need of that inspiration to active citizenship. It has been a period of readjustment, a period of challenge to democratic institutions, a time when the world has had to contend with a greater mood of violence. Even today nearly one-half of the population of our globe is in a state of great unrest or a state of revolution.

Among these ideals was: "to promote peace and good will upon Earth." Those indeed were courageous and constructive words at the

moment when the guns had barely been silenced and the fires of hate were still burning fiercely. They were the words of brave men, of the soldiers from the trenches, men who respected a courageous enemy, who in clear vision saw that the future hope of the world lay in good will, not in hate. It was the real feeling of men who had fought and who knew the dreadfulness of war.

In that statement you gave no glorification to war. It was a pledge to peace based upon freedom and justice, and without this, civilization itself must fail. It was a statement neither of pacifism nor militarism.

Real peace in the world requires something more than the documents which we sign to terminate wars. Peace requires unremitting, courageous campaigns, laid with strategy and carried on successfully on a hundred fronts and sustained in the spirit and from the hearts of every individual in every town and village of our country.

In the great intangibles of human emotion, respect is inseparable from good will. The maintenance of respect requires that we sustain a preparedness for defense that is impregnable yet that contains no threat of aggression.

You have maintained that the development of good will also requires the firm establishment of confidence in our sense of international justice. This becomes of double importance from us because of the overpowering strength of our country in its relations with many nations. We have to remember that during the Great War we demonstrated not only our military power but also our ability to quickly organize it and the valor to use it. After the war the disturbed condition of the world made it necessary to increase our defense establishment beyond the prewar basis. Above all, we made a more rapid recovery from the vast losses of the Great War than other nations in the world. Our national income has expanded to embrace more than one-third of the whole commercial world. As a result we have become a dominant economic power. Our citizens have spread their trade and finance into every corner of the Earth. From these tremendous happenings in our country some leaders in other countries came to believe that they were in the presence of the birth of a new imperial power intent upon dominating the destinies and

the freedom of other peoples. Such a conclusion would be the logical deduction from many instances during 3,000 years of history when the exploitation of other people has been the outcome of the ability to do so. This we know is an utter misconception of America. We know there is a desire to do justice and not exploitation. We know there is no financial, traditional, or military imperialism in the American heart. We know, in fact, that we have opened the door of a new social and economic system by which, within our own borders, we shall create the conquest of poverty without exploiting other nations. But as wrong as these fears may be, it becomes our first duty to show by our every act, not alone by our Government but by our citizens, that our guide is justice and that confidence may be reposed in that sense of justice.

The day-to-day practical preservation of peace and good will requires that we build up and support agencies for pacific solution of controversies. It requires that no one of us shall entertain suspicion or ill will toward other peoples, that we give them no cause for the most dangerous of all emotions—that is, fear. It requires that every American shall realize that men and women of other nations have the same devotion to their flags and are as sensitive to the dignity of their country as we.

On this road to peace we have attained two momentous victories. The first of these is the Kellogg-Briand Pact. By the London naval agreement we have silenced the high dangers of competitive naval building and have safeguarded our defense by parity with the greatest naval power in the world. We have assured the maintenance of an efficient Navy as the first line of defense. By limiting our strength we have given demonstration to the world that we seek no domination but only adequate defense.

The peace of our country has never stood more assured than at this moment. The realization of your ideal to promote peace and good will through active citizenship is the greatest guaranty of its continuance.

The first high purpose you express is to uphold and defend the Constitution and to maintain law and order in the United States. Happily your ideal is my first and most sacred duty. As President of the United States I am sworn by the whole people to maintain the Constitution and to enforce the laws. No man should dare call himself a faithful American

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and suggest otherwise. You have recognized that the upholding of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws must, however, not rest upon Government officials alone; it must rise from the stern demand and the loyal cooperation of good citizenship and individual responsibility to the community.

One of the primary obligations of citizenship is national defense. Our people have been traditionally opposed to a large standing army in times of peace. The Nation needs a regular army, highly developed in training and technical services, as the nucleus for the training of citizen soldiers and to lead them in times of emergency. We have always relied on our citizen army, and never relied in vain, but its maintenance is again the voluntary service of good citizenship. Your association has taken large interest in provision for better industrial mobilization. You have been greatly interested, and I have lately signed an act creating an inquiry into the methods by which the economic burdens of war shall fall with equal weight upon every element of citizenry. It is not equitable that one citizen shall profit by war while another makes the supreme sacrifice.

One of your expressed ideals was that of "mutual helpfulness." In your solicitude for your comrades, disabled both in war and in peace, you have kept that faith. Nor has a grateful Nation failed in its duty. In addition to hospitalization, rehabilitation, war-risk insurance, adjusted compensation, and priority in civil service, the Government has undertaken through disability allowances to provide for some 700,000 veterans of the World War. Our total outlays on all services to World War veterans are nearing $600 million a year and to veterans of all wars nearly $900 million per annum. The Nation assumes an obligation when it sends its sons to war. The Nation is proud to requite this obligation within its full resources. I have been glad of the opportunity to favor the extension of these services in such a manner that they cover without question all cases of disablement whether from war or peace. There is, however, a deep responsibility of citizenship in the administration of this trust of mutual helpfulness which peculiarly lies upon your members, and that is that the demands upon the Government should not exceed the measure that justice requires and self-help can provide. If we shall overload the burden

of taxation, we shall stagnate our economic progress and we shall by the slackening of his progress place penalties upon every citizen.

There are many other responsibilities of the individual in his "obligations to the community, the State, and the Nation." The very beginning of such obligation is at the ballot box. The whole plan of self-government presupposes that the whole people shall participate in the selection of its officials, the determination of its policies, and the maintenance of its ideals. Anything less than this involves government by the minority.

Your own expressed fears of "autocracy of either classes or masses" can well come true unless the individual citizen takes at least his share in the burden of government. He cannot hope to escape tyranny, he may not safely trust that "right will be the master of might," unless he is willing to respond to the right and duty to go to the ballot box. When he does not insist upon purity of elections he has lost democracy itself. Beyond this, if right shall be the master of might, every citizen must be on guard against the invasion of our guaranteed liberties even by public officials.

You have insisted that we shall "safeguard and transmit the principles of democracy." We have seen the erection of many new democracies during this period since the war. We have seen some of them fall by the wayside—some to strong men and some to the mob. Strange new doctrines are presented to us in alluring language. Self-government is being questioned. We in America have proved it the surest lift to the common man. We have grown and prospered under it for 150 years. We believe in it. There is no greater service to the world than that we should hold and strengthen it. It is grounded upon the ideal you have set for yourselves—the obligation of the "individual to the community, the State, and the Nation."

During these years your thousands of posts have concerned themselves with these ideals of citizenship. My purpose today is to urge you to renewed efforts—that you, as the American Legion, as a group of men who, inspired by the ideals of our country, went to battle to preserve those ideals—that you should renew and expand your mission of citizenship.

We need the teaching of the essentials of good will toward other nations in every community—that the foundations of peace arise from the

sense of justice within the citizenry of a nation, in the good will which they individually evince toward other peoples.

We need the teaching that the foundation of government is respect for law. A quickened interest on the part of the community can insist upon proper enforcement of law, can arouse public opinion, while any condition of lawlessness remains unchecked in that community. You can impress upon the citizens that the road of self-government is through the discharge of our obligations at the ballot box; to understand that the basis of defense is a willingness to serve in our citizen soldiery; actively to participate in these and a multitude of duties of citizens—all are an inseparable part of the safety and progress of the Nation.

You have a post in every town and every village. These 11,000 posts are organized into divisions with State and national commanders. You are already an army mobilized for unselfish and constructive endeavor. Your strength is made up of men who have stood the quality test of citizenship. You have it in your power to do much. Through your local posts you can awaken the minds of the communities throughout our Nation to a higher ideal of citizenship. You have an exceptional interest and an exceptional opportunity in the frontline of citizenship to cooperate and preserve the fundamentals of our Republic.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 11:30 a.m. to the 12th annual convention of the American Legion assembled in the Boston Arena. The National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System radio networks carried the address to the Nation.

A reading copy of this item, with holograph changes by the President, is available for examination at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa.

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Address to the American Federation of Labor in Boston, Massachusetts.

October 6, 1930

Members of the American Federation of Labor:

In his invitation that I should address you on this occasion President Green spoke in terms of high praise of the benefits to labor from the nationwide cooperation initiated at the White House last November for mitigation of the effects of the present depression.

At those White House conferences the leaders of business and industry undertook to do their utmost to maintain the rate of wages. They also undertook in case of shortened employment to distribute work as evenly as possible over their regular body of employees. The leaders of labor undertook to urge effort in production and to prevent conflict and dispute. The public officials and the managers of industry and utilities undertook to expand construction work to mitigate unemployment.

We have now had nearly a year in which to observe the working of these arrangements. These, the first undertakings of this character in our history, have been carried out in astonishing degree. There are, of course, exceptions, but in the large sense our great manufacturing companies, the railways, utilities, and business houses have been able to maintain the established wages. Employers have spread their employment systematically. For the first time in more than a century of these recurring depressions we have been practically free of bitter industrial conflict.

The fine cooperation in the providing of organized emergency employment through Federal, State, and municipal public works and utility construction has been an important contribution in taking up the slack of unemployment. The measure of success is easily demonstrated. The Department of Commerce reports to me that public works and the construction work by the railways and utilities in the last 8 months amount to about $4,500 million as compared with about $4 billion in the same period of the boom year of 1929, or an increase of about $500 million. In all previous depressions these works decreased, so that the gain is more than even the apparent figures.

We have thus had nationwide cooperation and teamplay which have greatly ameliorated the hardship of this depression. These measures have served as a practical system of unemployment insurance. There are some unexpected byproducts. Through distribution of employment, large numbers of workers have been saved from being forced into competition for new jobs; the sense of security that the job is theirs by part-time employment has contributed to relieve much of the fear, despondency, and discouragement that come to men and women in search for new jobs in hard times.

I would indeed be remiss if I did not express an appreciation, in which I know you share, to the thousands of men in leadership of business and labor who have served in bringing about these results. In the face of decreasing prices it has required great courage, resolution, and devotion to the interest of their employees and the public on the part of our great manufacturers, our railways, utilities, business houses, and public officials.

The leaders of labor have likewise contributed their part. Our freedom from strike and lockout is well evidenced by the statement of the Department of Labor that in the last depression there were more than 2,000 labor disputes, many of them of major character and accompanied by great public disorder, as compared with less than 300 disputes in this period, and these mostly of minor character. And the great body of labor itself deserves much praise, for never was its individual efficiency higher than today.

The undertakings made at that time represent a growing sense of mutual responsibility and a willingness to bend private interests to the general good.

We still have a burden of unemployment. Although it is far less than one-half in proportion to our workers than in either England or Germany, no one can contemplate its effect in hardship and discouragement without new resolves to continued exertion and to further effort in solution of our greatest economic problem—stability in employment.

Your chairman has spoken of my interest in the development of an American basis of wage. Both the directors of industry and your leaders have made great progress toward a new and common ground in eco-

nomic conceptions, which, I am confident, has had a profound effect upon our economic progress during the last few years. That is the conception that industry must be constantly renovated by scientific research and invention; that labor welcomes these laborsaving devices; that labor gives its full and unrestricted effort to reduce costs by the use of these machines and methods; that the savings from these reduced costs shall be shared between labor, employer, and the consumer. It is a philosophy of mutual interest. It is a practice of cooperation for an advantage that is not only mutual but universal. Labor gains either through increase of wage or reduction of cost of living or shortened hours. Employers gain through enlarged consumption, and a wider spread distribution of their products, and more stable business. Consumers gain through lower cost of what they buy. Indeed, mass production must be accompanied by mass consumption through increased standards of living.

A conception of this sort does not at once find universal application. We ought not forget that it is something new in the world's economic life. And there are, of course, those who do not yet believe. It is as far apart as the two poles from the teachings of the economists of 100 years ago, who took it for granted that the well-being of the worker could be purchased only at the expense of the well-being of the employer or some other group in the community, and further, that wages could never rise above subsistence or the number of workers would so increase as to pull the weaker back into the cesspool of poverty.

If we survey the Nation broadly we shall find that the diffusion of cost economies between wages, profits, and prices has worked out fairly well. In fact, due to competition and the necessity to average profits over the losses of lean years, industry in the national sense is probably today getting the least of the three.

From the acceptance of this basis of industrial relations I believe America is making more progress toward security, better living, and more hours of leisure than those countries which are seeking to continue old conceptions of the wage and to patch up the old system with doles of various kinds which limit the independence of men. Any comparison of the situation of our labor with the labor of those other countries, whether

in times of high prosperity or today in times of temporary depression, should carry conviction that we are on the right track.

No system is or can be free of difficulties or problems. The rapidity of our inventions and discoveries has intensified many problems in adjusting what we nowadays call technological unemployment. I am cooperating with President Green and representatives of employers' associations in an exhaustive inquiry into its various phases. If we stretch our vision over the last 10 years, we shall find much to convince us that the problem is not at all insurmountable in the long run. It is estimated by some of our statisticians that in this period over 2 million workers have been displaced from older industry due to laborsaving devices. Some way, somehow, most of these were reestablished in new industry and new services. Nor is there any reason to believe that we cannot resolve our economic system in such fashion that further new discoveries and inventions will further increase our standard of living and thereby continue to absorb men who are displaced in the older industries. Nevertheless, there is a period of readjustment in each case of new discovery, and industry has need of a larger understanding of the facts.

It is this process of readjustment that partly causes our present difficulties in the bituminous coal industry. In that industry the encroachments of electrical power, of natural gas, of improvements in consumption, have operated to slow down the annual demand from its high peak, leaving a most excessive production capacity. At the same time, the introduction of laborsaving devices has decreased the demand for mine labor. In addition to its other difficulties must be counted the effect of the multitude of 6,000 independent mineowners among 7,000 mines, which has resulted in destructive competition and final breakdown of wages.

All these conditions have culminated in a demoralization of the industry and a depth of human misery in some sections which is wholly out of place in our American system. The situation has been under investigation of our Government departments, by Congress, together with commissions and committees of one sort or another, for the past 10 years. The facts are known. One key to solution seems to me to lie in reduction of this destructive competition. It certainly is not the purpose of our competitive system that it should produce a competition which

destroys stability in an industry and reduces to poverty all those within it. Its purpose is rather to maintain that degree of competition which induces progress and protects the consumer. If our regulatory laws be at fault they should be revised.

But most of these problems are problems of stability. With the job secure, other questions can be solved with much more assurance. You, as workers, know best of all how much a man gains from security in his job. It is the insurance of his manliness, it upholds the personal valuation of himself and of his family. To establish a system that assures this security is the supreme challenge to our responsibility as representatives of millions of our fellow workers and fellow citizens. The discharge of that responsibility does not allow present difficulties to rob us of our clear vision or the wholesome faith and courageous aggressive character for which our country has been long the leader of the world.

The demonstration of nationwide cooperation and teamplay and the absence of conflict during this depression have increased the stability and wholesomeness of our industrial and social structure. We are justified in feeling that something like a new and improved tool has been added to the working kit for the solution of our future problems.

No one would invite either war or business depression, but from them may come some new inspirations. We find in these times courage and sympathy, generous helpfulness from our workpeople to those unfortunates suffering not alone from the present but from fear for their future. We find inspiration in the courage of our employers, the resolution of the Nation that we shall build steadily to prevent and mitigate the destructiveness of these great business storms. It is this inspiration which gives confidence for the future, and confirms our belief in fundamental human righteousness and the value of our American conception of mutuality of interest in our daily work.

NOTE: The President spoke in the afternoon to the 50th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled in the Statler Hotel. The address was not broadcast owing to Mr. Hoover's expressed wish not to interfere with the broadcasting of the world series baseball game. Following the game, however, it was read over the national networks by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

A reading copy of this item, with holograph changes by the President, is available for examination at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa.

316

Letter to the Postmaster General on Post Office Employment Policies. *October 6, 1930*

[Released October 6, 1930. Dated September 25, 1930]

My dear Mr. Postmaster General:

There seems to be general acceptance throughout the country that the Postoffice has been reducing its force in these times of difficulty when we are urging manufacturers to stagger their work in such fashion as to use all their employees. I know this is not true and that you are endeavoring to hold on to regular employees by at least giving them part-time work. I think, however, that it might be desirable to make some explanation on the subject.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Honorable, The Postmaster General, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Acting Postmaster General Coleman's reply, dated October 4, 1930, and released with the President's letter, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

I have given attention to your note of September 25, in which you refer to the impression prevalent in some quarters that in these times of difficulty the Post Office Department is not cooperating fully with the Administration's efforts to encourage employers to stagger their work in such a way as to give employment to the largest numbers possible. I am glad to say that there is no basis for this impression. In fact, the Department, so far as is consistent with the law and the volume of business to be done, is doing its full part along with other large employers in meeting the present emergency.

There has been in recent months a substantial falling off in the volume of the mail, amounting, in some cities, to as much as from 7 to 15 per cent. But in the

same cities, pay roll expenditures for employees of all classes have been reduced less than one per cent. No regular clerk or carrier has been dropped since the business depression began. It has been the policy of the Department, however, as vacancies have occurred in the larger post offices from ordinary causes, such as death or retirement, not to fill such vacancies.

There has, however, been a lessened need for the services of substitutes in many cities, due to the diminished volume of work to be done; and certain of the senior substitute clerks and carriers who in normal times would have been appointed to vacancies in the regular force have been continued as substitutes. Where this condition prevails, it goes without saying that no new men are appointed for substitute duties. While this policy has worked some hardship on the senior substitutes—who are for the present deprived of an opportunity to become regular employees, with full-time work—the effect is a wider and more equitable distribution of work, or, in other words, the part-time employment of a larger number of men. This is obviously in accord with the policy of the Administration. In carrying out this policy, the Department has not stopped with an effort to make as wide a distribution as possible of its substitute work. A large number of substitutes have employment outside the postal service; and it is a fixed policy, in calling substitutes for work, to favor those who have no other employment.

An outline of the recruiting system of the Postal Service will be helpful to an accurate understanding of the situation.

Inherently, the postal business is a fluctuating business, the volume of mail following very closely the seasonal trends of trade. In the weeks immediately before Christmas, for instance, a tremendous additional load is put upon the post-office personnel in connection with Christmas mailings. To a limited extent, the same thing is true at other holiday times. There are also wide fluctuations in the volume of business at particular offices, due to special and temporary conditions which are entirely local in their effect. The post-office organization is built up and conducted with a view of meeting these business peaks without undue cost. There is a complement of regular full-time employees—clerks, carriers, and laborers—limited at each post office to the force which is needed to handle the regular, continuous flow of business. Supplementing this complement of regular employees is a reserve of substitute or auxiliary workers, who may be called to service for particular hours of the day, or for particular weeks of the year, as may be necessary to take care of peak loads. They are also called to take the place of regular employees who are sick or on leave of absence.

All carriers and clerks originally enter the service as substitutes, and are transferred in the order of their seniority to fill vacancies in the regular force. When they secure their appointments as substitutes, they understand that their employment, especially in the earlier years, will be irregular and intermittent, and will depend

upon the volume of business at the offices to which they are assigned. Frequently, new appointees are encouraged to retain their positions outside the Postal Service, being given their substitute assignments after regular business hours. Even in normal years, the work for substitutes is limited, except at the holiday seasons. All substitute and auxiliary employees will, of course, be called upon for full service during the forthcoming Christmas season.

The extent to which substitutes can be employed is not simply a matter of the Department's discretion. It depends upon the amount of work which there is to do. And the reduction in the employment given to this reserve force under present conditions is almost altogether the natural and inevitable consequence of the lessened volume of the mails. Like other businesses, the Postal Service, so far as the law and the volume of the mails will permit, is doing its full share toward spreading employment among the largest possible number of people, by assigning as many of these reserve employees to duty as possible.

Some misapprehension has arisen with regard to recent changes in collection and delivery service in a few cities. Post offices are inspected and surveyed regularly by experienced inspectors for the purpose of seeing that certain standards of efficiency are maintained; and some mention should be made of changes in procedure and methods of business which lately have been put into effect at the larger offices as the result of current surveys and studies conducted by these post-office inspectors in cooperation with the local postal officials. Specifically, the object of these periodic surveys is to insure that the service in different cities shall be uniform and standard; to improve the methods of collecting, distributing, and dispatching the mails; to extend delivery service to sections not previously served, and where justified to increase the frequency of service; and to eliminate unnecessary expense. An outstanding example of the changes in practice which have been instituted as the result of the recent surveys is the rearrangement of collection and delivery service in some of the larger cities.

It is true that some complaints have been made regarding this changed service. To an extent, any consolidation or rearrangement of carrier routes temporarily disturbs the smooth functioning of the post-office machinery until the clerical and carrier personnel acquires familiarity with the new arrangement, and for a time there is an abnormally high percentage of mistakes in distribution and delivery. Also, under any new schedule there is a change in the hours of carrier service for many patrons, some receiving deliveries earlier and some later than under the old schedule. Although on the whole there has been no slowing down of deliveries as the result of the Department's recent surveys, naturally patrons whose mail reaches them at somewhat later hours have occasionally registered complaints, from which the suggestion may have come that there has been a general impairment of service. As clerks and carriers and the public have become familiar with the new arrange-

ments, however, the complaints have diminished in number and there is no reason to believe that finally there will remain any dissatisfaction with the present service.

Very respectfully,
ARCH COLEMAN
Acting Postmaster General

[The President, The White House]

317

Message to King George V of Great Britain on the Crash of the Dirigible *R–101.* *October 6, 1930*

I AM profoundly shocked and distressed by the tragic accident to the *R–101* and its dreadful toll of lives. May I express to Your Majesty, to the relatives of those who were lost, and to the people of Great Britain, the deep sympathy and grief of Mrs. Hoover and myself.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty George V, King of Great Britain, London]

NOTE: On October 4, 1930, the British Dirigible *R–101,* holder of the world's speed record for airships, crashed and burned near Beauvais, France. Forty-six passengers and crew members perished in the disaster.

318

Letter Regretting Inability To Attend Exercises Dedicating a Memorial to George Westinghouse. *October 6, 1930*

[Released October 6, 1930. Dated October 1, 1930]

Gentlemen:

While it will be impossible for me to attend the exercises dedicating the memorial to George Westinghouse on October 6th, I wish your Committee to know that I have a high appreciation of the outstanding accomplishments of Mr. Westinghouse during his notable career.

The inventions he created and the industrial institutions he established have been a most substantial contribution to our American life.

Characters such as he well deserve to be honored by their contemporaries and their successors.

You do well to commemorate his memory.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Messrs. A. L. Humphrey and A. W. Robertson, Committee]

NOTE: The letter was read at a ceremony in Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., where a monument to George Westinghouse was unveiled.

319

Address on the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain. *October 7, 1930*

My fellow countrymen:

This is a place of inspiring memories. Here less than a thousand men, inspired by the urge of freedom, defeated a superior force intrenched in this strategic position. This small band of patriots turned back a dangerous invasion well designed to separate and dismember the united Colonies. It was a little army and a little battle, but it was of mighty portent. History has done scant justice to its significance, which rightly should place it beside Lexington and Bunker Hill, Trenton and Yorktown, as one of the crucial engagements in our long struggle for independence.

The Battle of Kings Mountain stands out in our national memory not only because of the valor of the men of the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, who trod here 150 years ago, and because of the brilliant leadership of Colonel [William] Campbell, but also because the devotion of those men revived the courage of the despondent Colonies and set a nation upon the road of final triumph in American independence.

No American can review the vast pageant of human progress so mightily contributed to by these men without renewed faith in humanity, new courage, and strengthened resolution.

My friends, I have lived among many peoples and have observed many governments. Each has its own institutions and its own ideals, its own spirit. Many of them I have learned to respect and to admire. It is from these contrasts and these experiences that I wish to speak today—to speak upon the institutions, the ideals, upon the spirit of America.

In the time since the Battle of Kings Mountain was fought our country has marched from those struggling Colonies on the Atlantic seaboard to the full sweep of the Pacific. It has grown from fewer than 3 million people to more than 120 million. But far more inspiring than its growth of numbers has been the unfolding of a great experiment in human society. Within this land there have been builded new and powerful institutions designed of new ideas and new ideals in a new vision of human relations. Through them we have attained a wider diffusion of liberty and of happiness and of material things than humanity has ever known before. Our people live in a stronger security from enemies abroad and in greater comfort at home than has ever before been the fortune of a nation. We are filled with justifiable pride in the valor, the inventions, the contributions to art and literature, the moral influence of our people. We glow with satisfaction at the multitude of activities in the Nation, the State, the local community, which spread benefits and blessings amongst us. We may be proud of our vast economic development over these 150 years, which has secured to the common man greater returns for his effort and greater opportunity for his future than exist in any other place on the Earth.

In the large sense we have maintained open the channels of opportunity, constantly refreshing the leadership of the Nation by men of lowly beginnings. We have no class or caste or aristocracy whose privilege limits the hopes and opportunities of our people. Science and education have been spread until they are the universal tools of the common man. They have brought to him the touch of a thousand finer things of

life. They have enlarged the horizon of our vision into the inspiring works of God.

This unparalleled rise of the American man and woman was not alone the result of riches in lands or forests or mines; it sprang from ideas and ideals, which liberated the mind and stimulated the exertion of a people. There were other parts of the world even more easily accessible to new invasion by man, whose natural resources were as great as those of the United States, yet their history over this 150 years presents no achievement parallel to the mighty march of the United States. But the deadening poverty of other lands was in the absence of the stirring ideas and ideals which have lightened the path of the whole American people. A score of nations have borrowed our philosophy from us, and they have tempered the course of history in yet a score of others. All have prospered under them.

These ideas and these ideals were in the hearts and inspired the souls of the men who fought the Battle of Kings Mountain. They had spurred the migration of their fathers from the persecutions and restricted opportunities of Europe, had been sustained by their religious faith, had been developed in their conflict with the wilderness, and had become the spirit of the American people, demanding for man a larger mastership of his own destiny. Our forefathers formulated them through the Declaration and the Constitution into a new and practical political and social system unique in the world. Devoted generations have secured them to us.

It is never amiss for us to review these principles, that we uphold our faith in them, that we search our fidelity to them, that by stretch of our vision over the vast pageant of our accomplishment we should gain courage to meet the difficulties of the day.

Our political system was a revolt from dictatorship, whether by individuals or classes. It was founded upon the conception that freedom was inalienable, and that liberty and freedom should rest upon law, and that law should spring from the expressed wisdom of the representatives of the majority of the people themselves. This self-government was not in itself a new human ideal, but the Constitution which provided its frame-

work, with the checks and balances which gave it stability, was of marvelous genius. Yet of vastly more importance than even the machinery of government was the inspired charter of the rights of men which it guaranteed. Under them we hold that all men are created equal, that they are equal before the law, and that they should be safeguarded in liberty and, as we express it latterly, in equality of opportunity to every individual that he may achieve for himself and for the community the best to which his character, his ability, and his ambition entitle him.

No student of American history can fail to realize that these principles and ideals grew largely out of the religious origins and spiritual aspirations of our people. From them spring at once the demand for free and universal education, that the door of opportunity and the ladder to leadership should be free for every new generation, to every boy and girl. It is these human rights and the success of government which has maintained them that have stimulated the initiative and effort in each individual, the sum of which has been the gigantic achievement of the Nation. They are the precious heritage of America, far more important, far more valuable, than all the riches in land and mines and factories that we possess. Never had these principles and ideals been assembled elsewhere and combined into government. This is the American system.

We have lived and breathed it. We have seldom tried even to name it. Perhaps we might well abandon efforts to define it—for things of the spirit can be little defined. Some have called it liberalism, but that term has become corrupted by political use. Some have called it individualism, but it is not an individualism which permits men to override the equal opportunity of others. By its enemies it has been called capitalism, and yet under its ideals capital is but an instrument, not a master. Some have called it democracy, yet democracy exists elsewhere under social ideals which do not embrace equality of opportunity.

Ours is a system unique with America—an expression of the spirit and environment of our people—it is just American.

Parallel with us, other philosophies of society and government have continued or developed and new ones have come into the world, born of the spirit of other peoples and other environments. It is a function of

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freedom that we should search their claims with open mind, but it is a function of common sense that we should reject them the moment they fail in the test. From experiences in many lands I have sometimes compared some of these systems to a race. In the American system, through free and universal education, we train the runners, we strive to give to them an equal start, our Government is the umpire of its fairness. The winner is he who shows the most conscientious training, the greatest ability, the strongest character. Socialism or its violent brother, Bolshevism, would compel all the runners to end the race equally; it would hold the swiftest to the speed of the most backward. Anarchy would provide neither training nor umpire. Despotism or class government picks those who run and also those who win.

Whatever the merits or demerits of these other systems may be, they all mean the destruction of the driving force of equal opportunity, and they mean the destruction of our Constitution, for our political framework would serve none of them and many of its fundamental provisions are the negation of them. They mean the abandonment of the Nation's spiritual heritage.

It is significant that some of these systems deny religion and seek to expel it. I cannot conceive of a wholesome social order or a sound economic system that does not have its roots in religious faith. No blind materialism can for long engage the loyalties of mankind. Economic aspiration, though it strongly marks the American system, is not an end in itself, but is only one of many instruments to accomplish the profound purposes of the American people, which are largely religious in origin. This country is supremely dedicated, not to the pursuit of material riches, but to pursuit of a richer life for the individual.

It would be foolish for me to stand here and say that our political and social system works perfectly. It does not. The human race is not perfect yet. There are disheartening occurrences every hour of the day. There are always malevolent or selfish forces at work which, unchecked, would destroy the very basis of our American life. These forces of destruction vary from generation to generation; and if we would hand on our great inheritance to our children, we must successfully contend with them.

While we cannot permit any foreign person or agency to undermine our institutions, yet we must look to our own conduct that we do not, by our own failure to uphold and safeguard the true spirit of America, weaken our own institutions and destroy the very forces which upbuild our national greatness. It is in our own house that our real dangers lie, and it is there that we have need to summon our highest wisdom and our highest sense of public service.

We must keep corruptive influences from the Nation and its ideals as we would keep them from our homes. Crime and disobedience of law are the very incarnation of destruction to a system whose basis is law. Both pacifism and militarism court danger from abroad, the one by promoting weakness, the other by promoting arrogance. Failure of many of our citizens to express their opinions at the ballot box is at once their abandonment of the whole basis of self-government. Manipulation of the ballot is a denial of government by the people. Corruption or even failure of moral perceptions in public office defiles the whole spirit of America. Mere destructive criticism destroys leadership and substitutes weaklings.

Any practice of business which would dominate the country by its own selfish interests is a destruction of equality of opportunity. Government in business, except in emergency, is also a destruction of equal opportunity and the incarnation of tyranny through bureaucracy. Tendencies of communities and States to shirk their own responsibilities or to unload them upon the Federal Government, or of the Federal Government to encroach upon the responsibilities of the States, are destructive of our whole pattern of self-government. But these evils cannot shatter our ideals or subvert our institutions if we hold the faith. The knowledge of danger is a large part of its conquest.

It is the first duty of those of us who believe in the American system to maintain a knowledge of and a pride in it, not particularly because we need fear those foreign systems, but because we have need to sustain ours in purity and in strength.

The test of our system of government and of our social principles and ideals as compared to others may in part be interpreted by the practical results of the 150 years of growth that have brought to us the richness of

life which spreads through this great Nation. I can give you some measurement both of our standards and of our social progress. In proportion to our population, we have one-fourth more of our children in grade schools than the most advanced other country in Europe, and for every thousand of our young people we have six and one-half times as many in colleges and universities. And I may add that today we have more of our youth in institutions of higher learning than all the rest of the 1,500 million people of the world put together.

Compared with even the most advanced other country in Europe, we shall find an incomparably greater diffusion of material well-being. We have twice the number of homes owned among every thousand people that they have; we consume four times as much electricity and we have seven times as many automobiles; for each thousand people we have more than four times as many telephones and radio sets; our use of food and clothing is far greater; we have proportionately only one-twentieth as many people in the poorhouse or upon public charity.

There is a profound proof, moreover, that the doors of opportunity have indeed been kept open. The posts of leadership in our country, both in government and in other activities, are held by men who have risen to command. A canvass of the leading administrative officials of our Federal Government, of our industries, and of our professions, shows that 90 percent of them started life with no financial inheritance. Despite the misrepresentations of demagoguery, there are today more chances for young men to rise, and for young women too, than there were 30 years ago.

We shall not have full equality of opportunity until we have attained that ultimate goal of every right-thinking citizen—the abolition of poverty of mind and home. Happily for us we have gone further than others on this road and we make new gains every decade.

But these tangible things which we can reduce to statistics and comparisons are but a part of America. The great intangibles of the spirit of a people are immeasurable—our sense of freedom, of liberty, of security, our confidence of future progress, our traditions of past glory and sacri-

fice, the example of our heroes, the spiritual enrichment of our people—these are the true glories of America.

The world about us is tormented with the spiritual and economic struggles that attend changing ideals and systems. Old faiths are being shaken. But we must follow our own destiny. Our institutions are a growth. They come out of our history as a people. Our ideals are a binding spiritual heritage. We cannot abandon them without chaos. We can follow them with confidence.

Our problems are the problems of growth. They are not the problems of decay. They are less difficult than those which confronted generations before us. The forces of righteousness and wisdom work as powerfully in our generation as in theirs. The flame of freedom burns as brightly in every American heart. There need be no fear for the future of a Republic that seeks inspiration from the spirit of the men who fought at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:30 p.m. to an estimated crowd of 30,000 assembled at the battlefield site in Kings Mountain, S.C. The National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System radio networks carried the address.

320

Message to American Lutherans on the Anniversary of the Protestant Reformation. *October 9, 1930*

[Released October 9, 1930. Dated October 3, 1930]

I SEND cordial greetings to the Americans of Lutheran faith who are celebrating on October 31 the anniversary of the Protestant Reformation and the 400th anniversary of the reading of the Augsburg Confession, from which date so many of the changes in point of view from older conceptions both of religion and government. The effects of these historical events are reflected in our National life and institutions, in religion through the predominant numbers of adherents to Protestant faiths and in Government through the principle of separation of church and

state. It is fitting that we should commemorate the persons and events from which mighty forces have sprung.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to J. F. E. Nicklesburg, business manager of The American Lutheran, 69 Fifth Ave., New York City, was printed in the October issue of the American Lutheran magazine.

321

The President's News Conference of *October 10, 1930*

REDUCTION OF NAVY PERSONNEL

THE PRESIDENT. First, as to the Navy reductions; there has been some misconstruction of the Navy's program for reducing personnel to plans effected by the [London Naval] treaty. The men for the Navy are recruited for definite periods, and they have the right, and the Navy would not dream of putting them out of the service until their term of enlistment had expired. Furthermore, under the plan anyone who wishes to reenlist in the Navy will be welcome. The readjustment of about 4,800 in the personnel will be brought about under the plan proposed solely by the wastage—men who die or who wish to quit at the time of the expiration of their enlisted period. So there is no basis for the suggestion that the Navy Department is adding to unemployment by this arrangement.

HELIUM EXPORTS

Then there is another current misimpression going about as to limiting exports of helium. The law governing the export of helium provides that the Government may issue licenses for export purposes.

The helium in the country is produced by private companies and by the Government. For the last 2 years private companies have not only been given every license or permit for export of every ounce of helium they could sell, but they have been urged to develop a foreign market.

The Government has a helium plant in certain gas areas where it supplies itself, and that plant having been brought up to full development about 18 months or 2 years ago, the private companies were free for export business. They have not been able to obtain foreign orders to any very great consequence. As a matter of practical fact, helium costs about four times as much as hydrogen. It has somewhat less lifting power, estimated about 10 percent, and it is not available except from the western part of the United States, where hydrogen can be made on the spot wherever the balloon happens to be. In other words, there is no service station for helium all over the world.

So that is an entirely mistaken notion that the United States is preventing the use of helium in the development of lighter-than-air navigation. The private companies in the United States would be delighted to have the job of supplying helium. And as I have said, we have not only given every export permit they have applied for, but have even urged them to get into the foreign business.

And that is all I have today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and forty-fifth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, October 10, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued texts of the President's statements on reduction of Navy personnel (see Item 322) and the export of helium (see Item 323).

322

Statement on the Reduction of Navy Personnel. *October 10, 1930*

THERE has been some misconstruction of the Navy's program for reducing personnel to plans effected by the [London Naval] treaty. The men for the Navy are recruited for definite periods, and they have the right, and the Navy would not dream of putting them out of the service until their term of enlistment had expired. Furthermore, under the plan anyone who wishes to reenlist in the Navy will be welcome. The readjustment of about 4,800 in the personnel will be brought about under the

plan proposed solely by the wastage—men who die or who wish to quit at the time of the expiration of their enlisted period. So there is no basis for the suggestion that the Navy Department is adding to unemployment by this arrangement.

NOTE: The President referred to a much publicized statement by Senator Royal S. Copeland criticizing the projected naval curtailments.

323

Statement About the Export of Helium.
October 10, 1930

THERE IS another current misimpression going about as to limiting exports of helium. The law governing the export of helium provides that the Government may issue licenses for export purposes.

The helium in the country is produced by private companies and by the Government. For the last 2 years private companies have not only been given every license or permit for export of every ounce of helium they could sell, but they have been urged to develop a foreign market. The Government has a helium plant in certain gas areas where it supplies itself, and that plant having been brought up to full development about 18 months or 2 years ago, the private companies were free for export business. They have not been able to obtain foreign orders to any very great consequence. As a matter of practical fact, helium costs about four times as much as hydrogen. It has somewhat less lifting power, estimated about 10 percent, and it is not available except from the western part of the United States, where hydrogen can be made on the spot wherever the balloon happens to be. In other words, there is no service station for helium all over the world.

So that is an entirely mistaken notion that the United States is preventing the use of helium in the development of lighter-than-air navigation. The private companies in the United States would be delighted to have the job of supplying helium. And as I have said, we have not only given every export permit they have applied for, but have even urged them to get into the foreign business.

324

Message to President Chiang Chung-cheng on China's Independence Day.
October 11, 1930

[Released October 11, 1930. Dated October 10, 1930]

MY FELLOW CITIZENS join with me in extending to Your Excellency cordial greetings on this auspicious anniversary. We earnestly desire for your country the blessings of peace and prosperity.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency, Chiang Chung-cheng, President of the National Government of the Republic of China, Nanking, China]

325

Message to the Italian Benevolent Society on Columbus' Discovery of America.
October 12, 1930

[Released October 12, 1930. Dated September 23, 1930]

My dear Mr. Contessa:

The story of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus can never lose its fascination for us as a people, not merely because it tells of the event which made possible the very existence of our Nation, but even more because the example of his life of enterprise, energy, patience, resourcefulness and daring has done much to hold these qualities before the eyes of our youth as a tradition to be followed.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Vito Contessa, Chairman of the Festival, Italian Benevolent Society, 218 East 116th Street, New York City]

NOTE: The message was made public in conjunction with Columbus Day celebrations in New York City.

326

The President's News Conference of *October 14, 1930*

Secretary of the Interior

THE PRESIDENT. I have a few questions that I can answer this morning. The first is that Dr. [Ray Lyman] Wilbur will remain in the Cabinet. The [Stanford] University will gladly extend his leave as long as it is necessary, and he is too valuable a man to lose out of the Federal service. Being one of the trustees of that institution myself, I can speak with more authority than the student daily.

Boulder Dam

Second, the Boulder Dam construction will proceed as rapidly as possible. The determination of the points of law raised by the State of Arizona will be expedited so far as the Government is concerned, and in the meantime, I am in hopes that the States may be able to get together and compose their difficulties. They are not so far apart as to make such a settlement at all infeasible.

The President's Travel Plans

Third, I do not expect to leave Washington until Congress reconvenes unless I find an opportunity to attend a football game. Otherwise, I shall remain with you. That is all I have.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and forty-sixth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, October 14, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued texts of the President's statements about Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur (see Item 327) and construction of Boulder Dam (see Item 328).

327

Statement About Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur.

October 14, 1930

DR. WILBUR will remain in the Cabinet. The University will gladly extend his leave as long as it is necessary, and he is too valuable a man to lose out of the Federal service. Being one of the trustees of that institution myself, I can speak with more authority than the student daily.

NOTE: Secretary Wilbur was president of Stanford University before becoming a member of the President's Cabinet.

328

Statement About Construction of Boulder Dam.

October 14, 1930

THE BOULDER DAM construction will proceed as rapidly as possible. The determination of the points of law raised by the State of Arizona will be expedited so far as the Government is concerned, and in the meantime, I am in hopes that the States may be able to get together and compose their difficulties. They are not so far apart as to make such a settlement at all infeasible.

NOTE: On October 13, 1930, Arizona was granted permission by the Supreme Court to file a suit alleging the unconstitutionality of the Boulder Canyon Project Act and seeking injunctions to prevent its implementation. The act authorized the construction of a dam and the allocation of water under a Colorado River Basin Interstate Compact without the acquiescence of Arizona. See 1929 volume, Items 132, 133, and 134.

329

Message Launching National Pharmacy Week.
October 14, 1930

[Released October 14, 1930. Dated October 3, 1930]

ON THE development of drugs and their uses depends to a considerable degree the health and the welfare of the people of the world. Daily our laboratories are engaged in the pursuit of newer knowledge which will make constantly more effective the unending combat against illness and disease. The pharmacists of our country are indispensable allies of the physicians. It is fitting, therefore, that each year we should formally acknowledge our indebtedness to them. I am glad to extend to the pharmacists of the Nation the good wishes of all our people.

HERBERT HOOVER

330

Message on the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of New Brunswick, New Jersey.
October 15, 1930

[Released October 15, 1930. Dated September 23, 1930]

I HEARTILY congratulate the citizens of New Brunswick upon the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement and the 200th anniversary of the granting of the city's charter. Few communities in our country have so rich a heritage of varied historical associations important to the Colonial, Revolutionary and later life of the Nation and concerned not only with military and political events, but also with education and religion. This celebration should stimulate community pride and National patriotism, and enlarge enthusiasm for the institutions of government, learning and spiritual ideals which are of the warp and woof of our National life.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was sent to Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, chairman, Anniversary Celebration, New Brunswick, N.J.

331

The President's News Conference of *October 17, 1930*

Organization of Federal Activities for Employment

THE PRESIDENT. At the Cabinet this morning we had a thorough discussion of the unemployment situation in the country, and I have requested Secretaries Lamont, Davis, Wilbur, Hurley, Hyde, Mellon, and Governor Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board to formulate and submit to me plans for continuing the strengthening the organization of the Federal activities for unemployment during the winter.

There are three directions, as you know, in which the Federal Government activities can cooperate. The first is in cooperation with the Governors in their organizations, together with those of the municipalities and local bodies. And second, in the development of methods of assistance in our national industries, and finally in our own direct public works and employment.

You will remember that 10 months ago I set up such arrangements with the Governors in these various directions. At that time the Governors of many of the States established strong committees and in many cases subcommittees in the counties and townships for cooperation with welfare bodies, local authorities, and industries on unemployment generally for assistance in the situation. The present condition of these organizations varies a good deal in the different States and permits a great deal of shift in the locus of unemployment during the last 10 months, but in the majority of the industrial States the Governors are taking very active steps or furnishing the initiative to reorganize and develop their various State and municipal activities.

I have been in communication with the Governors of several of the States during the last 2 weeks as to methods by which we might further cooperate, and the Cabinet committee will take up and expand those

ideas. And they will also take up the problems anew with the national industrial groups—railways and utilities, manufacturing industries—to effect what organization there can best be carried out. And we shall also, again, review our situation in Federal public works. There are no two States and municipalities where the problems and the results exist in the same fashion. With 10 months experience behind us, we find a good deal of development of new ideas and new methods suggested in the directions in which we can cooperate and in which the States can expand their activities.

The initiative of the Governors and the mayors and of the authorities has been well shown during the last 2 or 3 weeks. The Governor of Illinois has recently appointed a new commission on unemployment. The renewed efforts of the mayor of Detroit are notable. The new efforts made in New York State, and especially the efforts made in the State of Ohio, where they have the most efficient of all the national organizations, which has functioned with a great deal of effect during the whole of the last 10 months. All of them indicate a very strong feeling of local responsibility and determination to meet the situation during the winter. The broad fact is that as a nation we must prevent hunger and cold amongst our people who are in honest difficulties.

Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

Another item which I have today is that General [Frank T.] Hines has decided to give up the very fine appointment that he had in business and stay with us in the Veterans' Bureau [Administration]. He is doing this at a very considerable sacrifice, but I am convinced that he is the one man in the country who can best carry out the reorganization of the consolidated services. All of the bureaus have begun to show great economies in administration as the effect of the consolidation, and I believe the country has to draft the General to carry it through.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and forty-seventh news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, October 17, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on organization of Federal activities for employment (see Item 332).

332

Statement on Organization of Federal Activities for Employment.

October 17, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I have today requested Secretaries Lamont, Davis, Wilbur, Hurley, Hyde, Mellon, and Governor Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board to formulate and submit to me plans continuing and strengthening the organization of Federal activities for employment during the winter.

"There are three directions of organization in which the Federal Government activities can cooperate: First, cooperation with the Governors and employment organizations of the States and local communities; second, development of methods with the national industries; and third, in direct Federal employment in public works, et cetera.

"It will be remembered that 10 months ago we set up such arrangements which have continued since that time, and which have contributed greatly to reduce unemployment. At that time the Governors of many of the States established strong committees for action in relief and most of these organizations have shown a high record of real accomplishment. The present conditions of organization vary greatly in different States. In the great majority of industrial States the Governors have, on their own initiative, taken steps to reorganize or develop or further strengthen their organizations for the forthcoming winter. During the past few weeks I have been in communication with some of the Governors in development of methods by which the Federal Government can further supplement assistance to their organizations. The Cabinet committee will further discuss these conditions with Governors and State agencies and we will again seek the cooperation of our business leaders and our national industries which we have had on so generous a scale during the past year. We shall also review the Federal situation of public works and the situation in construction among the national industries together with other methods by which we can continue to be of assistance. There are no two States or municipalities where the problem is the same or where

the methods for assistance are identical. With the survey of the methods in progress for the past 10 months we should have valuable suggestive material and information for the winter.

"The initiative of the various Governors and local authorities in preparation for the winter is well indicated by the action of the Governor of Illinois who recently organized a State committee; reorganized efforts with the mayor of Detroit; the committees created in New York; the extraordinarily effective organization in the State of Ohio, and at many other points throughout the country—all of them indicating a strong feeling of local responsibility and determination to meet the situation.

"As a nation we must prevent hunger and cold to those of our people who are in honest difficulties."

NOTE: The President announced that a committee, composed of Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, and Governor of the Federal Reserve Board Eugene Meyer, would formulate and submit plans for the organization of Federal unemployment activities.

On October 21, 1930, Secretary Lamont, chairman of the committee, released the following statement concerning the purposes and methods of the new unemployment organization:

President Hoover has appointed a board consisting of five Cabinet officers and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, to cope with unemployment during the approaching winter months.

We have no desire either to exaggerate or underestimate the gravity of the problem. This is a deeply human problem. It enlists our sympathy—arouses our sense of responsibility—challenges our social competence.

It has, of course, had the constant attention of the administration since last fall. It has been a matter of continuing concern and continuing action. The appointment of this board now follows as a logical amplification of the same policy. Its purpose is to coordinate the activities of the various departments of the Federal Government, the States, cities, and local governments, and to develop further cooperation among our industries in order that the best and speediest results may be secured.

In a country one of whose difficulties is to dispose of a surplus of many commodities, no person, seeking work in order to provide for himself and his dependents, should be permitted to suffer from lack of food or fuel. To avert such deprivation,

the President desires that the Federal Government shall continue to do its full part. The Government has many instrumentalities at its command. Public construction will be speeded and benefits from this will be widespread. Fortunately, there is in the country no lack of funds for constructive undertakings. Industry will continue to do its part. Governors of States, and local authorities are eagerly showing a desire to meet the situation, and they will be given the aid and cooperation which they naturally expect from the Federal Government in the effort to carry out the determination of President Hoover that "as a nation we must prevent hunger and cold to those of our people who are in difficulties."

Let us all set ourselves most earnestly to the task of combating unemployment in this country.

The committee welcomes all practical suggestions to relieve this temporary situation in which we find ourselves.

333

Message to the World Convention of the Churches of Christ. *October 19, 1930*

[Released October 19, 1930. Dated October 18, 1930]

I SEND cordial greetings to the world convention of the Churches of Christ. These great gatherings for spiritual fellowship contribute not only to an enrichment of the life of those participating, but also are an inspiration and example of good will and service of high value in the life of our people. You have my best wishes for a happy and fruitful meeting.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Jesse M. Bader, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D.C., was read to the convention held in Washington, D.C., October 19, 1930.

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The President's News Conference of *October 21, 1930*

Organization for Unemployment Relief

The President. I don't want to make a public statement about the unemployment organization because it is entirely in the state of formulation. I can give you some background on it for your own use.

I am asking Colonel Arthur Woods to come to Washington and take charge of the development of an organization to handle the problem. Colonel Woods, as you know, was police commissioner of New York City at one time, and he organized the employment campaign for placing the veterans after the war, and he organized the unemployment work which we carried on in 1922.

We propose to develop an organization for cooperation with industry, and especially cooperation with the local welfare bodies, State authorities, but nothing as to method has as yet been worked out. On Federal public works we have had some limitation in the amount of money that we can expend in any given period under the law, and we shall probably ask Congress to remove those restraints so that we can develop our public works to the fullest extent—those works for which we have engineering and architectural design and other things complete. We are proceeding with those works and have been during the whole of the past year to the full extent of our annual limitations, which will probably increase if those limitations are taken off for purposes of the winter.

We have running parallel with the unemployment problem, the drought problem, which we have to develop coincidentally in cooperation with the other. In the main, the job is to secure the cooperation of the whole community—local, municipal, State, Federal—in working out systematic handling of the whole question.

There is one thing I would like to suggest to you just privately, and that is that all these things can be very much exaggerated. Exaggeration of them does not help the general situation of the country. The actual amount of unemployment, just for your own information, taking the

base of the census of April 1 and applying to it the factor of employment as shown by the Department of Labor employment index, probably at the present moment is somewhere about 3½ million.[1] But in handling those numbers there are a great many things to be borne in mind. There are always a million unemployed or thereabouts of general estimates of people shifting from one job to another. The people who had employment in July, about a million of them, or some portion of them, not a million, go out in August and come back in September. So that when you talk about 3½ million unemployment you are not talking about people without some income, interrupted income. And furthermore, the census will show that there are an average of about 1¾ breadwinners per family in the United States. So that when you talk about 3½ million, or reduce it to 2½ million of people who are continuously out of employment, you are not talking about 2½ million families; you are talking about a lesser number of families without breadwinners, and you have that in contrast to the entire population of the country with all of its strength.

You also have another statistical factor in the problem and that is that our statistics of unemployment embrace unemployment in all the local communities, where the intimate personal associations are very much more potent than in the larger municipalities, and where the local communities have their own difficulties, so that the actual burden of the problem is nothing like even what the statistical numbers would indicate.

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[1] Press accounts indicate that the President said 3½ million, but in the surviving transcript the figure has been marked out and 4½ substituted. Materials in the Presidential papers indicate that two types of computations were being made, and this may account for the confusion. One began with the census figures of April 1930 (listing 2,508,101 as unemployed), accepted a Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate that overall employment in all industries had declined 5.6 percent since then, and arrived at a figure slightly in excess of 3½ million. The other began with the same figures, applied the 10.5 percent decline in the Bureau of Labor Statistics employment index (based on reports from approximately 13,000 manufacturers), and arrived at a figure slightly in excess of 4½ million. Critics at the time were quarreling both with the census count and with the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates and data. The figures for 1930 now accepted by *Historical Statistics of the United States* are 4,340,000 or 8.7 percent of the labor force unemployed.

I am not minimizing the problem at all, but just endeavoring to avoid overexaggeration of it in your own mind. We have a substantial problem to undertake. I haven't any doubt about the capacity of the country to handle it. It amounts to a good deal less than half of that being borne by countries abroad, so that we shall get through with it and we shall get through without any actual suffering.

I think that is about all I have. There is one item on the——

Q. You mean without actual individual suffering?

THE PRESIDENT. That is the object of the organization, to prevent individual suffering, and we ought to be able to accomplish it.

Q. Mr. President, may I ask about Colonel Woods? He will work under the direction of Secretary Lamont and with the Lamont committee?

THE PRESIDENT. The Lamont committee will act in an advisory capacity to coordinate Government agencies and Government participation.

Q. Mr. President, do you know when he will be here?

THE PRESIDENT. I have asked him to come, and I think he will come, and I haven't gone further than that.

Q. Mr. President, has he definitely accepted your invitation?

THE PRESIDENT. Not yet, but I have no objection to your announcing it because I am confident he will come.

RAILROAD RATES IN DROUGHT AREAS

The railways have most of them—not all have been heard from as yet—most of them have agreed to extend the half-rates on feed and livestock from the drought areas until the first of December; not necessarily having an ending of the rates at that time but to allow for an exhaustive inquiry by the railways and the Department of Agriculture in the situation and as to the methods which have been developed in handling it. The railroads feel that they should not be called upon to make substantial contributions to those people who do not need it. The object is to help the needy farmers, and they want to revamp the entire process to bring that aid to people who actually need it.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and forty-eighth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, October 21, 1930.

On October 23, 1930, Colonel Woods issued the following statement about the goals and plans relating to unemployment relief:

Our main idea now is to intensify effort and stimulate renewed activity to get over the winter. I expect to continue the admirable policies and the organization set up a year ago by President Hoover with States and industries. The results accomplished in this way greatly reduced what would otherwise have been overwhelming unemployment during the past year, and they have prevented acute distress up to this time.

The problem embraces two phases: the first, is employment; the second, provision of relief in those cases where employment is not available. The first is obviously very much to be desired, but the last will be necessary also.

There are two directions in which more intensive organization can work. One is geographical, that is, through the Nation, the States, municipalities, and the counties. The other is by industries. I shall aim to cooperate in both ways, with the States, municipalities, and local committees on the one hand, and with leaders of the different industries on the other.

As far as the Federal Government goes, I find that the various agencies are making redoubled efforts at employment through the departments, and this work will be pushed to the utmost. This problem is one that can be answered only if the whole country takes a hand at it. National unity in action and organization is the only force that can bring the answer. With 120 million American people in the United States, with our resources, our ability for organization, and our loyalty, we can take care of the comparatively small fraction that are unemployed and may suffer from want and privation as cold weather comes on. What is needed is recognition of the obligation of every man and woman to his neighbor and to use this in teamwork to carry through the winter.

335

Message to the Conference of Major Industries. *October 22, 1930*

[Released October 22, 1930. Dated October 20, 1930]

My dear Mr. Snyder:

I am deeply interested to learn of the dinner on Wednesday evening to leaders of education and industry following the close of the seventh

Conference of Major Industries. I will be obliged if you will express to this distinguished gathering my cordial greetings and good wishes. The growing relationship between education and business is a happy augury for both, and will lead to enlarged usefulness in both spheres of activity.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, Hotel Drake, Chicago, Illinois]

NOTE: The message was read at a dinner in the Palmer House in Chicago on October 22, 1930. The dinner was held under the joint auspices of the University of Chicago and the Institute of American Meat Packers and was attended by 40 of the Nation's economic and educational leaders.

336

Message to the New York City Emergency Employment Committee. *October 22, 1930*

[Released October 22, 1930. Dated October 21, 1930]

I WANT YOU to express to the members of the Emergency Employment Committee my appreciation of the high purpose which has prompted them to undertake the task of assisting through your own well-organized local agencies the unemployment problem in New York City. Local committees such as yours who are willing to assume responsibility, furnish an indispensable medium for finding employment for those who might otherwise be destitute.

The instrumentalities of our Government today require and seek the cooperation of the leaders of business and welfare in each community. The common obligation is to find work for the needy and to care for the destitute. The interdependence of all men and women, particularly in times of depression, must be evident to every clear-thinking citizen. Moreover the finding of even temporary work is a real step toward our common objective which is to assist in every way we can to bring back a sound revival of business.

I have, therefore, every confidence that your committee will receive from your community the wholehearted and generous support which it deserves.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Seward Prosser, chairman, Emergency Employment Committee, 5 Nassau Street, New York, was read at a luncheon in the India House in New York on October 22, 1930. The luncheon was held for the purpose of organizing a fundraising campaign.

337

Proclamation 1923, Exportation of Arms or Munitions of War to Brazil.
October 22, 1930

By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation:

WHEREAS, Section I of a Joint Resolution of Congress, entitled a "Joint Resolution to Prohibit the Exportation of Arms and Munitions of War from the United States to Certain Countries, and for other Purposes", approved January 31, 1922, provides as follows:

"That whenever the President finds that in any American country, or in any country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, conditions of domestic violence exist, which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and makes proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President prescribes, any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress."

AND WHEREAS, it is provided by Section II of the said Joint Resolution that "Whoever exports any arms or munitions of war in violation of Section I shall on conviction be punished by fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years or both."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by

the said Joint Resolution of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found, as has been formally represented to this Government by the Government of Brazil, that there exist in Brazil such conditions of domestic violence which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States as contemplated by the said Joint Resolution; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the Joint Resolution above set forth, hereby made applicable to Brazil, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of said Joint Resolution and this my Proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby prescribe as an exception and limitation to the foregoing restrictions such exportations of arms or munitions of war as are approved by the Government of the United States for shipment to the Government of Brazil which has been recognized by the Government of the United States, and such arms and munitions for industrial or commercial uses as may from time to time be exported with the consent of the Secretary of State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington on this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one [SEAL] hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:
HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

NOTE: The embargo was instituted at the request of the Brazilian Government following allegations that American airplanes and munitions were being sold to

Brazilian revolutionists. At the time, the established government of President Washington Luiz was attempting to put down a rebellion headed by Dr. Getulio Vargas, the defeated presidential candidate in the election of March 1930. Rebellion broke out on October 3, 1930, and by October 22, revolutionists controlled most of the seaboard states with the exception of Rio de Janiero, São Paulo, and Bahia. On October 24, the Brazilian army defected to the rebels and President Luiz was taken prisoner. Dr. Vargas formed a new government on November 3, precluding the installation of President-elect Julio Prestes. The United States recognized the new government on November 8.

338

The President's News Conference of *October 24, 1930*

Voluntary Response to the Unemployment Problem

THE PRESIDENT. I have a question as to whether we will call a special session of Congress to deal with the unemployment problem. There will be no special session. The sense of voluntary organization in the community has not vanished altogether. The spirit of such service has been strong enough to cope with the problem for the past 11 months, and it is strong enough, I am confident, to serve this occasion in full measure.

Colonel [Arthur] Woods is receiving the most gratifying evidence of support from the Governors, mayors, industrial leaders, welfare organizations throughout the country. I have no doubt about the success of his efforts and his organization—together with that of the initiative of all of the local communities which is rising steadily to the need of the hour. There is nothing else that I have.

Executive Order on Post Office Hiring

Just so that you will understand it, and not for public statement—I am signing an Executive order [5471] relieving the Post Office from the necessity to take men from the classified service for the special work over the holidays. The purpose of that is to enable the Post Office to select breadwinners and heads of families to give them the extra work, irrespec-

tive of whether they are on the Civil Service list. If they are on the Civil Service list they will be given preference, but to give the work where it will do the most good. This is just over the holiday season and not an undermining of the Civil Service.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and forty-ninth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, October 24, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the voluntary response to the unemployment problem (see Item 339).

339

Statement on the Voluntary Response to the Unemployment Problem.
October 24, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"No special session is necessary to deal with employment. The sense of voluntary organization and community service in the American people has not vanished. The spirit of voluntary service has been strong enough to cope with the problem for the past year, and it will, I am confident, continue in full measure of the need.

"Colonel [Arthur] Woods is receiving most gratifying evidence of this from the Governors, mayors, industrial leaders, and welfare organizations throughout the country."

340

Remarks at the Fifth International Oratorical Contest.
October 25, 1930

IT GIVES ME a great deal of pleasure to welcome the competitors in the Fifth International Oratorical Contest. This contest witnesses the consummation of the many thousands of other contests which have taken place throughout the high schools of the nations represented here. These debates have proved a great inspiration not only to the millions of high

school students but to millions of our fellow citizens. They have advanced the knowledge and understanding of government, of history, of social and political questions. The representation here tonight of contestants from eight important nations bears still another high implication. That is the building of mutual understanding of these questions between the youth of our different nations.

I wish to congratulate each of you on the evidence of zeal and intelligence which has brought you thus far in this great contest. Whether you win or whether you lose in this immediate event, you have attained a high esteem in the minds of millions of your countrymen.

NOTE: The President spoke, at approximately 8 p.m., to the contestants in Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. The contest was won by Edmund Gullion of the United States.

341

Remarks on the Deposit of the Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament.

October 27, 1930

IT IS a remarkable occasion, a mark of the growing association of peoples, when hundreds of millions of peoples of great nations are made themselves a part of a great event in the progress of peace through the radio.

Today the Governments of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States have deposited the instruments of ratification to the London Naval Treaty. Prime Minister MacDonald from London and Premier Hamaguchi from Japan are joining with me in speaking to you to mark the significance of this realization of further advancement in the world's hopes of a practical limitation of naval armament.

The task begun 18 months ago for the limitation of all types of naval vessels thus draws to a close. The naval powers have bridged obstacles and achieved an understanding to relieve their peoples of excessive naval burdens. Three of these powers commanding the greater part of the

world's naval forces have turned away from rivalry in armaments, and disproportionate growth of their navies is now prevented by an arrangement founded in common sense.

This relinquishment of competitive building among the three great naval powers with its consequent contribution to the security of the world is the greatest significance of this treaty. If the limitations now established can be maintained, we may look forward with assurance to the fact that future conferences will find it easier to bring about further steps in reduction. It is the fervent prayer of right-thinking men and women of this generation that the international confidence which has been so patiently and single-mindedly achieved may endure so that the agreements which have been reached may live and be extended. Never again must a race in naval armaments be allowed to develop.

France and Italy are not as yet full partners in the London treaty. They have been making active efforts within the last few months to arrive at a complete understanding. The people of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, and indeed the peoples of the whole world, have watched those efforts and confidently hope that patience and good will may yet lead to a solution.

The sessions of the five powers at London have served to strengthen mutual trust and confidence among them, and they give me assurance that the hopes of the world will not be disappointed. It is a pleasure to felicitate the peoples of Great Britain and Japan, and the people of this country, upon the conclusion of a sound and reasonable agreement between them, fair to all and dangerous to none, which has been accepted by each nation as affording adequate protection and which substitutes for suspicion and competition mutual trust, good will and confidence. Let this day fill us with thanks and inspire us to go forward with the courage of hope.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10 a.m. on a world radio hookup during ceremonies that also featured remarks by British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Japanese Premier Yuko Hamaguchi. Around the table in London, where the ratifications were deposited, were the Ambassadors of the United States, Japan, France, and Italy, the prime ministers of the British Dominions, and the High Commissioner of India.

342

The President's News Conference of *October 28, 1930*

Oil Shale Land Controversy

THE PRESIDENT. The Department of Justice has now published its report on the examination into the sensational charges made by Ralph S. Kelley. Kelley, as you know, is an employee of the Land Office—I will give you a shorthand note. The charges were that Secretary Wilbur and the other officials of the Department of the Interior had been guilty of dishonesty and misfeasance in the adjudication of titles to oil shale lands, running into hundreds of thousands of acres, and into losses to the Government running into billions of dollars. It was an attempt to charge odious oil scandals to this administration.

The facts as disclosed are that out of 8 million acres of Government holdings of such lands the whole matter boils down to the item that this administration had approved old title claims for some 43,000 acres arising out of the mineral law prior to 1920. Under my orders no leases or titles to these lands have been granted under the new law, and of these old claims Kelley himself had approved about 20,000 acres. Sixteen thousand acres were transferred on the orders of the courts. About 7,000 acres came up on appeal to the heads of the Department of the Interior for decision, and only a part of these were opposed by Kelley. Furthermore, these oil shale lands have very little present value, and instead of being worth billions, they can be bought for a few dollars an acre.

Attorney General Mitchell and Assistant Attorney General Seth Richardson, after a painstaking examination of the records on every item in Mr. Kelley's charges, pronounce that every one of them has been proved baseless and without any merit or substance. They concluded that the Government's interest in these lands has been vigorously protected, as witness the fact that the courts have set aside the decisions of the Department in granting claims in favor of the claimants. There is a phase of all that incident that I think it is desirable in public interest that I make

some comment on, and I may say, at once, that a proper inquiry and proper criticism by the press is always a safeguard of good government. But this investigation shows more than this.

Kelley had been called to Washington last summer to discuss, with his immediate superiors, questions of organization in the office of which he had charge. He made no suggestion of these charges to his superior officers during the period of over 6 weeks in Washington, but during this time he was in negotiation for the sale of his fabrications to a journal identified with the opposition political party. And they were delayed in that for some 6 weeks or more after the negotiations had been entered into in order that they might be used in the campaign in such a fashion as to perhaps prevent asking for an investigation. They were launched in the midst of a political campaign. No single inquiry has been or was made at the Department of the Interior or any other department of the Government as to the facts before their publication.

The charges when they were first published, as you will recollect, were in general and demagogic terms, but were instantly denied by Secretary Wilbur and proof offered that would indicate their falsity. Kelley was asked and refused to place any particulars before his superiors and he even refused to cooperate with the Department of Justice for an independent investigation. Furthermore, Kelley himself could, by the merest inquiry in his own department, have determined the falsity of his own statements, as witness the assertion of titles granted which were never granted, of hundreds of thousands of acres of lands alienated which never were alienated, of papers destroyed that never were destroyed, or billions of dollars that never had existed, and scores of other reckless statements. Yet despite all these opportunities to test the truth, these agencies have persisted in broadcasting them for the last 6 weeks by every device of publicity, and Kelley received payment for them. Any inquiry by him or the broadcasters of these statements would no doubt have destroyed the political value or the sale value of these stories.

Now, as a piece of journalism, it may well be that the newspaper involved was misled. It certainly does not represent the high practice and ideals of the American press. As a piece of politics, it is certainly far below

the ideals of political partisanship held by many substantial men in that party.

But there is another and more important phase. I am interested, and have the duty, in the preserving and upbuilding of honest public service. I hope that the American people will realize that when reckless, baseless, and infamous charges, in the face of responsible denial with no attempt at verification, are supported by political agencies and are broadcast, reflecting on the probity of public men such as Secretary Wilbur, that the ultimate result can only be damage to the public service as a whole. Such things damage the whole faith of our people in men. There is hardly an administrative officer of importance in the Federal Government who is now serving this Government who is not doing it at a sacrifice to his own satisfactions and his own pocket. And aside from the service they can render to their countrymen, the only thing that they can hope for is the enhancement of their reputations for the service they have given. The one hope of high service, of integrity and ability is that such men should be willing to enter Government service. And when men of a lifetime of distinction and probity do undertake it, they should not be subjected to infamous transactions of this character.

Thank you.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fiftieth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, October 28, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on the charges of misfeasance in the leasing of oil shale lands by the Department of the Interior (see Item 343).

343

Statement About the Charges of Misfeasance in the Handling of Oil Shale Lands by the Department of the Interior.

October 28, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"The Department of Justice has now published the result of its examination into the sensational charges made by Ralph S. Kelley, employee of the Land Office, that Secretary Wilbur and other officials of the Department of the Interior had been guilty of dishonesty and misfeasance in adjudication of title claims to oil shale lands running into hundreds of thousands of acres and into losses to the Government of scores of billions of dollars. It is an attempt to charge odious oil scandals to this administration.

"The facts are that out of 8 million acres of Government holdings of such lands the whole matter boils down to the item that this administration had approved old title claims for some 43,000 acres arising under the mineral law prior to 1920. Under my orders no leases or titles have been passed under the new law. Of these old claims Kelley himself approved about 20,000 acres. The courts ordered about 16,000 acres and about 7,000 acres came up on appeal to the heads of the Department for decision, only part of which Kelley opposed on technical grounds. Furthermore, these oil shale lands have little present value and instead of being worth billions can be bought from private owners for a few dollars per acre.

"Attorney General Mitchell and Assistant Attorney General Seth Richardson, after painstaking investigation of the records upon every statement and innuendo made by Kelley, pronounce that every one of his charges has been proved baseless, without merit or substance. They concluded that the Government's interest in these lands has been vigorously protected and it is indicated that there has even been overstrain in the zeal of protection from old claims as witness orders of the courts in favor of individuals overruling the decisions of the Department.

"There are some phases of this incident on which it is desirable in

public interest that I should comment. I may say at once that proper inquiry or proper criticism by the press is a safeguard of good government. But this investigation shows more than this. Kelley had been called to Washington last summer to discuss with his immediate superiors questions of organization in the office of which he had charge. He made no suggestion of these charges to his superior officers during a period of over 6 weeks in Washington, but during this time was in negotiation for the sale of his fabrications to a journal identified with the opposition political party, and they were launched in the midst of a political campaign. No single inquiry had been or was made by the agencies behind Kelley at the Department of the Interior or any other Government department as to the facts before their publication. The charges, when first published, were in general and demagogic terms, but were instantly denied by Secretary Wilbur and proof offered which would indicate their falsity. Kelley was asked and refused to place any particulars before his superior officers and refused even to cooperate with the Department of Justice for an independent investigation. Furthermore, Kelley himself could, by the merest inquiry in his own Department, have determined the falsity of his own statements, as witness his assertions of titles granted which were never granted, of hundreds of thousands of acres of land alienated which never was alienated, of papers destroyed which never were destroyed, of billions of dollars which never existed, and scores of other reckless statements. Yet despite all these opportunities to test the truth, these agencies have persisted in broadcasting them for the past 6 weeks by every device of publicity, and Kelley has received payment for them. Such inquiry by him or by the broadcasters of these statements would no doubt have destroyed the political or the sale value of these stories.

"As a piece of journalism it may well be that the newspaper involved was mislead. It certainly does not represent the practice of better American journalism. As a piece of politics it is certainly far below the ideals of political partisanship held by substantial men in that party.

"There is, however, another phase. I am interested and have a duty in the preserving and upbuilding of honest public service. I hope that the

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American people realize that when reckless, baseless, and infamous charges, in the face of responsible denial with no attempt at verification, are supported by political agencies and are broadcast, reflecting upon the probity of public men such as Secretary Wilbur, the ultimate result can only be damage to public service as a whole. Such things damage the whole faith of our people in men. There is hardly an administrative official of importance in the Federal Government who is not serving the Government to the sacrifice of the satisfactions and remuneration he or she could command from private life. Aside from service to their countrymen the only thing they can hope for is the enhancement of their reputations with their countrymen. The one hope of high service and integrity and ability is that such men should be willing to undertake it, and when men of a lifetime of distinction and probity do undertake it they should not be subjected to infamous transactions of this character."

NOTE: The Kelley articles appeared daily in the New York World, October 6–19, 1930. The Senate Public Lands Committee held preliminary hearings on the matter and decided that it did not warrant further investigation.

344

Message to the Convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction. *October 28, 1930*

[Released October 28, 1930. Dated October 24, 1930]

My dear Mr. Abbott:

I will be obliged if you will express my cordial greetings to the convention of the steel construction industry called by the American Institute of Steel Construction at Pinehurst on October 28th. All efforts looking toward the forward march in business and employment deserve wholehearted commendation and support.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Charles F. Abbott, Executive Director, American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York City]

NOTE: The message was read at the eighth annual convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction meeting in Pinehurst, N.C.

345

Telegram to the Convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

October 29, 1930

I CORDIALLY appreciate the telegram from your convention. Thank you indeed for the encouragement it brings.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The telegram is in response to a message from the American Institute of Steel Construction Convention, which follows:

The American Institute of Steel Construction in convention assembled at Pinehurst, North Carolina hereby extend to you our loyal support in furthering your program of construction and employment. We also endorse and commend your suggestion to appoint a commission to study the causes that impair profitable operation of industry. It is our hope that such a commission would recommend a modification of the Sherman Act which in its present form we believe to be obsolete and in detriment to successful business operation. The removal of such a hazard would contribute largely to more stable employment in the future. We believe the country is fortunate in having as its President at this time a man of your ability and experience to cope with the unusual and abnormal economic problems that are the result of worldwide conditions. The results of your endeavors will be increasingly effective and appreciated.

346

Message to President Mustapha Kemal on Turkey's Independence Day.

October 30, 1930

[Released October 30, 1930. Dated October 29, 1930]

ON THIS anniversary of the day which marked the establishment of the Turkish Republic it is a great pleasure for me to express my sincerest

wishes for Your Excellency's personal welfare and happiness. On behalf of the American people I also extend to the people of Turkey an assurance of our continued friendship and of our desire for the prosperity and success of Turkey.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Ghazi Mustapha Kemal, President of the Turkish Republic, Ankara, Turkey]

347

The President's News Conference of *October 31, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I have no public statement to make today.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

There are some things in the background of Government relations to unemployment that might interest you, just for your own information in making up for Colonel [Arthur] Woods' Committee—help to piece out.

The public works contracts outstanding on the first of October in the Federal Government amounted to $938,416,000, of which $370,660,000 is incomplete. In other words, these contracts are about two-thirds completed.

Q. Mr. President, does that mean contracts let?

THE PRESIDENT. Actually let, yes.

This is not quite a full statement of the public works of the Government because there is quite an amount of works being carried on departmentally, but it is impossible to estimate it in terms of contracts. It includes public works contracted, and also includes the ships being built under loans from the Shipping Board, and includes the Navy construction—the war vessel construction. It does not, unfortunately, include the aircraft contracts, which we have not been able to get in time. Roughly, the work current would amount, if it were translated into contracts, of

all items, roughly about a billion dollars. That will be considerably increased before the first of January. It takes time to prepare for contract work or for construction. It is necessary, of course, in the public buildings to agree on a site, which is not always easy, and to acquire the sites before even designs can be made for Government buildings. It requires from 6 to 8 months to get the designs and specifications completed before contracts can be let. A vast amount of preparation has been going on in the last 6 or 8 months so that contracts will be considerably enlarged between now and the first of January.

I have also looked up the number of Government employees. If we take all Government employees, such as the Civil Service, enlisted men in the Army and Navy, the people who are working on contract public works, but not including people manufacturing supplies purchased by the Government, it amounted, on January 1, to 990,000, and on October 1 to 1,033,000. This does not, as I have said, include people working upon supplies. With the additional contracts that will be let that will be somewhat increased by the first of January.

Q. What was that last date Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. October 1. It shows an increase of about 43,000 during the period from January 1 to October 1.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fifty-first news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, October 31, 1930.

On October 30, 1930, the President, in cooperation with Colonel Woods, established the President's Emergency Committee for Employment (PECE) to coordinate Federal, local, and private relief and recovery programs. The Committee was composed of 27 members with Colonel Woods as its Chairman.

348

Message to the Association of Community Chests and Councils.
October 31, 1930

THE MAGNIFICENT response of the American people to the present Community Chest campaign is characteristic of the generous impulse and friendly spirit of social cooperation and good will which is one of the most powerful constructive forces in our democracy. This movement is wisely conceived and administered, and deserves the support of all our people.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was sent to J. H. Case, president, Association of Community Chests and Councils, Federal Reserve Bank, New York City.

349

Letter Accepting the Resignation of General John H. Russell as American High Commissioner to Haiti.
November 1, 1930

[Released November 1, 1930. Dated October 29, 1930]

My dear General Russell:

In accepting your resignation as American High Commissioner to Haiti, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the loyal and efficient manner in which you have fulfilled your difficult mission.

The material progress which has been achieved during the eight years of your incumbency of the office of High Commissioner is substantial and impressive. Haitian finances have been placed on a sound basis, commerce has revived, adequate roads now connect the important cities, schools and hospitals have been built, agriculture and industries have been developed and encouraged and outstanding work has been accomplished in introducing sanitary measures through the entire Republic.

These results have been largely due to your administrative ability and the high minded purpose which has animated you in the performance of your task.

I wish also to express my warm appreciation of the excellent spirit of cooperation with which you facilitated the important work accomplished by the recent Commission for the study and review of conditions in the Republic of Haiti.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Brigadier General John H. Russell, Port au Prince, Haiti]

350

Message to Haile Selassie I on His Coronation as Emperor of Ethiopia.

November 1, 1930

ON BEHALF of the American people and Government I have great pleasure in extending to Your Majesty my most sincere felicitations on the happy occasion of Your Majesty's coronation and my best wishes for Your Majesty's health and happiness.

I am sure that my Special Ambassador has not failed to express my best wishes to Your Majesty and my confidence that the traditional ties of friendship and mutual understanding which so happily exist between our two countries, as well as the sympathetic cooperation of our peoples, will be further strengthened during Your Majesty's reign.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa]

NOTE: H. Murray Jacoby was the President's Special Ambassador to the coronation.

351

Message on the Anniversary of Radio Broadcasting. *November 3, 1930*

[Released November 3, 1930. Dated November 1, 1930]

My dear Mr. Davis:

I have been especially interested in your celebration of the tenth anniversary of radio broadcasting.

Never before in all history has a new system of communication made such mighty progress in so short a time. It has come today to the first rank in the diffusion of ideas. It has already begun to modify the character of American life and fortunately, its tremendous influence is all on the side of progress.

It seems but a short time since, at the request of the then few broadcasting stations, I called the First National Conference on Radio in 1922. Then we were groping dimly for methods of regulation that by prevention of interference we could enable adequate development of the art. In large degree this development was accomplished by the voluntary regulation of broadcasting stations which we developed at that time.

In the views expressed as to the promise of radio in that first Conference, some perhaps thought that imaginations had run riot. We then discussed with pride the hundred thousand receiving sets already in use. But much as we imagined at that time, none of us were so hardy as to prophesy that within eight years there would be receiving sets in half the homes in the United States.

Today the high level of service and the wholesome character of programs should be a proper source of pride to all engaged in it and is a development in our National life of immeasurable importance.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[H. P. Davis, Vice President, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Corporation, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

NOTE: The message was made public in conjunction with ceremonies in Pittsburgh,

Pa., commemorating the 10th anniversary of the first commercial radio broadcast by Station KDKA.

352

Message to President Florencio H. Arosemena on Panama's Independence Day.
November 3, 1930

[Released November 3, 1930. Dated November 2, 1930]

ON THIS national holiday when Panama celebrates the anniversary of its independence, I take pleasure in sending to Your Excellency the sincere wishes of my Government, in which I personally join most heartily, for the increasing prosperity of your Nation.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Florencio H. Arosemena, The President of Panama, Panama City]

353

Message to the Chamber of Commerce of Palo Alto, California.
November 4, 1930

[Released November 4, 1930. Dated October 31, 1930]

My dear Mr. Mendenhall:

I am particularly gratified to receive the message of approval and encouragement from my friends of the Chamber of Commerce which you so kindly convey in your telegram of the thirtieth. It is most heartening and I cordially appreciate it.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. D. A. Mendenhall, President, Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce, Palo Alto, California]

NOTE: The Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce sent the President a telegram in which they expressed their approval of the President's program for relief of the unemployment situation and pledged their support.

354

Remarks on Presenting the Congressional Medal of Honor to Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker.
November 6, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"Captain Rickenbacker, in the name of the Congress of the United States, I take great pleasure in awarding you the Congressional Medal of Honor, our country's highest decoration for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action. At a stage in the development of aviation when the flying of airplanes was a much more hazardous undertaking than it is today, you were achieving victories which made you the universally recognized 'Ace of Aces' of the American forces. Your record is an outstanding one for skill and bravery, and is a source of pride to your comrades and your countrymen.

"I hope that your gratification in receiving this Medal of Honor will be as keen as mine in bestowing it. May you wear it during many years of happiness and continued usefulness to your country."

NOTE: The presentation ceremony took place at Bolling Field, headquarters of the Army Air Corps. Captain Rickenbacker, America's "Ace of Aces" in World War I, was credited with victories in 22 air duels. The medal was awarded for an incident in which he had single-handedly attacked seven enemy planes, downing two of them.

355

The President's News Conference of *November 7, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I have a number of inquiries from you gentlemen upon contentious questions, but the job for the country to concentrate on now is further measures of cooperation for economic recovery. And that is the only suggestion I have for you on this occasion.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fifty-second news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, November 7, 1930. On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement.

This was the first news conference following the midterm elections held on November 4, 1930. Returns at the time indicated that the Democrats had made major gains, winning 18 of the 32 gubernatorial contests, 22 of the 36 contests for Senate seats, and 216 of the 431 contests for seats in the House of Representatives.

356

Message to an Armistice Day Luncheon Honoring the Society of Foreign Consuls. *November 8, 1930*

[Released November 8, 1930. Dated November 7, 1930]

My dear Mrs. Insley-Casper:

I will be obliged if you will express my greetings of good-will to those present at the Armistice Day Luncheon in honor of the Society of Foreign Consuls in New York and their wives and my profound sense of their comradeship in the hallowed associations implied in their gathering.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mrs. R. Insley-Casper, Chairman of the Armistice Day Committee, 150 East 193rd Street, New York, N.Y.]

NOTE: The message was read at the luncheon held in the Hotel Commodore in New York. Consuls of 25 nations attended.

357

White House Statement on Emergency Appropriations for Public Works.
November 8, 1930

THE PRESIDENT announced today that the administration had decided to recommend to Congress a special emergency appropriation to be applied to the further intensification of public works, public buildings, and other forms of Federal construction which are already authorized by Congress but for which no appropriations would normally be made until later periods; and further to recommend the provision of a "seed loan" assistance to farmers in the drought area.

It will be remembered that the appropriations for Federal construction were greatly increased upon the President's recommendation by the last Congress as aid to employment during the current year. The departments were also authorized to undertake necessary technical preparation for future construction work which was authorized but not appropriated for. As a result of appropriations available during the present fiscal year, the construction work of all kinds in the Federal Government will be increased to a total exceeding $500 million. The emergency appropriations that will be requested will be in the nature of an addition to this already enlarged program and will be in anticipation of such construction work as would normally have taken place a year or two hence. The necessary technical preparation has been underway for some months and has now been advanced so that the programs can be further expanded for emergency purposes. The precise amount for the emergency appropriation has not yet been decided upon but will be determined on a basis of authorized works for which the preliminary technical preparation has been or can be completed. The whole purpose is to provide further employment during the forthcoming year upon works of ultimate necessity.

358

Remarks to the H. J. Heinz International Radio Banquet. *November 8, 1930*

IT IS A PLEASURE to participate for a few moments in this tribute to Mr. Heinz from his employees throughout the world. His association with me in service during the war and many times since, when I have summoned him from his business to undertake public service, gives me a right to be in spirit amongst those who join in this occasion.

It is also a satisfaction to engage for a moment in the anniversary of the establishment which has a record of over 60 years of continuous industrial peace. This long history is proof that there is common ground of mutual interest and humane relations between employer and employee, for this concern could not have weathered all these years of shifting currents in good times and bad times had it been otherwise.

And year by year do we realize more of our responsibilities in the human relations within industry. Mechanization is so distinctive of our modern civilization that even as a mechanical conception we often tend to forget that the most wonderful and powerful machine in the world is the men and women themselves. It is the human being from which achievement is won far more than the tool.

However astonishing may be the increase in usefulness of machines as they grow in size and ingenuity, their improvement is little as compared with the enlarged effectiveness of organized intelligence and cooperation when men pool their efforts to achieve a common end. Man's conquest of machines is less spectacular than his conquest of his own will.

To build up and preserve unbroken a cooperative spirit between a great group of employers and employees for two long generations is a cheering proof of the possibilities of human nature. The secret of it is more important to mankind than any secret of trade or any new invention.

Fortunately, there is nothing mysterious about it, nothing patentable or exclusive, nothing that is not free to be used by all. The key to it is as old as the religions we profess. Its origins and its power lie in generations of education and scientific research, in the benignant forces of mutual

good will, the spirit of mutual helpfulness, the virtues of patience and toleration and understanding. This spirit of accommodation has won all of the ultimate victories in history. Wars between nations, wars between groups within nations, industrial conflicts, all end in what appears to be victory for one of the contenders, but the real victory arrives only after the battle has been forgotten and when the human nature of both sides meets in cheerful agreement upon a common solution.

Industrial conflict is the greatest waste in industry. It not only delays production and diminishes it, but its most hurtful results are inflicted upon the lives and spirits of men and women. We can measure its productive losses in unmade goods and unearned dollars, but incalculable is its needless toll of suffering.

Moreover, the purpose of industry is only in part to create objects, articles, and services which satisfy physical needs. This is an essential function, but the higher purpose of industry is to provide satisfactions of life to human beings not alone in its products but in the work of production itself. Unless industry makes living men and women and children happier in their work, unless it gives opportunity and creative satisfactions in the job itself, it cannot excuse its failure by pleading that at least it has kept them alive. Man learned the art of staying alive long before he learned the art of mechanics. The machine must build him a better life, not alone in time of leisure but in joy of work, than he knew before. I have every faith that in the broad view it is doing so, not only in its products and relief from sweat, but that it increasingly enlarges man's satisfactions in his toil.

I congratulate you most heartily upon the part that you have all played in the task of subordinating the mechanism of industry to the well-being of the men and women who operate it. This experience may not be universal. If it were, the world would be wealthier in spirit by the incalculable enrichments of human happiness.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p.m. from his office in the White House in connection with the H. J. Heinz International Radio Banquet commemorating the company's 61 continuous years of industrial peace. His remarks were broadcast to dinners of Heinz employees throughout the United States, and in Canada, Great Britain, Spain, South Africa, and Australia. The principal dinner was held in

Pittsburgh, Pa., where the Heinz employees dedicated a new theatre and recreation building.

In his opening remarks, the President referred to Howard Heinz, president of the H. J. Heinz Company.

359

Message to King Prajadhipok of Siam Offering Birthday Greetings.

November 8, 1930

I TAKE great pleasure in extending sincere felicitations on behalf of the American people and in my own name on this anniversary of Your Majesty's birth.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty Prajadhipok, King of Siam, Bangkok]

360

Message on the 50th Anniversary of Il Progresso Italo-Americano.

November 8, 1930

[Released November 8, 1930. Dated October 3, 1930]

My dear Mr. Pope:

I cordially congratulate you and your coworkers upon the fiftieth anniversary of Il Progresso Italo-Americano. The Americans of Italian origin have brought many contributions to the industries and arts of this country, and these are deeply appreciated. Your labors to make easier the transition to the new ideals and loyalties of America are worthy of much praise.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Generoso Pope, President, Il Progresso Italo-Americano, 42 Elm Street, New York City]

NOTE: The message was printed in the November 9, 1930, edition of Il Progresso Italo-Americano, an Italian-language newspaper published in New York City.

361

Letter to Dr. S. J. Crumbine About Conditions in Porto Rico. *November 8, 1930*

[Released November 8, 1930. Dated October 23, 1930]

Dear Dr. Crumbine:

I have before me your report on Porto Rico, together with Governor Theodore Roosevelt's later report on conditions in that island, and am otherwise aware of the shocking health conditions prevailing over the whole population.

I am in hearty sympathy with your efforts in their behalf. It is an American job. Porto Ricans are American citizens, living under the American flag. We must help them toward self-protection as we would any others of our own people in similar distress.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Dr. S. J. Crumbine, American Child Health Association, 270 Seventh Avenue, New York City]

NOTE: Dr. Crumbine's report, dated April 21, 1930, and released by the White House on May 19, is entitled "Report of the Committee of the American Child Health Association on the Health, Nutritional and Social Conditions of Porto Rican Children."

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt's report, dated August 21, 1930, is entitled "Thirtieth Annual Report of the Governor of Porto Rico" (Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, San Juan, P.R., 1930, 20 pp.).

362

Message Supporting the Annual Membership Drive of the American National Red Cross.
November 9, 1930

[Released November 9, 1930. Dated October 29, 1930]

I TRUST that the Red Cross membership drive this year may be more responsive than ever before. The Red Cross is our national insurance against the suffering of disaster in any part of our country. It is not charity in the normal sense of gift without obligation. It is supported by all of us and the day may come when any of us may have claims upon its assistance or protection.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American National Red Cross, enrolled the President on November 8, 1930, as the first citizen to join the annual drive which officially began on Armistice Day and ended on Thanksgiving Day.

363

Address to the Association of National Advertisers.
November 10, 1930

IT GIVES ME great pleasure to extend greetings to you upon your assembly in Washington. Advertising is one of the vital organs of our entire economic and social system. It certainly is the vocal organ by which industry sings its songs of beguilement. The purpose of advertising is to create desire, and from the torments of desire there at once emerges additional demand and from demand you pull upon increasing production and distribution. By the stimulants of advertising which you administer you have stirred the lethargy of the old law of supply and demand until you have transformed cottage industries into mass production. From enlarged diffusion of articles and services you cheapen costs and thereby you are a part of the dynamic force which creates higher standards of living.

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You also contribute to hurry up the general use of every discovery in science and every invention in industry. It probably required a thousand years to spread the knowledge and application of that great human invention, the wheeled cart, and it has taken you only 20 years to make the automobile the universal tool of man. Moreover, your constant exploitation of every improvement in every article and service spreads a restless pillow for every competitor and drives the producer to feverish exertions in new invention, new service, and still more improvement. Incidentally, you make possible the vast distribution of information, of good cheer and tribulation which comes with the morning paper, the periodical, and the radio. And your contributions to them aids to sustain a great army of authors and artists who could not otherwise join in the standards of living you create.

Your latest contribution to constructive joy is to make possible the hourly spread of music, entertainment, and political assertion to the radio sets in 12 million homes.

At one time advertising was perhaps looked upon as an intrusion, a clamor to the credulous. But your subtlety and beguiling methods have long since overcome this resentment. From all of which the public has ceased to deny the usefulness of advertising and has come to include you in the things we bear in life.

But in more serious turn, the very importance of the position which advertising has risen to occupy in the economic system is in direct proportion to the ability of the people to depend upon the probity of the statements you present. The advertising executive and the medium through which he advertises must see to it that the desire you create is satisfied by the article recommended. The good will of the public toward the producer, the goods, or the service is the essential of sound advertising—for no business succeeds upon the sale of an article once. And to maintain this confidence of the public you and the mediums which you patronize have an interest that others do not violate confidence and thereby discredit the whole of advertising.

You have recognized that responsibility. The Better Business Bureau and the vigilance agencies which you have set up to safeguard the general

reputation of advertising are not only sound ethics but sound business. In the policing of your own business you are contributing soundly to self-government by curing abuse without the interference of government. I wish you success in your convention and in the purposes for which you are assembled.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9 p.m. to the 21st annual banquet of the Association of National Advertisers, held in the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. The address, carried over the National Broadcasting Company radio network, came at the end of a day during which Government officials had conferred with 300 of the Nation's largest advertisers and made suggestions as to how they could help in the reemployment efforts.

364

Message of Sympathy on the Death of Tasker H. Bliss. *November 10, 1930*

My dear Mrs. Bliss:

I am profoundly grieved at the death of my dear friend your husband, and Mrs. Hoover and I send you our deepest sympathy in your loss. His long record of distinguished service to our country and to the world is known to all and assure him an enduring fame, but to those of us who worked with him and came to know him intimately he will remain in memory, first as a loyal and lovable companion.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, 1842 Kalorama Road NW., Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: General Bliss died on November 9, 1930, in Washington, D.C. He served as the major customs official in Cuba from 1898 to 1902, as commanding officer in the Philippines from 1908 to 1909, as Chief of Staff of the Army during World War I, as a member of the Supreme War Council in France and the American Commission to Negotiate Peace from 1918 to 1919, and as Governor of the United States Soldiers' Home from 1920 to 1927.

365

Address to the Annual Conference and Good-Will Congress of the World Alliance for Friendship Through the Churches. *November 11, 1930*

UPON THIS DAY all thoughts must turn to our heroic dead whose lives were given in defense of the liberties and ideals of our country. Their contribution to these priceless heritages was made without reservation. They gave the full measure of their intelligence and energy and enthusiasm, and life itself, forfeiting their portion of further happiness—all that we and our children might live on more safely, more happily, and more assured of the precious blessings of security and peace.

A solemn obligation lies upon us to press forward in our pursuit of those things for which they died. Our duty is to seek ever new and widening opportunities to insure the world against the horror and irretrievable wastage of war. Much has been done, but we must wage peace continuously, with the same energy as they waged war.

This year, 1930, has been rendered notable in peace annals in the achievement of the London Naval Treaty. That has disposed of one of those major frictions among the great naval powers—that is, competition in naval construction—and it has made a sensible advance in the reduction of warships.

The promotion of peace and prevention of war, however, cannot rest upon the accomplishments of any 1 year. The outlook for peace is happier than for half a century, yet we cannot overlook the fact that nations in many ways are always potentially in conflict. There are not only the accumulated age-old controversies and ambitions which are alive with prejudice, emotion, and passion, but you may be assured that there will always be an unceasing crop of new controversies between nations.

Every shift in power, every advance in communications, in trade and finance daily increases the points of contact of one nation with another. The diffusion of their citizens and their property abroad increasingly penetrates and overlaps into the four corners of the Earth. The many inventions of these citizens, their ceaseless energies, bring an hourly grist to

our foreign offices of contested right or grievance. It is true that many of these contacts make for understanding and good will. It is indeed of the first importance to peace that these happy influences be cultivated and that the unhappy ones be disposed of with justice and good will.

The Kellogg-Briand Pact, signed a little over 2 years ago to further safeguard against the dangers from these conflicts, has already become a powerful influence in international affairs. Several further states have adhered to it since last November, bringing the total number of nations up to 58 which have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and have agreed to settle conflicts of whatever nature by pacific means. Five other states have expressed an intention to adhere, which will bring the total to 63, a figure comprising all but two nations.

By the recognition of this fundamental principle of peace and from the moral restraint that the convenant itself presents, this agreement has become one of the most potent instruments for peace which the world has ever forged for itself.

There has been much discussion as to the desirability of some further extension of the pact so as to effect a double purpose of assuring methodical development of this machinery of peaceful settlement, and to insure at least the mobilization of world opinion against those who fail when strain comes. I do not say that some such further step may not someday come about.

Such a formula would be stimulative and would appeal to the dramatic sense of the world as a mark in the progress of peace. But less dramatic and possibly even more sure is the day-to-day strengthening and buttressing of the pact by extension from one nation to another of treaties which, in times of friction, assure resort to well-tried processes of competent negotiation, of conciliation, and of arbitration.

And we can in our own relations record great advancement in these fundamental but less dramatic supports to the pact during the 2 years since its signature. Up to the signature of the pact our country was bound by arbitration treaties to seven other nations. It was bound to 26 nations by conciliation treaties, both bilateral and multilateral. Since that time we have completed treaties with 15 more countries, and, in addition, we

have signed further arbitration and conciliation treaties with 45 nations, of which 26 have been ratified and the others are either before the Senate or in course of presentation to it.

By these treaties of arbitration we pledge ourselves to the acceptance of the judgment of a disinterested third party in all controversies of a justiciable character. By treaties of conciliation we pledge ourselves to submit all other types of controversy to negotiations or the mediation of commissions which embrace representatives of disinterested nations.

It is our purpose to develop in every way the use of arbitration and conciliation agreements in our relations with foreign nations.

Other nations of the world have likewise been engaged over years in the building up of the machinery for pacific settlement of controversies. There are hundreds of arbitration and conciliation treaties existing directly between them. Indeed the covenant of the League of Nations provides for arbitration and conciliation amongst 54 nations of the world.

It is my belief that the world will have become firmly interlocked with such agreements within a very few years, and that it will become an accepted principle of international law that disputes between nations which it has not been possible to determine through the ordinary channels of diplomacy shall in future be submitted to arbitration, or to international conciliation commissions.

In the development of methods of pacific settlement, a great hope lies in ever extending the body and principles of international law on which such settlements will be based. The World Court is now a strongly established institution amongst 45 nations as a continuing body, performing and facilitating justiciable determinations which can only be accomplished sporadically under special treaties of arbitration. Its permanence is assured and from it there is steadily growing a body of precedent, decisions, and acceptance of law in the formulation of which we should have a part, not alone in our own interest but in advancement of peace.

A year ago I made a suggestion of a practical contribution in settlement of an age-old controversy of freedom of the seas. I proposed that

food supplies should be made immune from interference in time of war,[1] and that the security of such supplies should be guaranteed by neutral transport and management. I proposed it not alone upon humane grounds but that the haunting fears of nations who must live from over the sea might be relaxed and the sacrifices which they make for naval strength might be lessened. Our food supplies are assured, and it is therefore from us a disinterested proposal. It would make for prevention as well as limitation of war.

We, as a nation whose independence, liberties, and securities were born of war, cannot contend that there never is or never will be righteous cause for war in the world. Nor can we assume that righteousness has so advanced in the world that we may yet have complete confidence in the full growth of pacific means or rest solely upon the processes of peace for defense.

With the progress the world has made in the installation of the methodical processes for the settlement of controversies, the larger problem emerges as to fidelity to agreement to use these methods. The thought and anxiety of the world is rightly directed to the question as to what the nations of the world will do in case of a failure to use them. It is useless for us to say that we have no interest in such events.

Since our experience in the World War no one will deny the dangers which foreign wars bring to our shores or the interest we must have in the peace of the world at large. But I do not hold that our obligation in these matters lies wholly on the basis of self-interest. It is upon its moral and spiritual strength that the advancement of the world must rest.

Our basis of cooperation to preserve peace among nations must be different from that of the other great nations of the world. The security of our geographic situation, our traditional freedom from entanglements in the involved diplomacy of Europe, and our disinterestedness enable us to give a different and in many ways a more effective service to peace.

The nations of Europe, bordered as they are by age-old dangers of which we in the Western Hemisphere have little appreciation, beset as

[1] For President Hoover's earlier suggestions on neutralizing food ships, see 1929 volume, Item 275.

they are by long-inherited fears, believe that they must subscribe to methods which in the last resort will use force to compel nations to abide by their agreements to settle controversies by pacific means. We, in our great state of safety and independence, should make no criticism of their conclusions which arise from their necessities.

But we believe that our contribution can best be made in these emergencies, when nations fail to keep their undertakings of pacific settlement of disputes, by our good offices and helpfulness free from any advance commitment or entanglement as to the character of our action.

The purpose of our Government is to cooperate with others, to use our friendly offices, and, short of any implication of the use of force, to use every friendly effort and all good will to maintain the peace of the world.

The war that ended on this day 12 years ago taught us one thing, if nothing else, and that is the blessing of peace. When we look back upon its splendid valor and heroism then displayed, when we remember the magnificent energies poured forth by young and old, when we recall the marvelous exercise of the greatest virtues that glorify the human race—unselfishness, self-sacrifice, cooperation, both by men and women—we are looking not upon qualities which war creates but rather upon the traits of the human race which war makes seem more vivid by contrast with its own horrors. These same qualities are exercised, but are unsung and unheralded, in times of peace. Those who died displaying them would have displayed them living, and would have wrought their fruits into the enduring fabric of our peaceful destiny. We can only pledge ourselves, in honor of their memory, to the task of making ever more unlikely that our youth hereafter shall be denied its opportunity to devote its idealism and its energies to the constructive arts of peace.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in the Washington Auditorium, Washington, D.C.

366

Message to President Wilhelm Miklas on the Anniversary of the Founding of the Austrian Republic.
November 12, 1930

ON THIS national holiday which Austria celebrates today, I take pleasure in sending to Your Excellency the sincere good wishes of my Government, in which I personally join most heartily.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Wilhelm Miklas, President of the Republic of Austria, Vienna]

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Message to the Lincoln Memorial Banquet in Spokane, Washington.
November 12, 1930

[Released November 12, 1930. Dated November 11, 1930]

THE THOUGHT of Abraham Lincoln instinctively recurs on every occasion when the conception of healing peace following conflict is in mind. It is most fitting, therefore, that you should dedicate his statue on this day consecrated to the memory of those whose sacrifices in the World War led the way to a more enduring peace.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to the Committee of Arrangements, Lincoln Memorial Banquet, Masonic Temple, Spokane, Wash., was read at a Victory Banquet commemorating Spokane's achievement in erecting and dedicating a memorial statue of Abraham Lincoln.

On November 11, 1930, at 4 p.m., the President pushed a telegraph key in Washington, D.C., freeing a balloon which lifted an American flag that veiled the statue.

368

White House Statement About Senate Cooperation on Appropriations Legislation.
November 13, 1930

THE PRESIDENT has been in communication with the floor leaders of the Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate with a view to securing cooperation for the prompt passage of the appropriation bills through the Senate at the forthcoming session. Both leaders have expressed their desire and full cooperation to accomplish this. The fear and apprehension which have been expressed over reports that delay or filibuster would be resorted to to force an extra session of the Congress, have therefore no foundation.

NOTE: The reports referred to press speculation that the Democrats might resort to organized delay during the last session of the 71st Congress, the objective being to force the calling of an early session of the newly-elected 72d Congress. Its first regular session would not meet until December 7, 1931.

369

The President's News Conference of *November 14, 1930*

BUDGET DEFICIT

THE PRESIDENT. I have a number of questions as to whether we are likely to have a deficit in this present fiscal year in the budget. We have deferred giving any final expression to the estimates, that we will need to put up to Congress when it is assembled, until the last moment because we wanted to have the maximum experience with the income, and we have not yet received the figures as to the amount which we will ask for special expedition of public works and other matters. We may overrun our income by some comparatively small percentage, but as we have had surpluses over many years, we probably can stand a little deficit over 1 year without disarranging the stability of the Government.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILD HEALTH AND PROTECTION

We have next week here the Conference on Child Health and Protection. The Governors have appointed their delegates, and the mayors the delegates from municipalities, and various associations interested—so that over 2,500 delegates have been appointed.

You will recollect that some 16 months ago I announced the convening of this Conference, and a number of committees were appointed for research and investigation. Those committees were built up until they embrace over 1,200 members, covering every phase and field of child problems. The committees will be able to lay before this Conference the most complete survey that has ever been placed before this country of all questions relating to children's health and protection, covering all the problems of deficient children and handicapped children and normal children and all the varieties of children.

The Conference is for the purpose of coming to conclusions on that material. Those conclusions will have a very important effect in the country in guiding State, municipal, and other activities in these problems. I know that there never has been so exhaustive an investigation and presentation on the subject as will be made next week at that Conference.

And that is all I have got today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fifty-third news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, November 14, 1930.

For the initial announcement concerning the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, see 1929 volume, Items 140 and 142.

370

Message to the Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. *November 14, 1930*

[Released November 14, 1930. Dated November 13, 1930]

My dear Mrs. Boole:

I will be obliged if you will express my cordial greetings to the fifty-sixth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and my profound sense of the value of their work both in behalf of higher ideals in life and public service and aid of law observance.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mrs. Ella A. Boole, c/o 56th Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Houston, Texas]

NOTE: The message was read at the annual convention in Houston, Tex.

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Message to President Getulio Vargas on the Anniversary of the Founding of the Brazilian Republic. *November 15, 1930*

IN THE NAME of the people of the United States and in my own, I desire to extend to Your Excellency and to the people of Brazil on this memorable anniversary most cordial greetings and best wishes for the continued prosperity of your great country.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Dr. Getulio Vargas, Provisional President of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro]

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Message to a Luncheon Honoring Opie Read. *November 16, 1930*

[Released November 16, 1930. Dated November 14, 1930]

THE MULTITUDES who have enjoyed your rich vein of American humor will be thinking of you today with gratitude for the hours lightened by wholesome fun. I send you congratulations and best wishes.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Ferman Wilson, executive secretary, Board of Trade, Howey-in-the-Hills, Lake County, Fla., was read at a homecoming celebration for Mr. Read.

Mr. Read was the founder of the Arkansas Traveler, a humorous newspaper, and the author of a number of books.

373

The President's News Conference of *November 18, 1930*

CENSUS AND REAPPORTIONMENT

THE PRESIDENT. As you are aware, under the law I have to transmit to the Congress the conclusions of the Census in respect to reapportionment. The Census has furnished me with the conclusions on the subject, and I will give them to you. I will not attempt to read the results.

Q. Will there be copies for us, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

They do not differ very largely from the surmises that you gentlemen have already worked out, but these are the final conclusions under the law.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

I have today made an Executive order [5491] placing all future appointments in the District government under the Civil Service. This does

not apply to the existing employees. It does not change the status or position of any person at present working in the District, but all future appointments will be made under the Civil Service law.

Q. Mr. President, will that apply to the District Commissioners? They are employees of the District.

THE PRESIDENT. No, it does not apply to the District Commissioners. As there has to be confirmation of the Senate, it takes them out of that.

Q. Does that mean Presidential appointments——

THE PRESIDENT. I can give it all to you. I will read it [EO 5491] to you:

"The Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the United States Civil Service Commission have agreed that it would be in the interests of good administration to make appointments to positions under the Government of the District of Columbia after tests of qualifications.

"The United States Civil Service Commission is, therefore, authorized to apply the principles of the Civil Service Act and rules, as far as may be done without incurring additional expense, by certifying to the Board of Commissioners the names of eligibles from appropriate registers established for the Federal service, such certifications and appointments to be made under regulations agreed upon by the Board of Commissioners and the United States Civil Service Commission. Appointments and promotions to the Metropolitan Police and Fire Departments are already made in accordance with the Civil Service Act and rules, as provided by statute."

Those regulations have not as yet been made.

I assume it will take care of the fact that the District Commissioners do not come within the Civil Service requirements.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fifty-fourth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, November 18, 1930.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the statement on the 15th Decennial Census and reapportionment (see Item 374).

374

Statement on the 15th Decennial Census and Reapportionment.

November 18, 1930

EXCLUDING the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and Indians not taxed, the population of the United States, as reported for the 15th Decennial Census, taken as of April 1, 1930, was 122,093,455. This is the population used in the attached statement which shows the apportionment of the 435 Representatives in Congress among the several States.

Section 22 of the act of Congress [46 Stat. 26], approved June 18, 1929, provides that no State shall receive less than one Member. The method used at the last preceding apportionment of Members, referred to in Part 1 of Section 22, was the major fraction method, referred to in Part 2. Therefore, one column is shown giving the apportionment according to the major fraction method and the second column gives the distribution of Members according to the method of equal proportions, referred to in Part 3 of Section 22.

GAINS AND LOSSES IN APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES BY THE METHOD OF MAJOR FRACTIONS AND ALSO BY THE METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS. POPULATION BASIS OF APPORTIONMENT 1930 (APRIL 1)

State	Present House	Method of Major Fractions			Method of Equal Proportions		
		Next House	Gains	Losses	Next House	Gains	Losses
United States	435	435	27	27	435	27	27
Alabama	10	9	....	1	9	....	1
Arizona	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
Arkansas	7	7	....	....	7	....	....
California	11	20	9	....	20	9	....
Colorado	4	4	....	....	4	....	....
Connecticut	5	6	1	....	6	1	....
Delaware	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
Florida	4	5	1	....	5	1	....
Georgia	12	10	....	2	10	....	2

GAINS AND LOSSES IN APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES BY THE METHOD OF MAJOR FRACTIONS AND ALSO BY THE METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS. POPULATION BASIS OF APPORTIONMENT 1930 (APRIL 1)—Continued

State		Method of Major Fractions			Method of Equal Proportions		
	Present House	Next House	Gains	Losses	Next House	Gains	Losses
Idaho	2	2	....	....	2	....	....
Illinois	27	27	....	....	27	....	....
Indiana	13	12	....	1	12	....	1
Iowa	11	9	....	2	9	....	2
Kansas	8	7	....	1	7	....	1
Kentucky	11	9	....	2	9	....	2
Louisiana	8	8	....	....	8	....	....
Maine	4	3	....	1	3	....	1
Maryland	6	6	....	....	6	....	....
Massachusetts	16	15	....	1	15	....	1
Michigan	13	17	4	....	17	4	....
Minnesota	10	9	....	1	9	....	1
Mississippi	8	7	....	1	7	....	1
Missouri	16	13	....	3	13	....	3
Montana	2	2	....	....	2	....	....
Nebraska	6	5	....	1	5	....	1
Nevada	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
New Hampshire	2	2	....	....	2	....	....
New Jersey	12	14	2	....	14	2	....
New Mexico	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
New York	43	45	2	....	45	2	....
North Carolina	10	11	1	....	11	1	....
North Dakota	3	2	....	1	2	....	1
Ohio	22	24	2	....	24	2	....
Oklahoma	8	9	1	....	9	1	....
Oregon	3	3	....	....	3	....	....
Pennsylvania	36	34	....	2	34	....	2
Rhode Island	3	2	....	1	2	....	1
South Carolina	7	6	....	1	6	....	1
South Dakota	3	2	....	1	2	....	1
Tennessee	10	9	....	1	9	....	1
Texas	18	21	3	....	21	3	....
Utah	2	2	....	....	2	....	....
Vermont	2	1	....	1	1	....	1
Virginia	10	9	....	1	9	....	1
Washington	5	6	1	....	6	1	....
West Virginia	6	6	....	....	6	....	....
Wisconsin	11	10	....	1	10	....	1
Wyoming	1	1	....	....	1	....	....

APPORTIONMENT OF 435 REPRESENTATIVES BY THE METHOD OF MAJOR FRACTIONS, WHICH WAS USED IN THE LAST PRECEDING APPORTIONMENT, AND BY THE METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS, WITH TOTAL POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES, NUMBER OF INDIANS NOT TAXED, AND POPULATION BASIS OF APPORTIONMENT

State	Population as enumerated April 1, 1930	Indians not taxed	Population basis of apportionment	Apportionment of 435 Representatives by method of—	
				Major fractions used in last preceding apportionment	Equal proportions
Total	122,288,177	194,722	122,093,455	435	435
Alabama	2,646,248	6	2,646,242	9	9
Arizona	435,573	46,198	389,375	1	1
Arkansas	1,854,482	38	1,854,444	7	7
California	5,677,251	9,010	5,668,241	20	20
Colorado	1,035,791	942	1,034,849	4	4
Connecticut	1,606,903	6	1,606,897	6	6
Delaware	238,380	.....	238,380	1	1
Florida	1,468,211	20	1,468,191	5	5
Georgia	2,908,506	60	2,908,446	10	10
Idaho	445,032	3,496	441,536	2	2
Illinois	7,630,654	266	7,630,388	27	27
Indiana	3,238,503	23	3,238,480	12	12
Iowa	2,470,939	519	2,470,420	9	9
Kansas	1,880,999	1,501	1,879,498	7	7
Kentucky	2,614,589	14	2,614,575	9	9
Louisiana	2,101,593	.....	2,101,593	8	8
Maine	797,423	5	797,418	3	3
Maryland	1,631,526	4	1,631,522	6	6
Massachusetts	4,249,614	16	4,249,598	15	15
Michigan	4,842,325	273	4,842,052	17	17
Minnesota	2,563,953	12,370	2,551,583	9	9
Mississippi	2,009,821	1,667	2,008,154	7	7
Missouri	3,629,367	257	3,629,110	13	13
Montana	537,606	12,877	524,729	2	2
Nebraska	1,377,963	2,840	1,375,123	5	5
Nevada	91,058	4,668	86,390	1	1
New Hampshire	465,293	1	465,292	2	2
New Jersey	4,041,334	15	4,041,319	14	14
New Mexico	423,317	27,335	395,982	1	1
New York	12,588,066	99	12,587,967	45	45
North Carolina	3,170,276	3,002	3,167,274	11	11
North Dakota	680,845	7,505	673,340	2	2

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APPORTIONMENT OF 435 REPRESENTATIVES BY THE METHOD OF MAJOR FRACTIONS, WHICH WAS USED IN THE LAST PRECEDING APPORTIONMENT, AND BY THE METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS, WITH TOTAL POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES, NUMBER OF INDIANS NOT TAXED, AND POPULATION BASIS OF APPORTIONMENT—Continued

State	Population as enumerated April 1, 1930	Indians not taxed	Population basis of apportionment	Apportionment of 435 Representatives by method of—	
				Major fractions used in last preceding apportionment	Equal proportions
Ohio	6,646,697	64	6,646,633	24	24
Oklahoma	2,396,040	13,818	2,382,222	9	9
Oregon	953,786	3,407	950,379	3	3
Pennsylvania	9,631,350	51	9,631,299	34	34
Rhode Island	687,497	.....	687,497	2	2
South Carolina	1,738,765	5	1,738,760	6	6
South Dakota	692,849	19,844	673,005	2	2
Tennessee	2,616,556	59	2,616,497	9	9
Texas	5,824,715	114	5,824,601	21	21
Utah	507,847	2,106	505,741	2	2
Vermont	359,611	.....	359,611	1	1
Virginia	2,421,851	22	2,421,829	9	9
Washington	1,563,396	10,973	1,552,423	6	6
West Virginia	1,729,205	6	1,729,199	6	6
Wisconsin	2,939,006	7,285	2,931,721	10	10
Wyoming	225,565	1,935	223,630	1	1

375

Message on the 2,000th Birthday of Vergil. *November 18, 1930*

[Released November 18, 1930. Dated October 29, 1930]

My dear Miss MacVay:

I am heartily in sympathy with American participation in the celebration of the two thousandth birthday of Vergil, whose immortal works have so stimulated the imagination and enriched the cultural life of so many generations. So much of our language and literary are derived di-

rectly from the Latin classics that the study of them must ever remain an indispensable part of the training of one of the most valuable types of mind. The youthful struggles to master Vergil's lines have been forgotten by millions who in maturity recall only that he brought to life and the world about us a new meaning and fresh beauty.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Miss Anna P. MacVay, Vice President, American Classical League, 418 Central Park West, New York City]

NOTE: The message was read at a ceremony honoring the birth of the Roman poet, Publius Vergilius Maro. The ceremony, held in Carnegie Hall in New York, was sponsored by the American Classical League, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and a number of allied groups.

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Address to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. *November 19, 1930*

SOMETHING more than a year ago I called together a small group of representative men and women to take the initial steps in organization of this Conference on Child Health and Protection. Under the able chairmanship of Secretary Wilbur, and the executive direction of Dr. [Harry E.] Barnard, organization was perfected and enlarged until by the fall of last year something over 1,200 of our fellow citizens were enlisted from every field of those who have given a lifetime of devotion to public measures for care of childhood. These skillful and devoted friends of children have given unsparingly and unselfishly of their time and thought in research and collection of the knowledge and experience in the problems involved. Their task has been magnificently performed, and today they will place before you such a wealth of material as was never before brought together.

I am satisfied that the 3 days of your conference here will result in producing to our country from this material a series of conclusions and judgments of unprecedented service in behalf of childhood, the benefits of which will be felt for a full generation.

I wish to express my profound appreciation to all those who have so generously contributed the time and thought and labor to this preparation, and to you for giving your time to its consideration. The reward that accrues to you is the consciousness of something done unselfishly to lighten the burdens of children, to set their feet upon surer paths to health and well-being and happiness. For many years I have hoped for such a national consideration as this. You comprise the delegates appointed by our Federal departments and by the Governors of our States, the mayors of our cities, and the representatives of our great national associations, our medical and public health professions. In your hands rest the knowledge and authority outside of the home itself.

In addressing you whom I see before me here in this auditorium, I am mindful also of the unseen millions listening in their homes, who likewise are truly members of this Conference, for these problems are theirs. It is their children whose welfare is involved, its helpful services are for them, and their cooperation is essential in carrying out a united and nationwide effort in behalf of the children.

We approach all problems of childhood with affection. Theirs is the province of joy and good humor. They are the most wholesome part of the race, the sweetest, for they are fresher from the hands of God. Whimsical, ingenious, mischievous, we live a life of apprehension as to what their opinion may be of us; a life of defense against their terrifying energy. We put them to bed with a sense of relief and a lingering of devotion. We envy them the freshness of adventure and discovery of life. We mourn over the disappointments they will meet.

The fundamental purpose of this Conference is to set forth an understanding of those safeguards which will assure to them health in mind and body. There are safeguards and services to childhood which can be provided by the community, the State, or the Nation—all of which are beyond the reach of the individual parent. We approach these problems

in no spirit of diminishing the responsibilities and values or invading the sanctities of those primary safeguards to childlife—their homes and their mothers. After we have determined every scientific fact, after we have erected every public safeguard, after we have constructed every edifice for education or training or hospitalization or play, yet all these things are but a tithe of the physical, moral, and spiritual gifts which motherhood gives and home confers. None of these things carry that affection, that devotion of soul, which is the great endowment from mothers. Our purpose here today is to consider and give our mite of help to strengthen her hand that her boy and girl may have a fair chance.

Our country has a vast majority of competent mothers. I am not so sure of the majority of competent fathers. But what we are concerned with here are things that are beyond her power. That is what Susie and John take on when out from under her watchful eye. She cannot count the bacteria in the milk. She cannot detect the typhoid which comes through the faucet, or the mumps that pass 'round the playground. She cannot individually control the instruction of our schools or the setting up of community-wide remedy for the deficient and handicapped child. But she can insist upon officials who hold up standards of protection and service to her children—and one of your jobs is to define these standards and tell her what they are. She can be trusted to put public officials to the acid test of the infant mortality and service to children in the town—when you set some standard for her to go by.

These questions of child health and protection are a complicated problem requiring much learning and much action. And we need have great concern over this matter. Let no one believe that these are questions which should not stir a nation; that they are below the dignity of statesmen or governments. If we could have but one generation of properly born, trained, educated, and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish. We would assure ourselves of healthier minds in more vigorous bodies, to direct the energies of our Nation to yet greater heights of achievement. Moreover, one good community nurse will save a dozen future policemen.

Our problem falls into three groups: First, the protection and stimulation of the normal child; second, aid to the physically defective and handicapped child; third, the problems of the delinquent child.

Statistics can well be used to give emphasis to our problem. One of your committees reports that out of 45 million children:

35 million are reasonably normal.
6 million are improperly nourished.
1 million have defective speech.
1 million have weak or damaged hearts.
675,000 present behavior problems.
450,000 are mentally retarded.
382,000 are tubercular.
342,000 have impaired hearing.
18,000 are totally deaf.
300,000 are crippled.
50,000 are partially blind.
14,000 are wholly blind.
200,000 are delinquent.
500,000 are dependent.

And so on, to a total of at least 10 millions of deficients, more than 80 percent of whom are not receiving the necessary attention, though our knowledge and experience show that these deficiencies can be prevented and remedied to a high degree. The reports you have before you are not only replete with information upon each of these groups, they are also vivid with recommendation for remedy. And if we do not perform our duty to these children, we leave them dependent, or we provide from them the major recruiting ground for the army of ne'er-do-wells and criminals.

But that we be not discouraged let us bear in mind that there are 35 million reasonably normal, cheerful human electrons radiating joy and mischief and hope and faith. Their faces are turned toward the light—theirs is the life of great adventure. These are the vivid, romping, every-day children, our own and our neighbors' with all their strongly marked differences—and the more differences the better. The more they charge

us with their separate problems the more we know they are vitally and humanly alive.

From what we know of foreign countries, I am convinced that we have a right to assume that we have a larger proportion of happy, normal children than any other country in the world. And also, on the bright side, your reports show that we have 1½ million specially gifted children. There lies the future leadership of the Nation if we devote ourselves to their guidance.

In the field of deficient and handicapped children, advancing knowledge and care can transfer them more and more to the happy lot of normal children. And these children, less fortunate as they are, have a passion for their full rights which appeals to the heart of every man and woman. We must get to the cause of their handicaps from the beginnings of their lives. We must extend the functions of our schools and institutions to help them as they grow. We must enlarge the services of medical inspection and clinics, expand the ministrations of the family doctor in their behalf, and very greatly increase the hospital facilities for them. We must not leave one of them uncared for.

There are also the complex problems of the delinquent child. We need to turn the methods of inquiry from the punishment of delinquency to the causes of delinquency. It is not the delinquent child that is at the bar of judgment, but society itself.

Again, there are the problems of the orphaned children. Fortunately, we are making progress in this field in some of the States through the preservation for them of the home by support of their mothers or by placing them in homes and thus reducing the industrial services.

There are vast problems of education in relation to physical and mental health. With so many of the early responsibilities of the home drained away by the rapid changes in our modern life, perhaps one of the most important problems we shall need to meet in the next few years is how to return to our children, through our schools and extra-scholastic channels, that training for parenthood which once was the natural teaching of the home. With the advance of science and advancement of knowledge, we have learned a thousand things that the individual, both parent and child, must know in his own self-protection. And at

once the relation of our educational system to the problem envisages itself, and it goes further. The ill-nourished child is in our country not the product of poverty; it is largely the product of ill-instructed children and ignorant parents. Our children all differ in character, in capacity, in inclination. If we would give them their full chance they must have that service in education which develops their special qualities. They must have vocational guidance.

Again, there are the problems of child labor. Industry must not rob our children of their rightful heritage. Any labor which stunts growth, either physical or mental, that limits education, that deprives children of the right of comradeship, of joy and play, is sapping the next generation.

In the last half century, we have herded 50 million more human beings into towns and cities where the whole setting is new to the race. We have created highly congested areas with a thousand changes resulting in the swift transition from a rural and agrarian people to an urban, industrial nation. Perhaps the widest range of difficulties with which we are dealing in the betterment of children grows out of this crowding into cities. Problems of sanitation and public health loom in every direction. Delinquency increases with congestion. Overcrowding produces disease and contagion. The child's natural play place is taken from him. His mind is stunted by the lack of imaginative surroundings and lack of contact with the fields, streams, trees, and birds. Homelife becomes more difficult. Cheerless homes produce morbid minds. Our growth of town life unendingly imposes such problems as milk and food supplies, for we have shifted these children from a diet of 10,000 years' standing.

Nor is our problem one solely of the city child. We have grave responsibilities to the rural child. Adequate expert service should be as available to him from maternity to maturity. Since science discovered the cause of communicable disease, protection from these diseases for the child of the farm is as much an obligation to them as to the child of the city. The child of the country is handicapped by lack of some cultural influences extended by the city. We must find ways and means of extending these influences to the children of rural districts. On the other hand, some of the natural advantages of the country child must somehow be given back to the city child—more space in which to play, contact with nature

and natural processes. Of these the thoughtless city cheats its children. Architectural wizardry and artistic skill are transforming our cities into wonderlands of beauty, but we must also preserve in them for our children the yet more beautiful art of living.

Even aside from congestion, the drastic changes in the modern home greatly affect the child. Contacts of parents and children are much reduced. Once the sole training school of the child, the home now shares with the public school, the great children's clubs and organizations, and a hundred other agencies the responsibility for him, both in health and discipline, from birth to maturity. Upon these outside influences does his development now very largely depend.

The problems of the child are not always the problems of the child alone. In the vision of the whole of our social fabric, we have loosened new ambitions, new energies. We have produced a complexity of life for which there is no precedent. With machines ever enlarging man's power and capacity, with electricity extending over the world its magic, with the air giving us a wholly new realm, our children must be prepared to meet entirely new contacts and new forces. They must be physically strong and mentally placed to stand up under the increasing pressure of life. Their problem is not alone one of physical health, but of mental, emotional, spiritual health.

These are a part of the problems that I charge you to answer. This task that you have come here to perform has never been done before. These problems are not easily answered, they reach the very root of our national life. We need to meet them squarely and to accuse ourselves as frankly as possible, to see all the implications that trail in our wake, and to place the blame where it lies and set resolutely to attack it. From your explorations into the mental and moral endowment and opportunities of children will develop new methods to inspire their creative work and play, to substitute love and self-discipline for the rigors of rule, to guide their recreations into wholesome channels, to steer them past the reefs of temptation, to develop their characters, and to bring them to adult age in tune with life, strong in moral fiber, and prepared to play more happily their part in the productive tasks of human society.

There has not been before the summation of knowledge and experience such as lies before this Conference. There had been no period when it could be undertaken with so much experience and background. The Nation looks to you to derive from it positive, definite, guiding judgments. But greater than the facts and the judgments, more fundamental than all, we need the vision and inspired understanding to interpret these facts and put them into practice. I know that this group has the vision and the understanding, and you are the picked representatives of the people who are thus endowed. It will rest with you to light the fires of that inspiration in the general public conscience, and from conscience lead it into action.

The many activities which you are assembled here to represent touch a thousand points in the lives of children. The interest which they obtain in the minds and hearts of our country is a turning to the original impulse which inspired the foundation of our Nation, the impulse to secure freedom and betterment of each coming generation. The passion of the American fathers and mothers is to lift children to higher opportunities than they have themselves enjoyed. It burns like a flame in us as a people. Kindled in our country by its first pioneers, who came here to better the opportunities for their children rather than themselves, passed on from one generation to the next, it has never dimmed nor died. Indeed human progress marches only when children excel their parents. In democracy our progress is the sum of progress of the individuals—that they each individually achieve to the full capacity of their abilities and character. Their varied personalities and abilities must be brought fully to bloom. They must not be mentally regimented to a single mold or the qualities of many will be stifled. The door of opportunity must be opened to each of them.

May you who are meeting here find in your deliberations new fuel with which to light this flame of progress so that this occasion may be marked with a fresh luster that will set us anew on the road through the crowding complexities of modern life.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9 p.m. to the opening session of the Conference in Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C.

The Conference met from November 19–22, 1930, and adopted 19 recommendations concerning the goals of child welfare work and the desirability of achieving these through community organization, and established followup committees to sponsor local conferences and engage in further educational and organizational campaigns.

For the initiation of the Conference plans, see 1929 volume, Items 140 and 142.

377

Message to the Sixth Conference of the New England Council. *November 20, 1930*

[Released November 20, 1930. Dated November 17, 1930]

My dear Mr. Proctor:

I will be obliged if you will express my cordial greetings to the sixth conference of the New England Council. Your steadfast application of research methods to the economic needs of New England, your encouragement of a more businesslike agriculture and a more effective industry, and your patriotic efforts to help stabilize employment deserves hearty commendation. Collective effort by all elements of your region in meeting common problems makes strongly for success.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Redfield Proctor, President, The New England Council, Statler Building, Boston, Mass.]

NOTE: The message was read at the annual meeting of the New England Council held in the Hotel Statler in Boston. The meeting brought together the six New England Governors with the New England Council, a regional businessmen's organization.

378

The President's News Conference of *November 21, 1930*

Sinking Fund of the Public Debt

THE PRESIDENT. I have one question and one answer today. It relates to the sinking fund of the public debt. The administration is opposed to any encroachment of the statutory provisions for the retirement of the public debt. The sinking fund now amounts to something over $430 million a year, and in addition to that we have hitherto allocated surpluses, foreign debt payments, and other sums of money, which have brought it up usually to somewhere near a billion. And of course, these other sums outside the statutory provisions are available to help us through this year, whatever they amount to, but in general, we believe it is very unsound finance to encroach on the statutory provisions. They are to remain untouched.

That is the answer to the only question. Unless you are willing to provide me with more material I cannot furnish you more answers.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fifty-fifth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, November 21, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued a text of the President's statement on the sinking fund of the public debt (see Item 379).

379

Statement About the Sinking Fund of the Public Debt. *November 21, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT said:

"The administration is opposed to any entrenchment upon the statutory provisions for retirement of the public debt. The sinking fund now amounts to something over $430 million a year. Hitherto, we have allocated various funds, such as surplus or foreign debt payments, et cetera, to retirement over and above the statutory provisions which excess

sums would, of course, be available for current use without trenchment upon the statutory requirements. It is sound government finance to hold to the sinking fund provisions of the public debt."

NOTE: The law in effect stipulated that 2½ percent of the liberty bonds and victory notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, plus interest, should be paid into a sinking fund for debt retirement. The sum for fiscal year 1931 was to be $395 million. The President was rejecting proposals that these payments be suspended and the money used to prevent a Treasury deficit and allow a continuation of the tax reduction adopted in 1929.

380

The President's News Conference of *November 25, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I have several questions today.

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

The report that I am proposing to Congress any extension of the Federal criminal laws to cover racketeering is not true. Every single State has ample laws covering such criminality. What is needed is enforcement of the laws, not more laws. Any suggestion of increasing the Federal criminal laws is a reflection upon the sovereignty and stamina of State government.

The Federal Government is assisting local authorities to overcome the hideous gangster and corrupt control of some local governments. But I get no satisfaction from the reflection that the only way this can be done is for the Federal Government to convict men for failing to pay income taxes upon the financial product of crime against State laws. What we need is an awakening to the failure of local government to protect its citizens from murder, racketeering, corruption, and a host of other crimes, and a rallying to the support of those men in each locality who are making a courageous battle to clean up these localities.

Q. Will we get a mimeograph of that statement?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Trade With Russia

Another question—the recent regulations of the Treasury in relation to convict labor produced goods for imports are not directed against Russia. They are general and in the ordinary course of making the enforcement of the law against such imports more effective.

We have not entered into, nor do we intend to enter into, any trade conflicts with Russia but, on the contrary, to carry on trade exchanges in the usual way with all other nations.

Immigration

I have a third question in respect to immigration. I am in entire agreement with Senator [David A.] Reed as to the need for revision of the immigration laws, to give them more selectivity and more flexibility. The program which we installed some 12 months ago in respect to North American immigration, and some 3 months ago in respect to the quota countries, by which visas were limited in such a fashion as to exclude persons who might become public charges due to unemployment, has now become fairly effective.

The total immigration for the last year prior to the installation of those methods was about 24,000 a month, and for the month of October a little less than 6,000 visas were issued. It takes a little time for the effect of these visas to reflect in the arrivals, but it means a reduction in immigration from about 24,000 a month from all quarters to under the present restricted visas about 6,000 a month. That in itself indicates the great desirability of more flexibility in the immigration laws.

It is a little difficult to make such restriction truly departmental. It needs to be based on actual statutory provisions.

And that is all the questions I have today.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fifty-sixth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, November 25, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued a text of the President's statement on State law enforcement (see Item 381).

381

Statement on State Law Enforcement.
November 25, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"The report that I am proposing to Congress any extension of the Federal criminal laws to cover racketeering is untrue. Every single State has ample laws that cover such criminality. What is needed is the enforcement of those laws, and not more laws. Any suggestion of increasing the Federal criminal laws in general is a reflection on the sovereignty and the stamina of State government.

"The Federal Government is assisting local authorities to overcome a hideous gangster and corrupt control of some local governments. But I get no satisfaction from the reflection that the only way that this can be done is for the Federal Government to convict men for failing to pay income taxes on the financial product of crime against State laws. What we need is a more widespread public awakening to the failure of some local governments to protect their citizens from murder, racketeering, corruption, and other crimes, and their rallying of support to the men of these localities that are today making a courageous battle to clean up these places."

NOTE: The President issued the statement at a time when highly publicized campaigns against crime and racketeering were being conducted by the New York Committee of Public Safety and the Chicago Association of Commerce. On November 21, 1930, Attorney General William D. Mitchell announced that Federal agencies were giving particular attention to Chicago and were cooperating with local leaders there.

382

Message to the National Tuberculosis Association on the Christmas Seal Campaign.
November 26, 1930

[Released November 26, 1930. Dated October 31, 1930]

THE CHRISTMAS SEALS of the National Tuberculosis Association which are sold at Christmastime every year provide funds for one of the most valuable of all services to mankind in helping to prevent and destroy a disease which threatens millions of homes and weakens millions of the children and youth of the Nation. I commend this yearly campaign to all our people.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was sent to Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director, National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City.

383

The President's News Conference of
November 28, 1930

SECRETARY OF LABOR

THE PRESIDENT. I have appointed William N. Doak, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, as Secretary of Labor. Mr. Doak has been identified with organized labor all his adult life. For the last 16 years he has been a general officer of the trainmen. He has taken part in most of the great labor negotiations. I have received endorsements for Mr. Doak from several score of labor unions, some of whom are members of the American Federation of Labor. I know that Mr. Doak will represent all labor in his public duties, and that he will reinforce the sympathetic attitude of the administration on the great problems of the wage earner.

While President [William] Green has publicly stated that he will oppose Mr. Doak's appointment because Mr. Doak's union is not affiliated

with the American Federation of Labor, he has informed me that he holds Mr. Doak in the highest personal esteem.

I do not feel that I can consent to the principle of debarment of the railway employees, or other labor unions or associations, or any labor man in the United States, from the opportunity or the aspiration to attain any office in this land. I have the highest respect for Mr. Green and the American Federation of Labor, but Mr. Green's enunciation that appointments must come from one organization in fact imposes on me the duty to maintain the principle of open and equal opportunity and freedom in appointments to public office.

World Court Protocols

I am submitting the protocols of the World Court to the Senate at the forthcoming session. I, of course, have hoped that it could be dealt with at this time. It is for the leaders of the Senate, however, to determine if it should be brought up in the press of other business during the short session. Certainly it should not be made an instrument of obstruction in attempts to force an extra session. Both its friends and its foes ought to be able to agree on that.

That is all I have got today.

NOTE: President's Hoover's one hundred and fifty-seventh news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, November 28, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued texts of the President's statements on the appointment of the Secretary of Labor (see Item 384) and the transmission of the protocols of the World Court to the Senate (see Item 385).

384

Statement on the Appointment of the Secretary of Labor. *November 28, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I have appointed William N. Doak, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, as Secretary of Labor. Mr. Doak has been identified with

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organized labor all his adult life. For 16 years he has been a general officer of the trainmen, taking part in great numbers of labor negotiations. I have received endorsements of Mr. Doak from several score of labor unions, some of whom are members of the American Federation of Labor. I know that Mr. Doak will represent all labor in his public duties, and that he will reinforce the sympathetic attitude of the administration to the great problems of the wage earner.

"While President [William] Green has publicly stated that he will oppose Mr. Doak's appointment because Mr. Doak's union is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, he informs me that he holds Mr. Doak in the highest personal esteem.

"I do not feel that I can consent to the principle of debarment of the railway employees, or other labor unions and associations, or any labor man in the United States, from the opportunity or the aspiration to attain any office in this land. I have the highest respect for Mr. Green and the American Federation of Labor, but Mr. Green's enunciation that appointments must come from one organization in fact imposes upon me the duty to maintain the principle of open and equal opportunity and freedom in appointments to public office."

NOTE: Mr. Doak was appointed to succeed James J. Davis, who resigned to become a Senator from Pennsylvania.

385

Statement About Transmission of the Protocols of the World Court to the Senate.

November 28, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I am submitting the protocols of the World Court to the Senate at the forthcoming session. I, of course, have hoped that it would be dealt with at this time. It is for the leaders of the Senate, however, to determine if it should be brought up in the press of other business during the short session. Certainly it should not be made an instrument of obstruction in

attempts to force an extra session. Both its friends and foes should agree upon this."

NOTE: For the negotiation of the protocols, see 1929 volume, Item 12.

For the President's message transmitting the protocols to the Congress, see Item 405.

386

Letter Accepting the Resignation of James J. Davis as Secretary of Labor.
December 1, 1930

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of today's date tendering your resignation as Secretary of Labor which I must, of course, accept, to be effective at noon on December 2nd.

I wish to take this occasion to express the great appreciation I have, and that I know the American people have, for the manner in which you have conducted the Department of Labor for a period of nearly ten years.

From my association with you, both as a fellow Cabinet member and as President, I know the sterling service you have performed on behalf of the wage earners of our country. It represents a long period of successful public service and I regard it as fortunate indeed that the country is still to retain your service in the Senate. With your long experience and your knowledge of the problems of labor and of government, it cannot but be fruitful of great public good.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Secretary Davis resigned to become a Senator from Pennsylvania. His letter of resignation, dated December 1, 1930, and released with the President's letter, read as follows:

Dear Mr. President:

Together we entered the Cabinet of President Warren G. Harding in 1921.

Many striking changes of vital importance have taken place since that time, all for the benefit of the people as a whole.

We entered office together in a time of depression far greater than that through which we are now passing, and we came out of it into the greatest prosperity in the history of the country. Under your guidance we will emerge from the present depression into a prosperity as great as the one before. I am proud of your achievements, especially your prompt action in securing agreements from the leaders of industry and labor that there would be no changes in wage rates during the emergency. The great majority of our employers have cooperated in carrying out this agreement.

My associations with those who are at work in the Department of Labor have been very agreeable. The organization of the Department is functioning smoothly and efficiently. Through its various services the forty-six million of our gainfully employed are more and more coming in contact with the work of the Department. Industry at present is peaceful. Except for the one outstanding dispute at Danville, Virginia, there are no serious difficulties. During my term as Secretary of Labor, we have handled nearly five thousand controversies, involving more than five million wage-earners, and with as little publicity as possible.

I want to take this opportunity of expressing to you my highest appreciation of the many kindnesses that you have extended to me, and hope some day I may be able to reciprocate.

I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of Labor.

With highest personal regards, I am

Faithfully yours,
JAMES J. DAVIS

387

Message to President Thomas G. Masaryk on the Inauguration of Direct Radiotelegraphic Service Between Czechoslovakia and the United States.

December 1, 1930

I AM HAPPY to avail myself of the new link between our countries which is afforded by the opening today of direct radiotelegraphic service to send my best wishes for Your Excellency's health and happiness as well as for the prosperity of the people of Czechoslovakia. All improvements in the facilities of communication between our countries happily tend

to overcome the barriers imposed by geographical distance between them and to bring our Governments and peoples more closely together.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency T. G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia, Prague]

388

Message to the 17th Annual American Game Conference. *December 1, 1930*

[Released December 1, 1930. Dated November 29, 1930]

My dear Senator Walcott:

The protection and propagation of the useful wild life of the country is of much greater importance than is generally realized and deserves the most careful attention. The biological facts should be first ascertained and measures planned in accordance with them and with the equally important facts of human nature. Such measures can provide a program that will not only be of great economic value, but will also preserve the great human values of sportsmanship and the outdoor life. I am glad to learn that the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Game Conference is about to canvass this problem anew, and I will be obliged if you will express to those present my cordial greetings and best wishes for a fruitful discussion.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Hon. Frederic C. Walcott, 2300 S Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The message was read to the conference held at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City. The conference met under the auspices of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association.

389

Radio Address to Members of the 4–H Clubs.
December 1, 1930

I CORDIALLY congratulate the boys and girls of the 4–H Clubs whose outstanding club work in their communities has earned for them the trip to the International Livestock Show in Chicago. It is not possible to greet you personally, but I am glad to send you this direct greeting by radio.

The club work which you share with almost a million other boys and girls in 4–H Clubs in every part of the Nation is one of real accomplishment. You are the future leaders in the oldest art of organized human society—farming. In many ways it is the best of all callings. Your progress and your future leadership is its great promise.

I am especially interested in that newer part of your club work which is identified with the fourth H in your club name, the H that stands for health. The investigations made by the Conference on Child Health and Protection, recently held here in Washington, showed that one boy and girl in every four is enjoying less than the full measure of health which is the inherent right of every human being. Most of their physical deficiencies could be prevented or remedied or compensated for if knowledge of the best ways of everyday living was spread to every family, every school, and every community.

You know from personal experiment how much more flourishing is that row of corn to which the results of scientific investigation have been applied through your industry and skill. Imagine how much more flourishing would be 10 million young human beings if equal industry should apply equally exact scientific knowledge to making them as strong and vigorous and perfect as a prize-winning row of corn. Not only would the world be materially enriched by their greater possibilities of usefulness when they grow up, but much more important than that, their own lives would be enriched by untold additions of joy and happiness.

Millions of these children waiting to be set free from physical dis-

abilities are children of the farms. They must look in part to you for the way out of their difficulties for you are proving yourselves to be the men and women of tomorrow to whom your communities will look for leadership—and our Nation will succeed only with the widening vision of each new generation of leaders.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8 p.m. from the White House to a convention of 4–H Clubs assembled in Chicago, Ill. The address was carried over the National Broadcasting Company network.

390

Annual Message to the Congress on the State of the Union. *December 2, 1930*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to comply with the requirement of the Constitution that I should lay before the Congress information as to the state of the Union, and recommend consideration of such measures as are necessary and expedient.

Substantial progress has been made during the year in national peace and security; the fundamental strength of the Nation's economic life is unimpaired; education and scientific discovery have made advances; our country is more alive to its problems of moral and spiritual welfare.

Economic Situation

During the past 12 months we have suffered with other Nations from economic depression.

The origins of this depression lie to some extent within our own borders through a speculative period which diverted capital and energy into speculation rather than constructive enterprise. Had overspeculation in securities been the only force operating, we should have seen recovery many months ago, as these particular dislocations have generally readjusted themselves.

Other deep-seated causes have been in action, however, chiefly the world-wide overproduction beyond even the demand of prosperous times for such important basic commodities as wheat, rubber, coffee, sugar, copper, silver, zinc, to some extent cotton, and other raw materials. The cumulative effects of demoralizing price falls of these important commodities in the process of adjustment of production to world consumption have produced financial crises in many countries and have diminished the buying power of these countries for imported goods to a degree which extended the difficulties farther afield by creating unemployment in all the industrial nations. The political agitation in Asia; revolutions in South America and political unrest in some European States; the methods of sale by Russia of her increasing agricultural exports to European markets; and our own drought—have all contributed to prolong and deepen the depression.

In the larger view the major forces of the depression now lie outside of the United States, and our recuperation has been retarded by the unwarranted degree of fear and apprehension created by these outside forces.

The extent of the depression is indicated by the following approximate percentages of activity during the past three months as compared with the highly prosperous year of 1928:

Value of department-store sales	93% of 1928
Volume of manufacturing production	80% of 1928
Volume of mineral production	90% of 1928
Volume of factory employment	84% of 1928
Total of bank deposits	105% of 1928
Wholesale prices—all commodities	83% of 1928
Cost of living	94% of 1928

Various other indexes indicate total decrease of activity from 1928 of from 15 to 20 per cent.

There are many factors which give encouragement for the future. The fact that we are holding from 80 to 85 per cent of our normal activities and incomes; that our major financial and industrial institutions have come through the storm unimpaired; that price levels of major commodities have remained approximately stable for some time; that a number of industries are showing signs of increasing demand; that the world at

large is readjusting itself to the situation; all reflect grounds for confidence. We should remember that these occasions have been met many times before, that they are but temporary, that our country is to-day stronger and richer in resources, in equipment, in skill, than ever in its history. We are in an extraordinary degree self-sustaining, we will overcome world influences and will lead the march of prosperity as we have always done hitherto.

Economic depression can not be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement. Economic wounds must be healed by the action of the cells of the economic body—the producers and consumers themselves. Recovery can be expedited and its effects mitigated by cooperative action. That cooperation requires that every individual should sustain faith and courage; that each should maintain his self-reliance; that each and every one should search for methods of improving his business or service; that the vast majority whose income is unimpaired should not hoard out of fear but should pursue their normal living and recreations; that each should seek to assist his neighbors who may be less fortunate; that each industry should assist its own employees; that each community and each State should assume its full responsibilities for organization of employment and relief of distress with that sturdiness and independence which built a great Nation.

Our people are responding to these impulses in remarkable degree.

The best contribution of government lies in encouragement of this voluntary cooperation in the community. The Government, National, State, and local, can join with the community in such programs and do its part. A year ago I, together with other officers of the Government, initiated extensive cooperative measures throughout the country.

The first of these measures was an agreement of leading employers to maintain the standards of wages and of labor leaders to use their influence against strife. In a large sense these undertakings have been adhered to and we have not witnessed the usual reductions of wages which have always heretofore marked depressions. The index of union wage scales shows them to be today fully up to the level of any of the previous three years. In consequence the buying power of the country has been

much larger than would otherwise have been the case. Of equal importance the Nation has had unusual peace in industry and freedom from the public disorder which has characterized previous depressions.

The second direction of cooperation has been that our governments, National, State, and local, the industries and business so distribute employment as to give work to the maximum number of employees.

The third direction of cooperation has been to maintain and even extend construction work and betterments in anticipation of the future. It has been the universal experience in previous depressions that public works and private construction have fallen off rapidly with the general tide of depression. On this occasion, however, the increased authorization and generous appropriations by the Congress and the action of States and municipalities have resulted in the expansion of public construction to an amount even above that in the most prosperous years. In addition the cooperation of public utilities, railways, and other large organizations has been generously given in construction and betterment work in anticipation of future need. The Department of Commerce advises me that as a result, the volume of this type of construction work, which amounted to roughly $6,300,000,000 in 1929, instead of decreasing will show a total of about $7,000,000,000 for 1930. There has, of course, been a substantial decrease in the types of construction which could not be undertaken in advance of need.

The fourth direction of cooperation was the organization in such States and municipalities, as was deemed necessary, of committees to organize local employment, to provide for employment agencies, and to effect relief of distress.

The result of magnificent cooperation throughout the country has been that actual suffering has been kept to a minimum during the past 12 months, and our unemployment has been far less in proportion than in other large industrial countries. Some time ago it became evident that unemployment would continue over the winter and would necessarily be added to from seasonal causes and that the savings of workpeople would be more largely depleted. We have as a Nation a definite duty to see that no deserving person in our country suffers from hunger or cold.

I therefore set up a more extensive organization to stimulate more intensive cooperation throughout the country. There has been a most gratifying degree of response, from governors, mayors, and other public officials, from welfare organizations, and from employers in concerns both large and small. The local communities through their voluntary agencies have assumed the duty of relieving individual distress and are being generously supported by the public.

The number of those wholly out of employment seeking for work was accurately determined by the census last April as about 2,500,000. The Department of Labor index of employment in the larger trades shows some decrease in employment since that time. The problem from a relief point of view is somewhat less than the published estimates of the number of unemployed would indicate. The intensive community and individual efforts in providing special employment outside the listed industries are not reflected in the statistical indexes and tend to reduce such published figures. Moreover, there is estimated to be a constant figure at all times of nearly 1,000,000 unemployed who are not without annual income but temporarily idle in the shift from one job to another. We have an average of about three breadwinners to each two families, so that every person unemployed does not represent a family without income. The view that the relief problems are less than the gross numbers would indicate is confirmed by the experience of several cities, which shows that the number of families in distress represents from 10 to 20 per cent of the number of the calculated unemployed. This is not said to minimize the very real problem which exists but to weigh its actual proportions.

As a contribution to the situation the Federal Government is engaged upon the greatest program of waterway, harbor, flood control, public building, highway, and airway improvement in all our history. This, together with loans to merchant shipbuilders, improvement of the Navy and in military aviation, and other construction work of the Government will exceed $520,000,000 for this fiscal year. This compares with $253,000,000 in the fiscal year 1928. The construction works already authorized and the continuation of policies in Government aid will

require a continual expenditure upwards of half a billion dollars annually.

I favor still further temporary expansion of these activities in aid to unemployment during this winter. The Congress will, however, have presented to it numbers of projects, some of them under the guise of, rather than the reality of, their usefulness in the increase of employment during the depression. There are certain commonsense limitations upon any expansions of construction work. The Government must not undertake works that are not of sound economic purpose and that have not been subject to searching technical investigation, and which have not been given adequate consideration by the Congress. The volume of construction work in the Government is already at the maximum limit warranted by financial prudence as a continuing policy. To increase taxation for purposes of construction work defeats its own purpose, as such taxes directly diminish employment in private industry. Again any kind of construction requires, after its authorization, a considerable time before labor can be employed in which to make engineering, architectural, and legal preparations. Our immediate problem is the increase of employment for the next six months, and new plans which do not produce such immediate result or which extend commitments beyond this period are not warranted.

The enlarged rivers and harbors, public building, and highway plans authorized by the Congress last session, however, offer an opportunity for assistance by the temporary acceleration of construction of these programs even faster than originally planned, especially if the technical requirements of the laws which entail great delays could be amended in such fashion as to speed up acquirements of land and the letting of contracts.

With view, however, to the possible need for acceleration, we, immediately upon receiving those authorities from the Congress five months ago, began the necessary technical work in preparation for such possible eventuality. I have canvassed the departments of the Government as to the maximum amount that can be properly added to our present expenditure to accelerate all construction during the next six months, and I feel warranted in asking the Congress for an appropriation of from $100,-

000,000 to $150,000,000 to provide such further employment in this emergency. In connection therewith we need some authority to make enlarged temporary advances of Federal-highway aid to the States.

I recommend that this appropriation be made distributable to the different departments upon recommendation of a committee of the Cabinet and approval by the President. Its application to works already authorized by the Congress assures its use in directions of economic importance and to public welfare. Such action will imply an expenditure upon construction of all kinds of over $650,000,000 during the next twelve months.

Agriculture

The world-wide depression has affected agriculture in common with all other industries. The average price of farm produce has fallen to about 80 per cent of the levels of 1928. This average is, however, greatly affected by wheat and cotton, which have participated in world-wide overproduction and have fallen to about 60 per cent of the average price of the year 1928. Excluding these commodities, the prices of all other agricultural products are about 84 per cent of those of 1928. The average wholesale prices of other primary goods, such as nonferrous metals, have fallen to 76 per cent of 1928.

The price levels of our major agricultural commodities are, in fact, higher than those in other principal producing countries, due to the combined result of the tariff and the operations of the Farm Board. For instance, wheat prices at Minneapolis are about 30 per cent higher than at Winnipeg, and at Chicago they are about 20 per cent higher than at Buenos Aires. Corn prices at Chicago are over twice as high as at Buenos Aires. Wool prices average more than 80 per cent higher in this country than abroad, and butter is 30 per cent higher in New York City than in Copenhagen.

Aside from the misfortune to agriculture of the world-wide depression we have had the most severe drought. It has affected particularly the States bordering on the Potomac, Ohio, and Lower Mississippi Rivers, with some areas in Montana, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. It has found its major expression in the shortage of pasturage and a shrinkage in the

corn crop from an average of about 2,800,000,000 bushels to about 2,090,000,000 bushels.

On August 14 I called a conference of the governors of the most acutely affected States, and as a result of its conclusions I appointed a national committee comprising the heads of the important Federal agencies under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Agriculture. The governors in turn have appointed State committees representative of the farmers, bankers, business men, and the Red Cross, and subsidiary committees have been established in most of the acutely affected counties. Railway rates were reduced on feed and livestock in and out of the drought areas, and over 50,000 cars of such products have been transported under these reduced rates. The Red Cross established a preliminary fund of $5,000,000 for distress relief purposes and established agencies for its administration in each county. Of this fund less than $500,000 has been called for up to this time as the need will appear more largely during the winter. The Federal Farm Loan Board has extended its credit facilities, and the Federal Farm Board has given financial assistance to all affected cooperatives.

In order that the Government may meet its full obligation toward our countrymen in distress through no fault of their own, I recommend that an appropriation should be made to the Department of Agriculture to be loaned for the purpose of seed and feed for animals. Its application should as hitherto in such loans be limited to a gross amount to any one individual, and secured upon the crop.

The Red Cross can relieve the cases of individual distress by the sympathetic assistance of our people.

Finances of the Government

I shall submit the detailed financial position of the Government with recommendations in the usual Budget message. I will at this time, however, mention that the Budget estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year were formulated by the Treasury and the Budget Bureau at a time when it was impossible to forecast the severity of the business depression and have been most seriously affected by it. At that time a

surplus of about $123,000,000 was estimated for this fiscal year and tax reduction which affected the fiscal year to the extent of $75,000,000 was authorized by the Congress, thus reducing the estimated surplus to about $48,000,000. Closely revised estimates now made by the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget of the tax, postal, and other receipts for the current fiscal year indicate a decrease of about $430,000,000 from the estimate of a year ago, of which about $75,000,000 is due to tax reduction, leaving about $355,000,000 due to the depression. Moreover, legislation enacted by Congress subsequent to the submission of the Budget enlarging Federal construction work to expand employment and for increase in veterans' services and other items, have increased expenditures during the current fiscal year by about $225,000,000.

Thus the decrease of $430,000,000 in revenue and the increase of $225,000,000 in expenditure adversely change the original Budget situation by about $655,000,000. This large sum is offset by the original estimated surplus a year ago of about $123,000,000, by the application of $185,000,000 of interest payments upon the foreign debt to current expenditures, by arrangements of the Farm Board through repayments, etc., in consequence of which they reduced their net cash demands upon the Treasury by $100,000,000 in this period, and by about $67,000,000 economies and deferments brought about in the Government, thus reducing the practical effect of the change in the situation to an estimated deficit of about $180,000,000 for the present fiscal year. I shall make suggestions for handling the present-year deficit in the Budget message, but I do not favor encroachment upon the statutory reduction of the public debt.

While it will be necessary in public interest to further increase expenditures during the current fiscal year in aid to unemployment by speeding up construction work and aid to the farmers affected by the drought, I can not emphasize too strongly the absolute necessity to defer any other plans for increase of Government expenditures. The Budget for 1932 fiscal year indicates estimated expenditure of about $4,054,000,000, including postal deficit. The receipts are estimated at about $4,085,000,000 if the temporary tax reduction of last year be discontinued, leaving a

surplus of only about $30,000,000. Most rigid economy is therefore necessary to avoid increase in taxes.

National Defense

Our Army and Navy are being maintained at a high state of efficiency, under officers of high training and intelligence, supported by a devoted personnel of the rank and file. The London naval treaty has brought important economies in the conduct of the Navy. The Navy Department will lay before the committees of the Congress recommendations for a program of authorization of new construction which should be initiated in the fiscal year of 1932.

Legislation

This is the last session of the Seventy-first Congress. During its previous sittings it has completed a very large amount of important legislation, notably: The establishment of the Federal Farm Board; fixing congressional reapportionment; revision of the tariff, including the flexible provisions and a reorganization of the Tariff Commission; reorganization of the Radio Commission; reorganization of the Federal Power Commission; expansion of Federal prisons; reorganization of parole and probation system in Federal prisons; expansion of veterans' hospitals; establishment of disability allowances to veterans; consolidation of veteran activities; consolidation and strengthening of prohibition enforcement activities in the Department of Justice; organization of a Narcotics Bureau; large expansion of rivers and harbors improvements; substantial increase in Federal highways; enlargement of public buildings construction program; and the ratification of the London naval treaty.

The Congress has before it legislation partially completed in the last sitting in respect to Muscle Shoals, bus regulation, relief of congestion in the courts, reorganization of border patrol in prevention of smuggling, law enforcement in the District of Columbia, and other subjects.

It is desirable that these measures should be completed.

The short session does not permit of extensive legislative programs, but there are a number of questions which, if time does not permit action,

I recommend should be placed in consideration by the Congress, perhaps through committees cooperating in some instances with the Federal departments, with view to preparation for subsequent action. Among them are the following subjects:

ELECTRICAL POWER

I have in a previous message recommended effective regulation of interstate electrical power. Such regulation should preserve the independence and responsibility of the States.

RAILWAYS

We have determined upon a national policy of consolidation of the railways as a necessity of more stable and more economically operated transportation. Further legislation is necessary to facilitate such consolidation. In the public interest we should strengthen the railways that they may meet our future needs.

ANTITRUST LAWS

I recommend that the Congress institute an inquiry into some aspects of the economic working of these laws. I do not favor repeal of the Sherman Act. The prevention of monopolies is of most vital public importance. Competition is not only the basis of protection to the consumer but is the incentive to progress. However, the interpretation of these laws by the courts, the changes in business, especially in the economic effects upon those enterprises closely related to the use of the natural resources of the country, make such an inquiry advisable. The producers of these materials assert that certain unfortunate results of wasteful and destructive use of these natural resources together with a destructive competition which impoverishes both operator and worker can not be remedied because of the prohibitive interpretation of the antitrust laws. The well-known condition of the bituminous coal industry is an illustration. The people have a vital interest in the conservation of their natural resources; in the prevention of wasteful practices; in conditions of destructive com-

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petition which may impoverish the producer and the wage earner; and they have an equal interest in maintaining adequate competition. I therefore suggest that an inquiry be directed especially to the effect of the workings of the antitrust laws in these particular fields to determine if these evils can be remedied without sacrifice of the fundamental purpose of these laws.

CAPITAL-GAINS TAX

It is urged by many thoughtful citizens that the peculiar economic effect of the income tax on so-called capital gains at the present rate is to enhance speculative inflation and likewise impede business recovery. I believe this to be the case and I recommend that a study be made of the economic effects of this tax and of its relation to the general structure of our income tax law.

IMMIGRATION

There is need for revision of our immigration laws upon a more limited and more selective basis, flexible to the needs of the country.

Under conditions of current unemployment it is obvious that persons coming to the United States seeking work would likely become either a direct or indirect public charge. As a temporary measure the officers issuing visas to immigrants have been, in pursuance of the law, instructed to refuse visas to applicants likely to fall into this class. As a result the visas issued have decreased from an average of about 24,000 per month prior to restrictions to a rate of about 7,000 during the last month. These are largely preferred persons under the law. Visas from Mexico are about 250 per month compared to about 4,000 previous to restrictions. The whole subject requires exhaustive reconsideration.

DEPORTATION OF ALIEN CRIMINALS

I urge the strengthening of our deportation laws so as to more fully rid ourselves of criminal aliens. Furthermore, thousands of persons have entered the country in violation of the immigration laws. The very method of their entry indicates their objectionable character, and our law-abiding foreign-born residents suffer in consequence. I recommend

that the Congress provide methods of strengthening the Government to correct this abuse.

POST OFFICE

Due to deferment of Government building over many years, previous administrations had been compelled to enter upon types of leases for secondary facilities in large cities, some of which were objectionable as representing too high a return upon the value of the property. To prevent the occasion for further uneconomic leasing I recommend that the Congress authorize the building by the Government of its own facilities.

VETERANS

The Nation has generously expanded its care for veterans. The consolidation of all veterans' activities into the Veterans' Administration has produced substantial administrative economies. The consolidation also brings emphasis to the inequalities in service and allowances. The whole subject is under study by the administrator, and I recommend it should also be examined by the committees of the Congress.

SOCIAL SERVICE

I urge further consideration by the Congress of the recommendations I made a year ago looking to the development through temporary Federal aid of adequate State and local services for the health of children and the further stamping out of communicable disease, particularly in the rural sections. The advance of scientific discovery, methods, and social thought imposes a new vision in these matters. The drain upon the Federal Treasury is comparatively small. The results both economic and moral are of the utmost importance.

GENERAL

It is my belief that after the passing of this depression, when we can examine it in retrospect, we shall need to consider a number of other questions as to what action may be taken by the Government to remove possible governmental influences which make for instability and to

better organize mitigation of the effect of depression. It is as yet too soon to constructively formulate such measures.

There are many administrative subjects, such as departmental reorganization, extension of the civil service, readjustment of the postal rates, etc., which at some appropriate time require the attention of the Congress.

Foreign Relations

Our relations with foreign countries have been maintained upon a high basis of cordiality and good will.

During the past year the London naval pact was completed, approved by the Senate, and ratified by the governments concerned. By this treaty we have abolished competition in the building of warships, have established the basis of parity of the United States with the strongest of foreign powers, and have accomplished a substantial reduction in war vessels.

During the year there has been an extended political unrest in the world. Asia continues in disturbed condition, and revolutions have taken place in Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia. Despite the jeopardy to our citizens and their property which naturally arises in such circumstances, we have, with the cooperation of the governments concerned, been able to meet all such instances without friction.

We have resumed normal relations with the new Governments of Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia immediately upon evidence that they were able to give protection to our citizens and their property, and that they recognized their international obligations.

A commission which was supported by the Congress has completed its investigation and reported upon our future policies in respect to Haiti and proved of high value in securing the acceptance of these policies. An election has been held and a new government established. We have replaced our high commissioner by a minister and have begun the gradual withdrawal of our activities with view to complete retirement at the expiration of the present treaty in 1935.

A number of arbitration and conciliation treaties have been completed or negotiated during the year, and will be presented for approval by the Senate.

I shall, in a special message, lay before the Senate the protocols covering the statutes of the World Court which have been revised to accord with the sense of previous Senate reservations.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
December 2, 1930.

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Annual Budget Message to the Congress, Fiscal Year 1932.
December 3, 1930

[Released December 3, 1930. Dated December 1, 1930]

To the Congress of the United States:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. A comparison between the estimates of appropriations for 1932 and the appropriations for 1931 is set forth in the following table:

	Estimates, 1932	Appropriations, 1931 [1]
Legislative establishment:		
Senate	$3,252,522.00	$3,244,744.00
House of Representatives	8,182,298.00	8,176,754.00
Architect of the Capitol	10,336,609.00	8,472,417.58
Botanic Garden	175,082.00	194,560.00
Library of Congress	2,457,722.00	3,767,742.00
Government Printing Office	4,294,000.00	3,270,000.00
Miscellaneous	185,050.00	185,050.00
Total, legislative establishment	28,883,283.00	27,311,267.58
Executive Office	473,400.00	422,320.00
Independent establishments:		
Alaska relief funds	15,000.00	15,000.00
American Battle Monuments Commission	304,250.00	1,000,000.00
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00

See footnotes at end of table.

	Estimates, 1932	Appropriations, 1931 [1]
Independent establishments—Continued		
Board of Mediation	$318,545.00	$328,380.00
Board of Tax Appeals	654,460.00	650,000.00
Bureau of Efficiency	201,470.00	224,330.00
Civil Service Commission	1,678,442.00	1,542,952.00
Commission of Fine Arts	9,995.00	9,080.00
Employees' Compensation Commission	4,736,380.00	4,210,000.00
Federal Board for Vocational Education	10,087,260.00	9,400,400.00
Federal Farm Board	101,900,000.00	1,900,000.00
Federal Oil Conservation Board	20,000.00	17,220.00
Federal Power Commission	319,270.00	299,170.00
Federal Radio Commission	466,820.00	450,000.00
Federal Reserve Board	1,609,200.00	2,560,336.00
Federal Trade Commission	1,625,986.00	1,580,000.00
General Accounting Office	4,363,320.00	4,193,500.00
George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission	800,000.00	.....
George Washington Bicentennial Commission	338,195.00	362,075.00
Housing Corporation	33,700.00	48,950.00
Individual records, civil-service retirements	.....	150,000.00
Interstate Commerce Commission	11,975,593.00	10,329,963.00
Investigation of enforcement of prohibition and and other laws	.....	250,000.00
Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission	....	60,000.00
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1,053,790.00	1,321,000.00
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	4,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Personnel Classification Board	220,830.00	.....
Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Protecting interests of the United States in oil leases and oil lands	20,000.00	.....
Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital	5,595,685.00	4,289,044.00
Public Buildings Commission	125,000.00	100,000.00
Smithsonian Institution	1,212,924.00	1,208,671.00
Supreme Court Building Commission	4,250,000.00	1,000,000.00
Tariff Commission	1,240,000.00	785,000.00
United States Geographic Board	9,538.00	15,760.00
United States Shipping Board and Merchant Fleet Corporation	39,406,000.00	6,346,000.00
Veterans' Administration	946,289,758.00	[2] 836,244,020.00
Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission	.....	8,000.00
Total, Executive Office and independent establishments	1,148,354,811.00	895,321,171.00

See footnotes at end of table.

	Estimates, 1932	Appropriations, 1931 [1]
Department of Agriculture	$225,537,476.00	$173,145,474.50
Department of Commerce	54,638,226.00	54,619,485.00
Department of the Interior	85,345,211.73	83,875,323.74
Department of Justice	51,988,261.00	[3] 45,395,922.00
Department of Labor	13,446,400.00	12,230,170.00
Navy Department	349,628,298.00	382,505,193.26
Post Office Department:		
Postal Service payable from postal revenues	735,003,057.00	725,844,097.00
Postal deficiency payable from Treasury	114,041,000.00	111,202,200.00
State Department	17,731,306.34	17,816,022.14
Treasury Department	281,296,380.00	359,638,676.00
War Department, including Panama Canal	464,645,806.00	456,041,951.00
District of Columbia	47,796,047.00	48,397,432.00
Total, ordinary, including Postal Service	3,618,335,563.07	3,393,344,355.22
Reduction in principal of the public debt:		
Sinking fund	409,410,600.00	392,152,200.00
Other redemptions of the debt	59,099,305.00	48,846,000.00
Principal of the public debt	468,509,905.00	440,998,200.00
Interest on the public debt	581,000,000.00	603,000,000.00
Total, including Post Office Department and Postal Service	4,667,845,468.07	4,437,342,585.22
Deduct Postal Service payable from postal revenues	735,003,057.00	725,844,097.00
Total payable from the Treasury	3,932,842,411.07	3,711,498,488.22

[1] Exclusive of the annual cost of the act approved July 3, 1930, amending the classification act of 1923 estimated at $3,975,292.

[2] Figures for 1931 include the appropriations transferred under the act of July 3, 1930, from the Interior Department (pensions) and the War Department (National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers).

[3] Figures for 1931 include appropriations transferred under the acts of May 27, 1930, and June 17, 1930, from the Treasury Department (Prohibition Bureau and the United States Customs Court).

The total of the estimates of appropriations payable from the Treasury shown in the foregoing table is $221,000,000 more than the appropriations for 1931. The estimates for 1932, however, contain $100,000,000 for the revolving loan fund of the Federal Farm Board for which no amount appears in the 1931 appropriations. Of other large items of increase the Veterans' Administration calls for $110,000,000, the Shipping Board

$35,000,000, the road program $51,500,000, while tax repayments are estimated at $92,000,000 less. For the purposes of comparing the estimates for 1932 with the appropriations for 1931, the large items which involve either increase or decrease are set forth below:

	Increases	Decreases
Legislative establishment:		
House Office Building	$2,300,000	.....
Senate Office Building	2,868,000	.....
Library of Congress Annex	1,000,000	.....
Enlarging Capitol Grounds	.....	$4,763,000
Library of Congress, Vollbehr Collection	.....	1,500,000
Government Printing Office Building	1,000,000	.....
Independent establishments:		
Federal Farm Board	100,000,000	.....
George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission	800,000	.....
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	3,000,000	.....
Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital	1,300,000	.....
United States Shipping Board and Merchant Fleet Corporation—		
Shipping fund	.....	3,300,000
Construction loan fund	35,000,000	.....
United States Supreme Court Building	2,750,000	.....
Veterans' Administration—		
General administration and hospitalization	17,090,000	.....
Military and naval compensation	71,290,000	.....
Military and naval insurance	1,500,000	.....
Government life insurance	890,000	.....
Army and Navy pensions	9,500,000	.....
Hospital and domiciliary construction	9,350,000	.....
Total, Veterans' Administration	109,620,000	.....
Department of Agriculture:		
Forest Service	1,450,000	.....
Plant quarantine and control	.....	1,730,000
Forest roads	1,500,000	.....
Federal-aid roads	50,000,000	.....
Mount Vernon Highway	.....	2,000,000
Flood relief, roads	.....	1,300,000
Department of Commerce:		
Aeronautics Branch	1,160,000	.....
Bureau of the Census	.....	2,230,000
Bureau of Standards	.....	870,000

	Increases	Decreases
Department of the Interior:		
Indian Service	$1,390,000	.....
Indian trust funds	.....	$5,000,000
Bureau of Reclamation	4,420,000	.....
National parks, land purchases	.....	1,820,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital, construction	1,150,000	.....
Department of Justice:		
Bureau of Prohibition	2,480,000	.....
Expenses, etc., United States courts	1,570,000	.....
Penal and correctional institutions	2,010,000	.....
Department of Labor	1,190,000	.....
Navy Department:		
Bureau of Engineering	.....	1,100,000
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	.....	1,940,000
Bureau of Aeronautics	.....	1,180,000
Major alterations of vessels	.....	7,400,000
Increase of the Navy	.....	21,100,000
Postal Service: Deficiency	.....	2,830,000
Treasury Department:		
Refunding taxes illegally collected	.....	92,000,000
Construction of public buildings	10,330,000	.....
Customs Service	1,000,000	.....
War Department:		
Buildings at military posts	.....	1,410,000
Other Quartermaster Corps items	.....	1,230,000
Air Corps	1,630,000	.....
Maintenance and improvement of rivers and harbors—		
Annual appropriation	5,000,000	.....
Permanent specific and indefinite appropriations	4,580,000	.....
District of Columbia:		
Municipal Center	.....	3,060,000
Net increase other items	2,465,000	.....
Public debt:		
Reduction of principal	27,500,000	.....
Interest	.....	22,000,000

There are certain items which affect these increases and decreases which I feel require special comment.

Shipping Board

The estimates for the Shipping Board contained in this Budget show a net increase of about $33,000,000 over the appropriation for 1931. This

increase is due to the estimate of $35,000,000 for the construction-loan fund of the Shipping Board, which is a new item of appropriation. Heretofore all authorized loans for the construction of ships by private parties have been met by the receipts credited to the construction-loan fund of the Shipping Board arising from sales of ships or property and other sources. There will be required, however, a direct appropriation to the credit of this fund to provide for authorized loans during the fiscal year 1932. Decreases in the 1932 estimates of the Shipping Board for other purposes amount to approximately $2,000,000, so that the net increase is $33,000,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Under the authority contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans," approved July 3, 1930, there have been transferred to and consolidated in the Veterans' Administration the duties, powers, and functions which devolve by law upon the Bureau of Pensions of the Interior Department, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the United States Veterans' Bureau. The activities of the War Department dealing with the payment of the annuities prescribed in the acts of Congress approved May 23, 1908, and February 28, 1929, and the furnishing of artificial limbs, trusses, and surgical appliances under the laws recited in chapter 5, title 38, United States Code, have also been transferred to the Veterans' Administration. For the first time there is presented in the estimates of one establishment the funds necessary to carry on the activities of the Government which deal directly with the administration of veterans' affairs. The total of the estimate is $946,289,000, but not all of this pertains to veterans' affairs. Approximately $21,000,000, which pertains generally to the civil-service retirement fund and the administration of the retirement law, has no application to veterans as such. This function was transferred to the Veterans' Administration because it formed a part of the duties of the Bureau of Pensions which was merged intact into the new establishment. The estimate for the Veterans' Administration contained in this Budget is approximately $110,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for similar

purposes for 1931. The principal items of increase are in general administration and hospitalization, $17,428,000, which is due principally to enlarged operating costs occasioned by the increase in the number and capacity of hospitals and domiciliary facilities; military and naval compensation, $71,300,000; construction of new hospitals and domiciliary facilities, $9,350,000; and Civil War and Spanish-American War pensions, $9,500,000. I feel confident that in the absence of the consolidation of veterans' affairs made possible by the act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, we would have required a larger appropriation for 1932 to serve the same purposes as are contemplated by the estimate contained in this Budget.

Agriculture

The estimates for the Department of Agriculture for 1932 carry approximately $56,740,000 in excess of the appropriations for the current fiscal year 1931. The major portion of this increase, $51,500,000, is for the construction of roads in the Federal highway system and for forest roads and trails. Other increases are for agricultural research work, $2,000,000, for service work for the general public, including the Weather Bureau service, $2,440,000, and for enforcement of regulatory laws, $800,000.

Treasury Department

In the estimates of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932 the principal item of decrease from the appropriations for the fiscal year 1931 is $92,000,000 for refunding taxes illegally collected. On the other hand the principal items of increase over 1931 are $10,300,000 pertaining to the construction of public buildings and $1,000,000 for the Customs Service. In total, the estimates for the Treasury Department for 1932, compared with the appropriations for 1931, show a decrease of $78,342,000. This, however, is only an apparent reduction in so far as amounts available for expenditure within the respective fiscal years are concerned.

The appropriations for the Treasury Department include a number of double-year and no-year items. It is estimated that the result of operations under these appropriations will be a reduction in expenditures in 1931 of $30,000,000, and an increase in the amount available in 1932 of

$59,400,000. On this basis the amount available in 1932 will be over $11,000,000 in excess of 1931.

District of Columbia

For the municipal government of the District of Columbia there is being requested $47,796,000, which is a decrease of $601,000 from the appropriations for 1931. However, the 1931 appropriations provided $3,000,000 for the purchase of land and $65,000 for the preparation of plans and designs of buildings for the municipal center, which are nonrecurring items. Deducting these amounts, the estimate for 1932 is $2,465,000 in excess of the appropriation for 1931. I may add that the estimate for 1932 does not contain any amount for commencing actual construction for the municipal center for the reason that the preparation of plans, designs, and estimates of cost have not progressed to a point which permits of a limit of total cost being expressed in the estimate. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia believe that approximately $1,500,000 will be required to commence construction work and they are reserving that amount from the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia. In considering the amount available for appropriation for the District of Columbia this amount has been withheld from the estimates of 1932 solely with a view to later presentation when more complete information is available. I mention this so as to prevent any possible misunderstanding that the omission of the amount of $1,500,000 from this Budget would leave excess funds of the District of Columbia available for appropriation for other purposes.

Buildings

The progress made by the Treasury Department under the program to house Federal activities in Washington and throughout the country in Government-owned buildings has been greatly accelerated during the past year by a considerable enlargement of the program, expedition in acquiring sites, and the removal of restrictions on the employment of outside architectural services. The original public building act of May 25, 1926, authorized the expenditure of $15,000,000, in addition to sums

already provided, for the completion of 69 projects authorized prior to 1926. It also authorized the expenditure of $50,000,000 for buildings in the District of Columbia, and $100,000,000 for the country at large. An act approved February 24, 1928, amended the original act by increasing the authorization for buildings outside the District of Columbia $100,000,000. A recent act, approved March 31, 1930, further amended the two prior acts by increasing the District of Columbia program for construction $100,000,000, and the program outside the District $115,000,000. The purchase of additional land in the District of Columbia at an aggregate cost of $40,000,000 has also been authorized. The total public buildings program, therefore, under present authorizations, amounts to $520,000,000, to which should be added whatever amounts are derived from the sale of obsolete sites and buildings.

In furtherance of the purposes of this legislation specific authorizations have been made for 535 projects at limits of cost aggregating $378,560,000. To finance the projects, on the basis of providing for maturing obligations, appropriations have been made to the amount of $149,586,000. The total expenditures to October 31, 1930, amount to $77,027,625.80, of which $8,481,550.29 is chargeable to authorizations prior to 1926, leaving a balance available for further expenditure of $72,558,379.09. The amount which will be expended during the remaining eight months of the current fiscal year is estimated at $56,000,000. The appropriation balance then remaining, added to the $60,000,000 carried in this Budget, will permit of expenditures somewhat in excess of $76,500,000 during the fiscal year 1932. The expenditure program for the 20-month period from November 1, 1930, to June 30, 1932, therefore amounts to upward of $132,500,000, and it is fully expected that this program will be carried out.

In addition to the building program as above outlined, appropriations amounting to $23,680,000 have also been made under the authorization of $40,000,000 for the purchase of additional land in the District of Columbia. The expenditures to October 31, 1930, amount to $13,234,030.45, and approximately $7,600,000 will be spent during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The expenditures during the fiscal year 1932

are estimated at upward of $7,500,000, and for this purpose provision for an additional appropriation of $5,000,000 is carried in this Budget.

The War Department is also carrying forward a building program, involving an ultimate expenditure of about $160,000,000, for the housing of military personnel and utilities, made necessary by the need for replacing World War temporary construction and to provide generally for the increase in the pre-war strength of the Regular Army. There has already been appropriated for this purpose $53,348,000, and $14,700,000 is carried in the estimates for 1932, with authority to make contracts for $3,000,000 additional. The estimates for 1932 also carry $2,625,000 for technical buildings for the Air Service of the Army and $1,530,000 for other buildings for various purposes for the Army and the Panama Canal.

For buildings and structures for the Navy the Budget carries estimates aggregating $9,542,500, of which $50,000 is for the purchase of necessary land.

To complete the $15,000,000 program for additional hospital facilities for the Veterans' Administration, $7,950,000 is provided in this Budget for liquidating contracts previously authorized by the Congress and $3,400,000 is provided for construction work at branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

A total of $2,550,000 is estimated for new building construction for the Indian Service, including reservation and nonreservation schools, hospitals, and administration buildings.

The estimates for the Department of Justice include provision for construction at the Atlanta (Ga.) Penitentiary, $100,000; at the McNeil Island (Wash.) Penitentiary, $214,000; at the industrial reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio, $1,000,000; for a new reformatory west of the Mississippi River, the location of which has not yet been decided upon, $500,000; for Federal jails, $500,000; and at the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D.C., $200,000; a total of $2,514,000.

For the Department of State $2,000,000 is provided to continue the program for the construction of houses and offices for our representatives abroad.

Altogether this Budget carries $111,811,500 for the procurement of sites

and the construction of buildings, with a contract authorization for a further expenditure of $3,000,000.

National Defense

The estimates of appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for 1932 provide a total of $689,084,000 for national defense. This is exclusive of all items of a nonmilitary character and is a decrease under the appropriations for this purpose for 1931 of $33,697,000.

The decrease for the War Department amounts to $751,000, which amount is the net result of increases and decreases in many items based on the different requirements for the two fiscal years involved.

The decrease for the Navy Department is $32,946,000. Due to the ratification of the London treaty, the operating force program of the Navy was revised to provide for a reduction in the enlisted force and a reduction in the number of vessels to be retained in commission. These changes involved a reduction in the estimated requirements for 1932 of approximately $7,000,000. However, with a fleet much reduced in number of vessels, provision is made for 1932 for a reasonable increase in the enlisted complement of vessels and for relative increases in the items connected with the maintenance, repair, and operation of vessels, with the view that the efficiency of the personnel and of the vessels of the smaller active fleet may be further increased. After providing for these and other increases, the net decrease for ordinary operating expenses is $4,446,000. The decrease for modernization of battleships is $7,400,000, appropriations having previously been made to complete the modernization of all vessels so far authorized. For construction of vessels the decrease is $21,100,000. A large unexpended balance accrued under the appropriations for ship construction because of the delay in the program pending the result of negotiations for modification of the Washington treaty. The construction of those vessels now authorized which are permitted by the London treaty should now go forward without delay. The cash withdrawals for new ship construction during 1932 is estimated at $51,600,000 and for 1931 at $44,200,000. Seven of the light cruisers carrying 8-inch guns and the aircraft carrier authorized by the act

approved February 13, 1929, will be under construction by the close of the current fiscal year. Under the terms of the London treaty, and if this Government so elects, three more 8-inch gun cruisers may be laid down; one in the calendar year 1933, one in 1934, and one in 1935. The remaining five cruisers authorized by the act may not, under the terms of the treaty, be constructed with armament of 8-inch guns.

The estimates for 1932 provide additional funds necessary to carry forward work on the aircraft carrier and seven of the cruisers authorized by the act of February 13, 1929, and also the incompleted light cruisers and submarines being constructed under prior authorization.

Air Service

There is requested for the air services of the Army and Navy, including their civilian components, a total of $29,361,000 for the procurement of new airplanes, their engines, spare parts, and accessories. I am also asking a total of $277,000 for similar purposes for the Coast Guard, Department of Commerce, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. These two sums contemplate the procurement of a total of not less than 787 airplanes.

With regard to the Army the estimates make provision for the procurement of at least 392 planes, which will provide an approximate total of 1,582 planes on hand and on order on June 30, 1932, leaving a possible shortage of 66 planes in the authorized total of 1,648. This is only an estimated shortage and may be substantially reduced by June 30, 1932. The National Guard now has its full complement of 152 planes.

Concerning naval aviation the expansion program authorized by Congress provided for 1,000 planes and two rigid airships. The airplane program will be completed during the current fiscal year, so that provision is made in this Budget only for the procurement of replacement planes to the number of 277. The two rigid airships are now under contract and there is included in this Budget $1,675,000 for the completion of one and commencing the construction of the other.

In addition to the amounts which we are spending for the acquisition of aircraft we are also spending large sums for lighting and equipping

airways, for the inspection and licensing of commercial planes and pilots, and furnishing weather reports necessary to the carrying on of aerial navigation. For these purposes $10,375,000 is included in the estimates of the Department of Commerce and $1,760,000 in the estimates of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that by the end of the fiscal year 1932 there will be about 19,500 miles of airways lighted and equipped.

Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control

The estimates herewith contain an increase of $5,000,000 for the maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works over the annual appropriation for the current fiscal year. In addition to this increase the estimates for 1932 show a further increase of $4,680,000 over the estimates for 1931 in the funds required to meet the requirements of rivers and harbors and flood control under authorizations of law covering permanent specific and indefinite appropriations, advances, and contributions. The total contained in this Budget for rivers and harbors and flood control is $108,553,000, of which $71,703,000 is for rivers and harbors and $36,850,000 for flood control.

Panama Canal

The annual amounts now being appropriated for the Panama Canal are approximately $12,000,000, and the receipts from the canal flowing to the Federal Treasury are approximately $28,000,000, an excess of receipts over appropriations of $16,000,000 annually. There seems to be a feeling in some quarters that under these circumstances either the tolls of the Panama Canal should now be materially reduced or the expenditures on the canal increased, or both. However, from 1903 to 1930 the total expenditures for the canal in excess of the receipts for the same period, with interest on the net outlay computed at 3 per cent annually, produce a total capital liability at the close of the last fiscal year of about $535,000,000. The annual interest on this sum at 3 per cent is $16,050,000. It is evident, therefore, as the tolls are now meeting only operating expenses and

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interest on the investment, with no return of capital, any change in policy does not seem to be justified at the present time.

Unexpended Balances

In the preparation of the estimates of appropriations contained in this Budget I have refrained (with the exception of one class of cases) from continuing the practice of recommending that the requirements for 1932 be met in part by a reappropriation, or extension of the availability, of unexpended balances of appropriations for the current or prior fiscal years. This practice effected an apparent reduction in the amount of an estimate of appropriation but it did not affect in any way the amount of money to be withdrawn from the Treasury, and was, to that extent, misleading. As no saving resulted from such a practice I felt that its discontinuance in framing the estimates for 1932 would result in having these estimates represent the true amount required and thus give a clearer and more accurate picture of actual requirements. The only cases in which the practice has been continued are those in which moneys appropriated for a specific nonrecurring project remain unexpended and it is necessary to continue the availability of the funds for the same purpose or purposes for which originally appropriated.

Pay of Federal Employees

Under the classification act of 1923, as amended, and the application of that act to the field services by adjusting their rates of pay to correspond with those defined for the departmental service in the District of Columbia, there has developed through the years rather a wide difference among the several departments and establishments as to the relationship which the average of the existing salaries bears to the average of the compensation rates provided by law for the various grades of positions. In some instances the pay rolls show that the average has been approximately attained; in others that the grades are at least one step below the average, and in many cases two or more steps below the average. With a view to commencing the adjustment of this situation the estimates contained in this Budget carry for promotion purposes for each activity

approximately 30 per cent of the amount required to bring all under-average grades up to the average. This will materially lessen the difference which now obtains between the many pay rolls and if the same principle is followed for the next two or three years will eliminate such difference. It is estimated that it will require approximately $14,440,000 to bring all under-average grades up to the average and the estimates contained in this Budget provide for approximately 30 per cent of this amount.

While the percentage has been arbitrarily chosen and might be modified without affecting the purpose of eliminating discrepancies between and within the departments and establishments, I believe any deviation from the general principle stated or any application of it to one department and not to another will defeat the purpose of providing "equal compensation for equal work," which was the expressed intent of Congress in enacting the classification act of 1923.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1932

In preparing the detailed statements of receipts and expenditures contained in this Budget I have segregated trust funds from general funds and special funds. This has been done for the reason that trust funds do not belong to the Federal Government but to the beneficiaries of the trusts; and, in summarizing the financial condition of the Government, trust funds should therefore be excluded.

For the purpose of comparison with the estimates contained in the Budget for the fiscal year 1931, submitted last December, trust funds are included in the following summary of receipts and expenditures:

Summary of Receipts and Expenditures

[Exclusive of postal revenues and postal expenditures paid from postal revenues]

	1932	1931	1930
Total general fund receipts.....	$3, 852, 401, 738.00	$3, 611, 634, 871.00	$3, 840, 921, 014.26
Total special fund receipts.....	103, 317, 543.00	94, 143, 572.00	207, 639, 566.98
	3, 955, 719, 281.00	3, 705, 778, 443.00	4, 048, 560, 581.24

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

	1932	1931	1930
Gross trust fund receipts	$361,034,371.00	$353,846,208.00	$351,410,919.66
	4,316,753,652.00	4,059,624,651.00	4,399,971,500.90
Deduct transfers from general to trust funds	231,633,725.00	224,759,408.00	222,029,798.91
Total net receipts	4,085,119,927.00	3,834,865,243.00	4,177,941,701.99
Total general fund expenditures	3,792,382,700.00	3,761,149,100.00	3,641,944,363.81
Total special fund expenditures	132,651,300.00	123,625,000.00	220,135,655.99
	3,925,034,000.00	3,884,774,100.00	3,862,080,019.80
Total trust fund expenditures	361,118,925.00	354,927,208.00	354,102,266.20
	4,286,152,925.00	4,239,701,308.00	4,216,182,286.00
Deduct transfers from general to trust funds	231,633,725.00	224,759,408.00	222,029,798.91
Total net expenditures	4,054,519,200.00	4,014,941,900.00	3,994,152,487.09
Excess of receipts	30,600,727.00	.....	183,789,214.90
Excess of expenditures	.....	180,076,657.00	.....

Since the Budget for 1931 was compiled before the segregation of funds was effected the estimates contained in that Budget do not show this segregation. In analyzing the differences between the present situation and that indicated in the Budget for 1931 it is therefore necessary to deal with totals including trust funds, although in the future it is contemplated to consider in such comparisons only general and special funds which represent true Government transactions.

	1931			1930
	Estimated in this Budget	Estimated in the 1931 Budget	Actual	Estimated in the 1931 Budget
Receipts	$3,834,865,243.00	$4,225,727,666.00	$4,177,941,701.99	$4,249,263,434.00
Expenditures	4,014,941,900.00	4,102,938,700.00	3,994,152,487.09	4,023,681,900.00
Surplus	.....	122,788,966.00	183,789,214.90	225,581,534.00
Deficit	180,076,657.00	.....	.....	.....

1930

The fiscal year 1930 closed with an actual surplus of receipts over expenditures of $183,789,214.90 as against an estimated surplus as contained in the Budget for 1931 of $225,581,534. The latter figure, however, did not reflect the effect of the temporary reduction in income taxes recommended in that Budget and which it was estimated would exceed $80,000,000 during the fiscal year 1930. As a matter of fact, the actual receipts during the fiscal year 1930 were about $71,000,000 less than the estimate contained in the 1931 Budget. This was partially offset by a net reduction in expenditures of $29,500,000 below those estimated in the 1931 Budget. This net reduction consisted of various increases and decreases, including about $74,000,000 decrease in the reduction of the public debt on account of certain foreign interest payments being made in cash instead of in securities as had been anticipated.

1931

For the current fiscal year, 1931, there has been a material change in our financial situation as now estimated compared with the estimates presented a year ago in the 1931 Budget. At that time it was estimated that the receipts would total $4,225,727,666 and the expenditures $4,102,938,700, which forecasted a surplus of $122,788,966. Here again the surplus estimated did not reflect the effect of the temporary tax reduction recommended in that Budget which it was anticipated would cause a reduction of over $75,000,000 in the receipts for the fiscal year 1931. Therefore, with this adjustment the surplus estimated at this time last year would have been about $45,000,000.

Due to the depression it is now estimated that the income of the Government in taxes and in postal receipts for the current fiscal year will probably fall below the anticipation by over $430,000,000. Moreover, the measures taken to increase employment by the expansion of construction activities in the Government under the authorization of Congress, together with other items of increase, including the increase in veterans' services enacted by Congress, represent a very material increase in Government expenditures of over $225,000,000.

This would indicate a change in the situation from the estimates of the last Budget of nearly $655,000,000. This large sum, however, is partially met by the application of $185,000,000 of interest payments on the foreign debt to current expenditures and by arrangements of the Federal Farm Board by which they reduced their net cash demands upon the Treasury by $100,000,000 during this period. These sums, together with economies brought about in the Government, reduce the practical effect of the change in the financial situation to a present estimated deficit of approximately $180,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

This development, of course, is primarily due to the depressed condition not only in this country but in the whole world, accentuated by the drought, and, on the other hand, to the necessary measures of the Government to increase employment, and the increases of allowances to various services to veterans.

I do not look with favor on any attempts to meet this deficit by reduction of the statutory redemption of the public debt, which now amounts to about $440,000,000 per annum. Nor do I look with great concern upon this moderate deficit for the current fiscal year, which, in fact, amounts to less than 5 per cent of the total Government expenditure. The adverse balance can be met by reducing the general fund balance from the amount in it at the beginning of the year, supplemented, if necessary, by temporary borrowing by the Treasury. When we recollect that our Budget has yielded large surpluses for the last 11 years, which have enabled us to retire the public debt, in addition to retirements required by law, to the extent of nearly $3,500,000,000, we can confidently look forward to the restoration of such surpluses with the general recovery of the economic situation, and thus the absorption of any temporary borrowing that may be necessary.

It will probably be necesasry for Congress to appropriate additional money for expenditure within the present fiscal year in order to increase employment and to provide for the drought situation. I have presented this matter in my annual message on the state of the Union. While this will operate to increase the amount of the deficit as above estimated, I believe such increase can be accommodated by the methods indicated. On the other hand, no appropriations should be made for such purposes

which look beyond such action as will ameliorate the immediate situation during the next six months.

Taxes

The estimate of receipts for 1932 is predicated on the existing income tax law. The Congress granted a substantial reduction in tax rates upon incomes of the calendar year 1929. I wish that it were possible to continue this reduction for the taxes upon incomes of the calendar year 1930. I regret that the present outlook for heavy decrease in probable income and the necessity to increase public works and aid to employment does not warrant the continuation of the reduction at the present time. The difference in revenue between the tax rates upon incomes authorized for the calendar year 1929 by the joint resolution approved December 16, 1929, and the rates specified in the revenue act of 1928 is approximately $160,000,000. If our expected revenues for 1932 were reduced by this amount a deficit for 1932 as well as 1931 would now appear to be inevitable. I am confident that the sentiment of the people is in favor of a balanced Budget. I am equally confident that the influence on business of having the financial affairs of the Federal Government on a sound basis is of the utmost importance.

Conclusion

For the fiscal year 1932 the favorable margin between our estimated receipts and estimated expenditures is small. It will not take much to exhaust the expected surplus. In fact, it is inevitable that some portion, and perhaps a considerable portion, of it will be required to meet the settlement of judgments and claims and the cost of other contingencies or emergencies which can not now be foreseen. On the receipt side credit has been taken for all revenue that can reasonably be anticipated. In the expenditure statement there have been covered the amounts which reasonably can be estimated as necessary to meet the obligations of the Government under present law. This is not a time when we can afford to embark upon any new or enlarged ventures of Government. It will tax our every resource to expand in directions providing employment during the next few months upon already authorized projects. I realize

that, naturally, there will be before the Congress this session many legislative matters involving additions to our estimated expenditures for 1932, and the plea of unemployment will be advanced as reasons for many new ventures, but no reasonable view of the outlook warrants such pleas as apply to expenditures in the 1932 Budget. I have full faith that in acting upon these matters the Congress will give due consideration to our financial outlook. I am satisfied that in the absence of further legislation imposing any considerable burden upon our 1932 finances we can close that year with a balanced Budget.

When we stop to consider that we are progressively amortizing our public debt, and that a balanced Budget is being presented for 1932, even after drastic writing down of expected revenue, I believe it will be agreed that our Government finances are in a sound condition.

HERBERT HOOVER

December 1, 1930.

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Message to a Dinner Honoring Emily P. Bissell.
December 3, 1930

[Released December 3, 1930. Dated November 29, 1930]

My dear Miss Bissell:

I am glad to learn that the Kiwanis Club of Wilmington is awarding you its medal for Distinguished Community Service, in recognition of your long and invaluable contributions of thought and spirit and labor to the work of the American Red Cross and the National Tuberculosis Association. This is indeed a fitting acknowledgement of a lifetime of devotion to the cause of humanity.

Yours faithfully,

HEBRERT HOOVER

[Miss Emily P. Bissell, Wilmington, Delaware]

NOTE: The message was read at a dinner honoring Miss Bissell, who originated the Red Cross Christmas seal.

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Message to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.
December 4, 1930

THE SPLENDID work of the Federation for the Support of the Jewish Philanthropic Societies deserves the most generous public support.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Solomon Lowenstein, executive director, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, 71 West 47th St., New York City, was read at a rally of philanthropic society workers and fundraisers held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City.

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Message to the Congress Transmitting the 15th Annual Report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.
December 4, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1915, establishing the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, I submit herewith the sixteenth annual report of the committee for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930.

Attention is invited to the opening portion of the committee's report dealing with the aeronautical situation generally, and also to Part V of the report presenting a summary of progress in the technical development of aircraft. It is gratifying to note therein, and in Chairman Ames's letter of transmittal, the committee's views as to the factors that have contributed to and assure the further progress of aeronautics.

I concur with the committee's recommendations at the end of the re-

port regarding the further development of aircraft and the need for continued prosecution of scientific research in aeronautics.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
December 4, 1930.

NOTE: Joseph S. Ames was Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

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Letter to the Speaker of the House Transmitting a Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for Emergency Construction Funds.

December 4, 1930

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1931, amounting to $150,000,000, for an emergency construction fund to enable the Chief Executive to accelerate work on construction projects already authorized by law so as to increase employment.

In my annual message to the Congress, I requested that an appropriation of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 be granted for this purpose, and this estimate is in furtherance of that request. As I stated in that message, the application of this money to work already authorized by the Congress not only limits its application to work already directed by Congress but assures its use in directions, the economic importance of which has already been determined by Congress. This plan also avoids the long delays incident to selection of new projects by Congress and the further long delays in technical preparation which new projects would require, both of which would render such action of no purpose in emergency relief of unemployment.

I suggested in my message that the allocation of the monies between the different authorized projects should be made upon recommendation

of a committee of the Cabinet. Such a committee should comprise the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy, Commerce, and Agriculture, and may be established in the terms of the appropriation or appointed by me.

The test of the value of such relief is the ability to pay wages between now and the end of the fiscal year, and I therefore urge that this estimate be given early consideration.

The details concerning this estimate are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith.

Respectfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Speaker of the House of Representatives]

NOTE: The Budget Director's letter, dated December 4, 1930, follows:

Sir:

By your direction, I have the honor to submit herewith a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1931 for the purpose of accelerating during the remainder of the current fiscal year such work on authorized governmental construction projects as will increase employment during the present emergency, as follows:

Emergency Construction Fund..... $150,000,000

In response to your request I have canvassed the departments with a view to ascertaining how much money could be spent during the next six months with a view to aiding the unemployment situation if additional funds could be provided.

This canvass has been conducted with the limitations which you indicated kept clearly in mind, namely, (1) items which would require additional Congressional authorization have been eliminated, (2) items which do not afford direct benefit to the employment situation within the next six months have been eliminated, (3) only such items have been included as are believed to be justified on their merits and for which money would be provided within the next few years as Government finances would permit, and (4) while some of these projects cannot be fully completed within the next six months and will necessarily involve some additional future expenditure to complete them, the emphasis has been laid in every case upon the relief which would be afforded to the unemployment situation during the next six months and projects which would involve materially larger expenditures in the future to complete them have been eliminated, except in those cases where the commencement of the project is contemplated in the 1932 estimates now before Congress.

In view of the necessary technical work in the preparation of plans and estimates, the acquisition of sites, etc., it is impossible at this time to make an absolute determination of all the projects upon which money can be effectively and efficiently spent for the purpose of aiding employment within the next six months. I am still conducting hearings on these proposals of the departments in order to be in a position to recommend to you from time to time the projects to which I believe money should be allocated if an appropriation for this purpose is provided.

For your information, I append a list by departments and bureaus of the amounts which it is believed could effectively be spent during the next six months for aid to the employment situation.

By far the greater part of these projects are not provided for in the estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1932 transmitted in the Budget, but there are some items in the list which have been so included in the 1932 Budget. It is my understanding that should it be practicable and advisable to allocate part of the emergency appropriation to these items, any money appropriated in the 1932 appropriation acts for the same purpose could be impounded by the department concerned under instruction from you unless required for the continuation of the same project.

It is pertinent to mention a fact which has been repeatedly developed in the course of the hearings upon these items, namely, that the amount of benefit to the employment situation during the next six months is not fully reflected in the amount of money expended by the Government during that period, as on contracting work where there is a lag of from one to two months or more between the actual execution of the work and the Federal payment for it. This is particularly true with regard to Federal Aid highway construction, where the lag frequently exceeds three months. In other words, the contractor is paying the wages of the workmen and buying material for a particular job a month or two before money is paid out of the Federal treasury to reimburse him.

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is required to meet an emergency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1931.

Very respectfully,

J. Clawson Roop

Director of the Bureau of the Budget

[The President, The White House]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary	$83,480
Animal Industry	57,995
Biological Survey	489,505
Dairy Industry	114,000
Forest Service	3,540,000
Plant Quarantine and Control	35,000

Weather Bureau	$5,000
Federal Aid Highway System	80,000,000
Total, Department of Agriculture	$84,324,980

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Air Navigation Facilities	325,000
Public Works, Aids to Navigation	538,000
Repair of Vessels, Coast Survey	70,000
Construction of Stations, Bureau of Fisheries	150,000
Total, Department of Commerce	$1,083,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,083,000
National Park Service	1,650,000
Office of Education	250,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	495,000
Howard University	229,000
Freedmen's Hospital	50,000
Total, Department of the Interior	$3,757,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

United States Reformatory (to be located west of the Mississippi River)	$100,000
National Training School for Boys, Washington, D.C.	155,000
Hospital for defective delinquents	100,000
Total, Department of Justice	355,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Public Works	$4,620,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard	$170,000

WAR DEPARTMENT

Military Activities—	
Quartermaster Corps	$9,694,500
Seacoast Defenses	3,161,000
Signal Corps	393,000
Air Corps	4,751,000
Ordnance Department	6,902,000
Chemical Warfare Service	1,447,000
United States Military Academy	1,465,000
National Guard	2,042,000
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	672,000
Total, Military Activities	$30,527,500

WAR DEPARTMENT—continued

Nonmilitary Activities—	
Quartermaster Corps	$1, 266, 300
Corps of Engineers	25, 500, 000
Total, Nonmilitary Activities	26, 766, 300
Grand total, War Department	$57, 293, 800

RECAPITULATION

Department of Agriculture	$84, 324, 980
Department of Commerce	1, 083, 000
Department of the Interior	3, 757, 000
Department of Justice	355, 000
Navy Department	4, 620, 000
Treasury Department	170, 000
War Department	57, 293, 800
Total	$151, 603, 780

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1931

Emergency Construction Fund

For the purpose of accelerating during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, such governmental construction projects as have already been authorized by law and will increase public employment during the present emergency, including repairs and alterations and the expedition of work on rivers and harbors, flood control, buildings, utilities and appurtenances at military posts, the United States Supreme Court Building, hospitals and domiciliary facilities of the Veterans' Administration, the Federal aid highway system, roads and trails in the National Forests and National Parks, air-navigation facilities, aids to navigation under the Lighthouse Service, naval vessels and buildings and appurtenances at navy yards and naval stations, penitentiaries, reformatories, jails, and prison camps, the public buildings program under the Act of May 25, 1926, as amended, and the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, $150,000,000, to be allocated by the President, in such amounts as he may determine the public interest requires, to the several executive departments and independent establishments charged with the prosecution of such enterprises. Allocations made hereunder shall be to specific projects in stated amounts and each allocation shall be accounted for separately. Allotments, when so specified by the President, shall be available for employment, by contract or otherwise, of outside professional or technical services of persons, firms, or corporations, without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5) and also

for the employment in any department or establishment in the District of Columbia and/or in the field of such other personal services as may be necessary hereunder, to be procured and compensated in accordance with existing law. The President is authorized to apportion to the several States under the provisions of the Federal Highway Act, as amended, any part of the appropriation herein made, as a temporary advance of funds to meet the provisions of such Act as to State funds required on Federal aid projects, the sums so advanced to be reimbursed to the Federal Government over a period of five years, commencing with the fiscal year 1933, by making deductions from regular apportionments made from future authorizations for carrying out the provisions of such Act, as amended and supplemented: Provided, That the amounts apportioned in consequence hereof shall be limited in each case to the sum actually paid out by a State for work performed before July 1, 1931, for the construction of Federal aid projects: Provided further, That should any State fail to claim any part of its allotment hereunder the President may reapportion such unclaimed funds to States capable of using them prior to July 1, 1931.

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Message to the Congress Transmitting a Statement on Apportionment.

December 4, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the provisions of section 22 (a) of the act approved June 18, 1929, I transmit herewith a statement prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, giving the whole number of persons in each State, exclusive of Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the Fifteenth Decennial Census of population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of Representatives by the method known as the method of major fractions, which was the method used in the last preceding apportionment, and also by the method known as the method of equal proportions.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
December 4, 1930.

397

The President's News Conference of *December 5, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I have nothing of special moment today.

PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

There is a little background to the emergency employment bill which may be helpful to some of you. I don't want to say anything for quotation. I have already expressed myself on the subject a time or two.

There does seem to be some misunderstanding of the fact that we cannot apply large sums of public money to construction work, or, rather, unlimited sums of money to construction work in times of depression. All construction work, no matter of what character, requires a large amount of technical preparation, either engineering work or architectural work, or design, or something of that kind. Most Government work requires something by which of acquirement of titles. Under the processes of Government 9 times out of 10 it requires condemnation because we are never able to buy property for the limitations set down by law; that on an average it is about 8 or 9 months at best before an authorized project can be brought into actual employment of labor. So that it gains nothing for employment during the next 6 months, and that is the critical emergency period, to undertake any sort of new projects that have not been under preparation.

The Director of the Budget, at my request, assembled every single atom of labor that could be applied in the Government by way of accelerating the program, from every department in the Government in which preparations had advanced to a point that would afford the payment of wages and actual labor during the next 6 months. That came out at approximately the sum which was sent up to Congress.

And one other point on it—there seems to be some feeling that perhaps I am looking for an opportunity to dispense large sums of money in my personal capacity, but as the proposals sent to Congress refer entirely to projects already authorized by Congress, and sifted out by the

departments as those in which the preparatory work has been advanced to a stage which will permit the payment of labor, the President would have very little latitude in dispensing a program of that kind.

If we were to take up new projects at the present time, not only would we have all the delays of preparation and also the delays of legislation, but we would undoubtedly have another period of very active logrolling as to projects as between the different States, and would end up in a hopeless morass. So that we are proposing all of the assistance to labor that the Federal Government is capable of. It is a very considerable program. This is entirely in addition to the normal works in progress under recent legislation. It will aggregate for the calendar year probably somewhere in the neighborhood of $650 million, which is nearly three times any ordinary program of building construction. So that the Federal Government is certainly contributing its part.

There has been some suggestion that the Federal Government might borrow money and undertake new projects. Aside from the difficulty of new projects that I mentioned, for the Federal Government to take money from the investors of the country to put up in governmental works just shortens the amount of private construction that would be done with the same sum of money. That has no economic advantage whatever, and obviously for the Government to overspend itself and increase taxation for works of this character is even more vicious in its effect on employment in the country as a whole.

There have been a great many delays in some of the already authorized works—public buildings in particular—and some local communities have felt that they ought to move faster. A great many of those delays are due to the character of legislation which the Government works under, all of which is devised for precautionary purposes and is valuable enough in ordinary times. But it tends to delay construction when one wants to put additional pressure on it. For instance, in acquiring titles outside the District of Columbia, the Government, if it cannot make a bargain which is acceptable within the general outlines of the law, must proceed to condemnation, and that may at times require 2 or 3 years. In the District of Columbia we are able to make deposit in character of ratio of

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assessed values which the law defines, and take possession and go ahead. The Treasury is asking that that same provision should be made applicable to the country at large. Also there are a number of provisions, more or less obsolete in modern building practice, required in the law, such as advertising for the survey of the site and letting such a survey job by bid or contract, all of which are not necessary in protection of public interest in these days, but which make delays of months sometimes in undertaking construction. So that on the public buildings program the Treasury will have some suggestions to make to Congress which I think will expedite that.

There is one thing about our public buildings, and that is the selection of a site, which becomes a matter of great moment in practically every town of the country. There is always a division of opinion. There is almost universal war on the subject, and the Government has to make peace, and when it has made peace and finally agreed upon a site then has to begin all of the long delayed processes, all of which has held up public buildings in a great many cities more than we would wish. In any event, every agency of the Government is exerting itself to the utmost and has been engaged in a very extensive program ever since we received authority last June for expending the rivers and harbors and for the employment of architects and expedition of the public buildings program, so that we are rather fortunate in being able to do $100 million of additional work at the present time.

That is all I have on that subject.

Q. In figuring the deficit at $180 million, there was no consideration given to this $150 million?

THE PRESIDENT. No, it will be aside from that, which makes this situation even more difficult.

Q. Mr. President, would you care to illuminate the matter of 100 percent advance of road funds to the States?

THE PRESIDENT. There isn't quite 100 percent. The normal amount now is $125 million a year, and the provisions are that $75 million to $80 million be advanced in the balance of this fiscal year, to be repaid by donations over the subsequent 5 years. That enables a number of States

which have exhausted their 50 percent contribution to Federal aid roads to let contracts immediately and expand construction in that direction. That sum is apparently about all that can be employed in the Federal aid States as near as we can estimate, that is, within the 6 months. We are not wanting to enter into building that carries continuous expenditures over the end of this fiscal year. That is outside the emergency period, as we contemplate it. There have been a number of schemes, all the way from $200 million to $800 million, which would require several years for completion and a year for preparation. None of that would be practicable for this emergency. The only provision we are making is that it will produce employment during the next 6 months, and that is the sole object of relief legislation—not to further schemes that look to a general upbuilding of the Nation beyond our taxing policy.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fifty-eighth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, December 5, 1930.

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Remarks on Presenting the Herbert Schiff Memorial Trophy to Fighting Plane Squadron 3–B.

December 5, 1930

Lieutenant Commander Ginder:

You, as Commanding Officer of Fighting Plane Squadron 3–B, attached to the Carrier *Lexington,* have been designated by the Navy Department to receive, for your squadron, the Herbert Schiff Memorial Trophy. During approximately 5,000 hours of flying, covering about 600,000 miles, your squadron has displayed for the fiscal year 1930 the greatest vigilance, safety, and reliability in flight operations among the Navy's fighting squadrons. This truly is a very remarkable performance, which could not be obtained without splendid leadership on your part and most efficient and expert flying on the part of each member of your squadron. Please accept my congratulations which I extend through you to all members of Fighting Plane Squadron 3–B.

NOTE: The President presented the trophy to Lt. Comdr. Samuel P. Ginder at 12:30 p.m. in the White House. William Schiff, the donor of the trophy, attended the ceremonies. The award was made annually to the naval aviation squadron flying the greatest number of hours without accident.

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Message to President Chiang Kai-shek on the Inauguration of Direct Radiotelegraphic Service Between the Republic of China and the United States. *December 6, 1930*

TODAY DIRECT radio service is being inaugurated between China and the United States. This added development in the means of communication between countries which are as widely separated as ours will, I trust, serve to bring them closer together in the minds and thoughts of our peoples and will to that extent and in that manner contribute toward a better mutual understanding.

With this thought in mind, I send to Your Excellency and to the people of China my most cordial wishes for the increasing prosperity of your country.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National Government of the Republic of China, Nanking, China]

400

Message to a Testimony Dinner Honoring Louis Lipsky.
December 7, 1930

[Released December 7, 1930. Dated October 23, 1930]

My dear Mr. Deutsch:

I am glad to learn of the honor to be paid to Mr. Louis Lipsky at a testimonal dinner on November 16th, and I will be obliged if you will express my cordial congratulations to him and my deep appreciation of his long and valuable service to the development of the Jewish cultural life of America.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Bernard S. Deutsch, chairman, Executive Committee, Louis Lipsky Testimonial Committee, 122 West 42nd St., New York City]

NOTE: The message was read at a dinner held at the Hotel Astor in New York City.

Louis Lipsky was a noted journalist, a prominent figure in the Zionist movement, and a leader in Jewish civic and philanthropic activities.

401

Letter to the Speaker of the House Transmitting a Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for the Federal Farm Board.
December 8, 1930

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Federal Farm Board for $150,000,000 to be immediately available as a part of the revolving fund of $500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated by the Agricultural Marketing Act approved June 15, 1929. Under date of June 18,

1929, $150,000,000 was appropriated by Public Act No. 15 and under date of March 26, 1930, $100,000,000 was appropriated in the first deficiency act fiscal year 1930 for this revolving fund. In order that important operations of the Board, now in prospect, may be carried through promptly additional funds are required at this time.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which is transmitted herewith and with which I concur.

This sum was included in the estimate of expenditures before Congress and does not increase the estimated deficit.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Speaker of the House of Representatives]

NOTE: The letter and accompanying papers are printed as House Document 668 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

402

The President's News Conference of *December 9, 1930*

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF

THE PRESIDENT. I observe that measures have been already introduced into Congress and are having advocacy, which, if passed, would impose an increased expenditure beyond the sums which I have recommended for the present and next fiscal year by a total of about $4,500 million, mostly under the guise of giving relief of some kind or another. The gross sums that I have recommended to carry on the essential functions of the Government include the extreme sums which can be applied by the Federal Government in actual emergency employment or relief, and are the maximum that can be financed without an increase in taxes.

No matter how devised, an increase in taxes in the end falls on workers and farmers, or alternatively deprives industry of just that much ability to give employment and defeats the very purpose of these schemes. For the Government to finance by bond issues deprives industry and agriculture of just that much capital for its own use and for employment. Prosperity cannot be restored by raids upon the Public Treasury.

The leaders of both parties are cooperating to prevent any such an event. Some of these schemes are ill-considered, some represent enthusiasts, and some represent the desire of individuals to show that they are more generous than the administration, or even that they are more generous than even the leaders of their own parties. They are playing politics at the expense of human misery.

Many of these measures are being promoted by organizations and agencies outside of Congress and are being pushed on Members of Congress. Some of them are mistaken as to the results they will accomplish. All of them are mistaken as to the ability of the Federal Government to undertake such burdens. Some of these outside agencies are also engaged in promoting political purposes. The American people will not be misled by such tactics.

Relations With Europe

There are one or two other things that are purely for your own information, so as to settle your own mind and relieve you of speculation. They are not for quotation—purely for your own information.

No scheme for application of the receipts from foreign debt payments to otherwise than reduction in taxes to the American people—alleviation of taxes—has ever been considered by this Government, and it is not likely it would. There is not the remotest ground for any suggestion that we have joined with France or anybody else to set up a financial bloc on any country in the world. There is not a scintilla of truth in the suggestion that we are engaged in any negotiations to set up any commitment as to conference on peace or war or upon the freedom of the seas. No such negotiations are going on anywhere in the Government, and no suggestion of the kind has ever been made.

In other words, our friends in Europe develop, frequently, ideas that they would like to try out on the American people, and it keeps us a little busy trying to deny them. So I thought I would take the whole bunch that have arrived during the past 2 weeks.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and fifty-ninth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, December 9, 1930.

The President referred to press speculation touched off by the movements of George L. Harrison, Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, in Europe and the visit of Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Bank for International Settlements, to the United States. Rumors were circulating that payments on the war debts might be reloaned to European debtors, that credits to Great Britain might be used to correct the undue concentration of gold in France and the United States, and that financial readjustment might be tied to a conference furthering the American position on freedom of the seas.

On the same day, the White House also issued a text of the President's statement on proposed increases in Federal expenditures for employment and relief (see Item 403).

403

Statement on Proposed Increases in Federal Expenditures for Employment and Relief. *December 9, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT said:

"I observe that measures have been already introduced in Congress and are having advocacy, which, if passed, would impose an increased expenditure beyond the sums which I have recommended for the present and next fiscal year by a total of nearly $4,500 million, and mostly under the guise of giving relief of some kind or another. The gross sums which I have recommended to carry on the essential functions of the Government include the extreme sums which can be applied by the Federal Government in actual emergency employment or relief, and are the maximum which can be financed without increase in taxes.

"No matter how devised, an increase in taxes in the end falls upon the workers and farmers, or alternatively deprives industry of that much

ability to give employment and defeats the very purpose of these schemes. For the Government to finance by bond issues deprives industry and agriculture of just that much capital for its own use and for employment. Prosperity cannot be restored by raids upon the Public Treasury.

"The leaders of both parties are cooperating to prevent any such event. Some of these schemes are ill-considered, some represent enthusiasts, and some represent the desire of individuals to show that they are more generous than the administration or that they are more generous than even the leaders of their own parties. They are playing politics at the expense of human misery.

"Many of these measures are being promoted by organizations and agencies outside of Congress and being pushed upon Members of Congress. Some of them are mistaken as to the results they will accomplish and they are all mistaken as to the ability of the Federal Government to undertake such burdens. Some of these outside agencies are also engaged in promoting political purposes. The American people will not be misled by such tactics."

NOTE: An accompanying list in the President's message file indicates that the proposals of particular concern were: the McKellar bill (S. 4938) for county road construction; the Brookhart bill (S. 4819) authorizing additional expenditures on Federal roads; the Caraway bill (S. 5060) for veterans' bonuses; the Shipstead bill (S. 5082) for additional rivers and harbors work; the Black bill (S. 4847) for aid to veterans' dependents; the Trammel bill (S. 4827) for aid to citrus growers; and three bills introduced by Senator David Walsh: S. 5044 authorizing work on the Cape Cod Canal, S. 5043 for local public works, and S. 5100 establishing a 5-day week for Government employees.

404

Message of Sympathy on the Death of William E. Barton.
December 9, 1930

[Released December 9, 1930. Dated December 8, 1930]

My dear Mr. Barton:

I am profoundly grieved to learn of the death of your father, and Mrs. Hoover and I wish you to know our deep sympathy with you in your loss. The Nation will long cherish the memory of his outstanding contributions to religion and literature and his splendid idealism in service of our country.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Bruce Barton, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.]

NOTE: The Reverend William E. Barton, Congregational minister and author of a number of books on Abraham Lincoln, died on December 7, 1930. His son, Bruce Barton, was an advertising executive and popular writer.

405

Message to the Senate Transmitting Protocols Concerning Adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.
December 10, 1930

To the Senate:

I have the honor to transmit to the Senate for its consideration and action, three documents concerning adherence of the United States to the Court of International Justice. I enclose also a report of November 18, 1929, by the Secretary of State. I trust the protocols may have consideration as soon as possible after the emergency relief and appropriation legislation has been disposed of.

It will be recalled that on January 27, 1926, following extended consideration, the Senate advised and gave consent to adherence to the Court with five reservations; and it gave authorization to effect their acceptance by an exchange of notes. Consent to four of these reservations was promptly expressed at a meeting of the nations, members of the Court, and after negotiations undertaken with the approval of President Coolidge, two protocols were drawn to revise the statutes of the Court in order to embody this consent and also to meet the fifth reservation. The Protocol of Accession of the United States and the Protocol of Revision have now been signed by practically all the nations which are members of the Court and have also already been ratified by a large majority of those nations.

The provisions of the protocols free us from any entanglement in the diplomacy of other nations. We cannot be summoned before this Court, we can from time to time seek its services by agreement with other nations. These protocols permit our withdrawal from the Court at any time without reproach or ill-will.

The movement for the establishment of such a court originated with our country. It has been supported by Presidents Wilson, Harding and Coolidge; by Secretaries of State Hughes, Kellogg and Stimson; it springs from the earnest seeking of our people for justice in international relations and to strengthen the foundations of peace.

Through the Kellogg-Briand Pact we have pledged ourselves to the use of pacific means in settlement of all controversies. Our great nation, so devoted to peace and justice, should lend its cooperation in this effort of the nations to establish a great agency for such pacific settlements.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
December 10, 1930.

NOTE: The documents referred to are printed in State Department Publication 44 (56 pp., 1930).

406

The President's News Conference of *December 12, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I have no public statement to make. I have one or two matters of background.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

One item on the legislation passed yesterday in the Senate.[1] It is not for quotation—merely for your own information. The deletion of the President's authority to transfer from one item to another in that legislation relieves me of a great deal of responsibility, because I might otherwise become the center of public hearings as to sections, regions, and works. I had originally proposed, as you know, that a definite Cabinet committee should be set up for the purpose, but it will produce less actual employment in the next 6 months because it authorizes the appropriations to certain works. If it should turn out that preparations are not available in all of those cases, or any delays in any of the items mentioned, it would mean that the appropriation could not be applied. So it reduces the actual relief which we can give, to some measurable extent. The various items in the bill were proposed before the House committee as an indication of the works which the Government could undertake, rather than things that are not absolutely fixed and certain. So that undoubtedly the matter will be planed out in conference. I think it is a mistaken understanding of the purposes of that responsibility which the House committee had injected into the bill.

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[1] The administration initially submitted emergency requests totaling $151 million, but the House Appropriations Committee decided that only $110 million of these required immediate action. The Senate added another $8 million and, on December 11, passed H.R. 14804. Although this measure authorized the expenditure of $118 million for emergency public works, it refused to allow the President to transfer funds from one item to another. The House did not accept some of the Senate amendments and restrictions, and, on December 18, the Senate voted to restore the President's discretionary powers and to accept a compromise figure of $116 million. The President signed the legislation (Public No. 550; 46 Stat. 1030) on December 20, 1930.

Drought Relief

The Red Cross Central Committee convened this week, and I was very much gratified at their undertaking to continue in the drought section. It is very important that we should keep the Red Cross at work in that area. They are organized in every county. They can take care of a vast amount of assistance that would not be covered by any legislation, and they do it with a sympathetic hand and a local understanding that will be invaluable. So that they have made a real contribution. If their funds are not sufficient to carry out their work, they are quite prepared to appeal to the country for further funds, and I have no doubt they can command whatever funds are necessary. That is indicated by the extraordinarily encouraging responses that the various distress committees, community chests, and unemployment relief committees in the various States are finding in their appeals. There has not been a single appeal that has not gone over the top earlier than usual and in larger sums. They are finding no difficulty in charity responses in any section of the country to take care of whatever situation arises there.

During this week I have had the men connected with the various relief committees, community chests, or whatever the local function may be, from Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Buffalo, Kansas City, and some of the smaller towns in to discuss their problems. And they have all given unqualified assurance that they are able to take care of their situations over the forthcoming winter. It is a tribute to the response which they have found from the public, and some to the ingenuity of the men who are managing these various occasions. But in any event, they are finding the problem less difficult than they had anticipated, and they are finding public response to be much better than they had any reason to anticipate.

That is all I have for this occasion.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and sixtieth news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, December 12, 1930.

The President met with the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross on Wednesday, December 10, 1930.

407

Message to President Getulio Vargas on the Inauguration of Airmail Service Between Brazil and the United States. *December 12, 1930*

[Released December 12, 1930. Dated November 22, 1930]

Great and Good Friend:

I am happy to avail of the new link between our countries constituted by the inauguration of an air mail service between them to send to Your Excellency and the people of Brazil my greetings and best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

Each increase in the facilities for communication between our countries brings ever more to our peoples the realization of being brought closer together and so overcomes more and more the barriers of geographical distance and fosters that interchange of ideas and commerce between us which makes the relationship of Governments and peoples mutually beneficial.

Mr. President, allow me to take this opportunity to recall, with the greatest pleasure and appreciation, the most cordial reception and sincere hospitality with which I was received by the Government and people of Brazil in 1928 upon the occasion of my visit to Rio de Janeiro, which will always remain in my memory.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[Dr. Getulio Vargas, Provisional President of the United States of Brazil]

408

Address to the Gridiron Club.
December 13, 1930

Members and guests of the Gridiron Club:

I am sure you have joined with me this evening in gratitude for the hospitality we have received and in admiration of the wisdom and cleverness of those whose occupation is solely to observe and report upon the conduct of government. Some parts of the program remind me of a rhyme current in my early youth wherein it was said:

"If the good were as wise as the clever,
Or the clever as kind as the good,
The world would be better than ever
We dreamed that it possibly could.

But alas, it is seldom, if ever,
That matters work out as they should,
For the good are so harsh to the clever,
And the clever so rude to the good."

In each of nearly a score of years that I have enjoyed the hospitality of the Gridiron Club, I have endeavored to envisage what sort of government we would have, if our government was conducted so as to give full expression and weight to the matters which seem of interest on these Gridiron occasions. Assuredly, government under this program would be a joyous enterprise. Our official life would no doubt be confined to those things that furnish the raw material for news or entertainment, humor, satire, exposure, wit, eccentricities, combats, attacks, or fights and failures in government or politics. Nothing could be more logical than that. I feel ofttimes that we are not doing our duty to the Gridiron Club and its constituents in not producing more of these raw materials. If we were to assume that the Gridiron Club should organize a party to impose its views, they would, of course, need to adopt a national platform which would contain certain positive and fearless declarations.

One of the first of these would be a vigorous declaration that government must be dominated by excitement, since the honest, plodding

public official, intent upon building up safety and welfare of the people, is neither news nor material for Gridiron entertainment.

The national platform of the Gridiron Club would no doubt resolve that all those Senators, Congressmen, and administration officials who start something by way of attack and combat, should be supported by front page, column one. This declaration of faith would possibly grant that opportunity should be given for denial on the inside page provided the denial is peppy enough to maintain the combat. Such a platform would perhaps continue with the demand that at least two fights must be developed daily, one for the afternoon papers and one for the morning, and that these, if possible, should be made on a strict schedule, with advance release.

The Gridiron Club platform would also contain constructive planks—for instance, it would insist that there must be more humor, more satire, more within government. It would express the hope that every public official should cultivate either clothes or speech or habits or humor or some eccentricity that could be automatically added to the daily description of him, for the greater ease of headline writers and cartoonists.

And the Gridiron platform would probably end with a stirring peroration compounded from the leading Western orator and the late Houston convention that: "We, the people, demand entertainment and sensation from our Government. The good do not stimulate our curiosity or our emotions, our happiness or our jokes; and upon this firm foundation of reform, 'To your tents, O, Israel, and sweep the polls from the sodden slums of the Hell Gate on the Atlantic to the glorious sunsets of the Golden Gate upon the Pacific.' "

Fellow guests, I beg of you not to think that these gentlemen, our hosts, believe anything of the kind, despite the color that this annual occasion would convey to you. They are Americans whose solicitude for the welfare of our country has stood a thousand tests—who, amid the sordidness and gossip which oozes through the intellectual swamps of a great political Capital, have preserved an honest solicitude for good government even though it is not news or entertainment. Moreover, their serious daily work is the most fundamental of protections to probity and intelligence in government.

I have been interested in the high distinction paid to Democratic Party publicity by your recitals tonight. I would not myself be so partisan as to have referred to it as a great factory of synthetic myth and legend. It was, however, manifest that the Democratic leaders, failing to find in the Republican administration that array of defects which normally feed the fires of their campaigns, were put to the necessity and large expense of supermen on this occasion. The Democratic Party has a history of notable accomplishments in campaign strategy and gangster tactics of this sort, and it would appear from a long-view study of the results that it is an admirable method of retaining their position in opposition.

Another of your references this evening was to the problematical extra session of Congress. It is an extraordinary thing in the history of the United States that the whole Nation should shudder with apprehension and fear at the possibility of an extra session of its great legislative body. Such a possibility seems to have brought forth not only the satire of the Gridiron Club but the protest of practically the entire press, the representatives of organized labor, organized agriculture, and organized business. I take it that the community must now be fearful of its handiwork in the supposed Democratic victory in this election.

The Democratic leader of the Senate has spoken of cooperation in such remedy as the Government can offer in this, our most difficult national situation, and I can assure him of the deepest desire on our side to coordinate our efforts with him and his colleagues. I recognize the difficulty of any leader controlling either the measures advocated by his colleagues or the intense partisanship in which they are delivered. He and the country will, I am sure, expect me, in the performance of my obligations, to resist, with vigor, visionary schemes which would expend billions, result in increased taxes, and which, in the meantime, fill the country with fear and apprehension that daily intensifies this depression. These programs of billions, if enacted, would destroy the stability of the Federal Government. I am sure these measures and these attacks have no sympathy from the Democratic leader. The Senator and I and my colleagues are deeply interested in practical measures of helpfulness, and I am sure we agree upon the broad principles involved. I have no doubt of the ability of sincere men to find a common ground.

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Indeed these are times of great apprehensions and unrest in the world at large. Superficially these are partially the cause and at the same time partially the effect of our present economic depression. In the larger sense, however, this unrest is the repercussion of the social and political forces which were loosened by the World War and which have been heightened by the extraordinary advance in the application of science to productive industry.

The World War was as much a war of civilian activities as of soldiers. Central governments took over a vast amount of functions of local governments and of actual business, and bent them all to one primary purpose. It was a period of centralization of power never hitherto known. Under the impulse of patriotism, government succeeded in larger measure in the conduct of these measures than would have been dreamed possible or would be possible in peace.

After the war all the great governments found themselves involved in a great dislocation in agriculture, industry and labor, with great business activities on their hands which could not be instantly dissolved. In the dual necessity to tide millions of people over these dislocations and to deal with the businesses on hand, the governments everywhere were plunged into a continuation of this centralization of activities. They found themselves in the presence of disappearing altruism and rising self-interest. Their abilities at successful administration were correspondingly greatly diminished.

From the apparent success of governments in war in dealing with great emergencies there has grown up among our people the idea that the Government is a separate entity, endowed with all power, all money, and all resources; that it can be called upon at any hour to settle any difficulty. As a result, there is constant pressure in the face of every problem for the increase of functions of the central government. Steadily, despite our efforts to free ourselves from these influences, the Government is being loaded with responsibilities and becoming centralized beyond the ability of men to administer.

We have a vivid manifestation of these problems during the past year. Not an hour has gone by during this last year of depression when

there has not been some demand, backed by some important influence, that we should take over more and more responsibilities and more and more functions from the citizens, the States, and municipalities in the hope of remedy to our immediate difficulties. I have considered that it is vital for the future of the American people that each community itself should be roused to the utmost in remedy of its own difficulties and that the Government should be brought into action only where remedy was beyond local strength. To sustain the spirit of responsibility of States, of municipalities, of industry and the community at large, is the one safeguard against overwhelming centralization and degeneration of that independence and initiative which are the very foundations of democracy.

The Federal Government can cooperate in assistance in disaster with community and industrial action and the organization of local responsibility. The country has reason to be proud of the magnificent response of the past year to this stimulation. The Nation is being rapidly organized today and, except for some special difficulties where the Government must yet act, the people promise to carry their burden. Our people must not go hungry or cold. But no conceivable amount of appropriations from the Federal Treasury for public works can be any but a small percent of the employment that is afforded by the courageous organization of construction in industry itself and by our local governments. No doles of the Federal Government can equal, in even a minor percent, the benefits to the wage earner and the people at large by the organized maintenance of wage scales and spreading part-time employment in place of the usual reductions in times of depression that we have witnessed during the last year. No proposal of charity by the Government can equal a small part of the sums attained by the thousand earnest local committees now engaged in relief of distress in our counties and towns. I do not believe they will fail and I believe that we shall again demonstrate the strength and devotion of our people to the fundamentals of our democracy.

Thus our problem is not only a question of prevention of hunger and cold, it is also a question of method by which we maintain local, individ-

ual responsibility in the American people to meet their own obligations at their own door and to abolish the illusion that the Federal Government is a remedy for everything. It is for these high purposes that we must guide our policies so as to stimulate the forces of self-sufficiency of local independence in which lies the hope of our Republic.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Club's semiannual dinner meeting at the Willard Hotel. Gridiron Club addresses are traditionally off-the-record, but the above text was later made public.

409

Message to a Dinner Honoring Senator Dwight W. Morrow. *December 13, 1930*

I WILL BE obliged if you will express my cordial greetings to those present at the dinner to Senator Morrow in New York this evening and also my deep sense of the great value of his work in improving the prison system of New Jersey, this being one of the outstanding contributions to prison administration made in this country which assisted in a sound background for the eight measures of reform of Federal prisons which we were able to enact in the last session of Congress, now placing the Federal Government to the forefront in these matters.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message, sent to Ogden H. Hammond, National Prison Emergency Committee, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, was read at a dinner at the Hotel Pierre in New York honoring Senator-elect Morrow for his pioneer work in developing the Morrow plan of prison reform.

As first set forth by the Morrow Commission in 1918, the plan called for a new system of prisoner classification, for new construction adapted to differing classes, for new prison farms and industries to provide useful work, and for the distribution of prison products so as not to compete with the products of free labor. For the Federal prison reforms to which the President referred, see Item 163.

410

Letter to the Speaker of the House Transmitting Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations.
December 15, 1930

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1931 for the Executive Office and certain departments and independent establishments amounting to $91,526,740.00.

A summary and the details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which is transmitted herewith and with which I concur.

Nearly $80,000,000 of the expenditures under these appropriations were included in the estimates of expenditures during this year contained in the Budget for the fiscal year 1932. Less than two million represent new items and about ten million become necessary due to the change of wording of the emergency relief bill in respect to highways, the result of which is to impose this sum upon the regular budget and in effect increase emergency relief by that amount.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Speaker of the House of Representatives]

NOTE: The letter and accompanying papers are printed as House Document 677 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

411

Message on the Opening of the Charlotte Hungerford Memorial Hospital. *December 15, 1930*

[Released December 15, 1930. Dated December 11, 1930]

THE PEOPLE of Torrington, Connecticut, are indeed to be congratulated on the opening to the service of the public of the Charlotte Hungerford Memorial Hospital, which represents so high an ideal of civic feeling and will so helpfully serve in relief of human suffering.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The President's message was read at the dedication ceremony held in the Torrington high school auditorium.

412

The President's News Conference of *December 16, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. There seems to be a lot of news elsewhere—a great plenty—no famine of that character at all in the city, so I have got nothing that I can add on this occasion.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and sixty-first news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, December 16, 1930.

413

Message to the Senate About a Report From the President's Emergency Commission for Employment.
December 16, 1930

To the Senate:

I am in receipt of the resolution of the Senate reading as follows:

Resolved: That the President be, and is hereby, requested to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the following: The Report of the President's Emergency Commission on Unemployment, Colonel Arthur D. Woods, Chairman.

The President's Emergency Committee has made no report on unemployment. I have received notes and verbal suggestions from Colonel Arthur Woods from time to time, and from the departments in the Government on this subject. These were confined to guidance in formulation of the recommendations which I have already laid before Congress. Such notes and discussions are necessarily passing and tentative, and they represent that confidential relation of the President with Government officers which should be preserved.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
December 16, 1930.

NOTE: The resolution referred to is Senate Resolution 376, sponsored by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.

414

Message on the 100th Anniversary of the Death of Simón Bolívar. *December 17, 1930*

[Released December 17, 1930. Dated November 5, 1930]

THE PEOPLE of the United States join with me in honoring the memory of the Great Liberator, Simón Bolívar. All the nations of the American Continent owe him a debt of gratitude not only because of his military achievements, but also by reason of his prophetic political vision which enabled him to lay the foundations of Pan Americanism as well as to foresee the important part which the nations of America are called upon to play in world affairs.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson read the President's message at a special session of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union honoring the memory of Simón Bolívar. Messages from all the American Republics were also read at the meeting held in the Pan American Building in Washington, D.C.

415

Message to King Alexander I of Yugoslavia Offering Birthday Greetings. *December 17, 1930*

ON THIS auspicious anniversary of your birth, I desire to send to Your Majesty my greetings and best wishes for your happiness and welfare.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Majesty Alexander I, King of Yugoslavia, Belgrade]

416

Message on the Death of David N. Mosessohn.
December 17, 1930

I AM shocked to learn of the death of my friend Dr. David N. Mosessohn. His distinguished contributions to Jewish culture and his outstanding leadership in service of the noblest ethical ideals will cause him long to be remembered gratefully by his fellow countrymen of all races and creeds.

HERBERT HOOVER

[The Jewish Tribune, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York City]

NOTE: David N. Mosessohn, executive chairman of the Associated Dress Industries of America and editor of the Jewish Tribune, died on December 16, 1930.

417

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report of the Committee on the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration.
December 19, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report of the committee which I was authorized to appoint (Public Res. No. 92, 71st Cong., 2d sess.) for an investigation into the question of representation at and participation in the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, known as the Century of Progress Exposition, on the part of the Government of the United States and its various departments and activities.

The findings of this committee include recommendations that the Government be represented in the person of a commissioner under the direction of a commission composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce; that in order to effect economies the organization of this commission and the authorization and appropriation of funds be expedited; and that a certain latitude

be conferred upon the commission and the commissioner in the expenditure of public funds, as well as in the employment of personnel.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report of the committee to the end that legislation may be enacted to authorize an appropriation of $1,725,000 for the expenses of representation at and participation in the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, known as the Century of Progress Exposition, on the part of the Government of the United States and its various departments and activities in accordance with the recommendations of the committee.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
December 19, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying report are printed as House Document 699 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

418

The President's News Conference of *December 19, 1930*

THE PRESIDENT. I have nothing for public statement. I thought I might give you some little background about the various relief projects.

DROUGHT RELIEF

First—on the drought States. There are seven different methods of relief of the drought States in progress. The first is loans under the drought bill to farmers, and the second is the large participation in increased highways under the emergency construction bill, and the provision of more labor—more work rather. Third, there is a large participation in the accelerated "rivers and harbors" work which falls in the drought States. And fourth, there is accelerated public buildings bill—accelerated public buildings which will appear in the normal budget bill. And fifth, there is the extension of the intermediate credit activities through the creation of a considerable number of agricultural

credit corporations which were started some 4 months ago. And sixth, there is the reduction of railway rates by which some 60,000 carloads of feedstuffs were poured in at half rates. And seventh and final, the very effective method set up by the Red Cross in there to look after personal distress, so that it accumulates to a very large and, I think, a very effective program which ought to relieve any anxiety or difficulties in those States.

Q. Is there any calculation, Mr. President, or are you able to make a calculation as to the amount of money involved in this?

THE PRESIDENT. We haven't gone into what the drought States participation will be in the various construction programs. I can get it out and you can have it next Tuesday.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

On the general relief through construction, taking the country as a whole, some days ago I gave you a figure of $525 million as the total construction activities of the Government in the fiscal year 1931. That is the year ending the first of next July. That included all the public works and buildings and naval and aircraft work—everything of that character. The 1932 budget will show a very considerable increase over the normal budget—will show a very considerable increase in those items—and then there is the emergency bill of about $115 million or thereabouts to be added. So that the total construction activities of the Government of all kinds in the next calendar year will be somewhere around $700 million. That compares with $253 million for the same items in 1928.

Q. Mr. President, did you say calendar year?

THE PRESIDENT. 1928 fiscal year—1929 fiscal year embraces a part of the depression, so that the first year all clear of depression is 1928 fiscal year. So that the Federal Government will in the next calendar year be expanding from the rate of about $250 million in nondepression period to about $700 million in depression period.

I can give you those figures next week if you want them. They are not entirely complete from the budget, but that is the approximate result.

Q. Mr. President, will there be any way of giving them by States?

THE PRESIDENT. It is very difficult to divide, but I think it might probably be split up. We might get that out.

Q. Would there be any way of splitting it up into categories—how much on buildings and how much on roads?

THE PRESIDENT. I will try to get you out a table dividing it in all directions so that everybody can see what he gets.

That is all.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and sixty-second news conference was held in the White House at 4 p.m. on Friday, December 19, 1930.

419

Message to the Congress Recommending the Modification of the Boundary Line of the Panama Canal Zone.

December 20, 1930

To the Congress of the United States:

I enclose a communication from the Secretary of State recommending a modification of the boundary line between the Panama Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama, so far as it affects that parcel of land in the Panama Canal Zone known as the Paitilla Point Military Reservation.

I recommend that the Congress enact the necessary legislation authorizing and empowering the Secretary of State to effect the modification of the boundary line as recommended by him.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
December 20, 1930.

NOTE: The message and accompanying papers are printed as House Document 700 (71st Cong., 2d sess.).

420

Christmas Message to Disabled Veterans.
December 20, 1930

To All Disabled Veterans:

Again I send you my Christmas Greeting and best wishes for your happiness in the New Year, with renewed assurances of the Nation's grateful remembrance of your service and sacrifices.

I do pray that the New Year will bring you many blessings and new hope for the future; to those in hospitals, or ill in their homes, restoration of health; and to all, more of comfort and contentment.

The Nation is ever mindful of your patience and fortitude, is vigilant in your behalf, and so long as your need endures will respond with devotion to your service.

HERBERT HOOVER

NOTE: The message was sent to veterans' organizations and hospitals throughout the country.

421

Message to President Pascual Ortiz Rubio of Mexico on the Opening of the Associated Press Direct Leased Wire Between Mexico City and New York City.
December 20, 1930

Mr. President:

Mexico and the United States of America lie side by side on this great continent. They are neighbors and their territories adjoin each other, yet so extensive are these territories that their largest cities are separated by many thousands of miles and the citizens of Mexico City and the citizens of New York have little direct contact with each other. The occasion, therefore, of the opening of a direct leased press association wire between these cities is an event of very real interest to the cities and to the other sections of the two countries.

The message that I particularly wish to send to Your Excellency and to the people of Mexico today is the fervent hope that the means which are used in transmitting my message will be a great instrument of understanding and never one of misunderstanding.

I assure Your Excellency that the resources of the Government of the United States are devoted to this end, and I earnestly trust that the news which will flash back and forth over this wire will reflect an ever increasing sympathy between our two countries and will tell the story of many peaceful and happy and friendly events.

HERBERT HOOVER

422

The President's News Conference of *December 23, 1930*

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON UNEMPLOYMENT

THE PRESIDENT. The last time we had some further questions about the expenditure of the Government in various directions in aid to increasing employment, and we have had the various departments dissect the expenditure and try to arrive at the estimated amount for the calendar year. I have had it mimeographed for you, so that you will have the details. But in order to arrive at it we have had to take the fiscal years under different categories in 1931 and 1932, and then divide them into two and add them together to the calendar year and then add the accelerated programs. So that we finally come out at $724 million of expenditure on construction work in all directions for the calendar year. This compares with $275 million, I mentioned before, for the fiscal year 1928. And then we also show here the amounts appropriated for agricultural relief, but in any event I think that straightens it out.

There was a request that we dissect it as to States, but we found that was quite impracticable—to get out the figures with any degree of accuracy at the present time.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND THE PREVAILING WAGE

There has been a question under discussion about wages on Government contracts. A year ago at the outset of the depression, and as the result of business conferences, we brought about an understanding that leading employers would maintain the wage scales. That action has been one of the most constructive during the period of the depression. Obviously, the policy of the Federal Government has to be to follow the recommendations that they made to the commercial world, and it has been followed by the Federal Government in every direction. We have had a few instances of difficulties that have arisen with minor contractors, but they have been adjusted whenever they have arisen, and it is the policy of the Government both as to existing contracts and those to be let that contractors shall keep up wages and pay not less than the prevailing wages in various districts.

And that is all that I have got today, except to wish you all a merry Christmas.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and sixty-third news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, December 23, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued the text of a statement on public works and unemployment relief (see Item 423).

423

White House Statement on Public Works and Unemployment Relief.

December 23, 1930

THE PRESS has requested a more detailed statement of the activities of the Federal Government in increasing employment and relief to agriculture during the new calendar year.

To arrive at such an estimate it is necessary to review the estimated expenditures of two fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932.

The volume of construction work direct and indirect is estimated as follows:

ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS, JUNE 30TH

	1928	1931	1932
Federal Aid to Highway Construction	$93, 826, 000	$115, 860, 000	$142, 985, 000
Public Buildings	33, 404, 000	140, 033, 000	147, 706, 000
Rivers and Harbors Public Works	76, 613, 000	138, 100, 000	130, 614, 000
Ship Construction (Including authorization for more naval vessels)	44, 069, 000	100, 791, 000	159, 049, 000
Aircraft and Air Navigation	28, 555, 000	29, 771, 000	31, 993, 000
Miscellaneous	100, 000	5, 900, 000	13, 314, 000
	$276, 567, 000	$530, 455, 000	$625, 661, 000

To the above must be added the emergency appropriations for still further acceleration of public works already authorized by Congress, which moneys will be spent during the calendar year 1931, as follows:

Highways	$90, 500, 000
Rivers and Harbors Public Works	25, 500, 000
	$116, 000, 000

In addition thereto must also be added the acceleration of public buildings programs during the next 12 months by the application of accumulated and unexpended balances from previous appropriations which can now be applied through the expedition gained from the authority to employ outside architects, amounting to $30 million.

In order to reduce these expenditures for construction work to the calendar year 1931 we may take half the 1931 budget figures and half the 1932 budget figures and add the emergency appropriations and the acceleration of building programs as follows:

	Half 1931 Estimate	Half 1932 Estimate	Accelerated Programs	Est. Total 1931 Cal. Yr.
Federal Aid to Highways	$57,930,000	$71,492,500	$90,500,000	$219,922,500
Public Buildings	70,018,500	75,853,000	30,000,000	173,869,000
Rivers and Harbors Public Works	69,050,000	65,307,000	25,500,000	159,857,000
Ship Construction	50,395,500	79,524,500	.....	129,920,000
Aircraft and Air Navigation	14,885,500	15,996,500	.....	30,882,000
Miscellaneous	2,950,000	6,657,000	.....	9,607,000
	.....	.....	.....	$724,058,000

This compares with the rate of about $275 million per annum prior to the depression.

The relief to agriculture of all sorts including Farm Board appropriations is estimated as follows:

Fiscal year 1928	none
Fiscal year 1931	$250,000,000
Fiscal year 1932	

If to reduce it to the calendar year 1931 we take half of each fiscal year 1931 and 1932 ($125 million) and add the $45 million for drought relief, we have a total for 1931 calendar year of $160 million.

424

Message to a Yuletide Party for the Handicapped Children of New York City. *December 24, 1930*

[Released December 24, 1930. Dated December 20, 1930]

My dear Uncle Robert:

Please give the children my affectionate greetings when they have their party on the Steamship *Leviathan* on December 24th, and my best wishes for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER

53-315 O - 76 - 41

[Uncle Robert, President, Uncle Robert Foundation, Inc., 16 East Fifteenth Street, New York City]

NOTE: The message was read at the annual Christmas party sponsored, since 1924, by the Uncle Robert Foundation.

Uncle Robert was a popular children's radio entertainer.

425

Message to President Rafael Leonidas Trujillo on the Inauguration of Direct Radiotelegraphic Service Between the Dominican Republic and the United States. *December 24, 1930*

[Released December 24, 1930. Dated December 23, 1930]

THE NEW LINK between our countries inaugurated today by the opening of a direct radio-telegraphic service between Santo Domingo and the United States affords me an opportunity to extend to Your Excellency and the Dominican people my greetings and my sincere good wishes for the new year.

It is a matter of deep gratification that every increase in the facilities of communication between our countries draws them nearer together, fostering the growth of cultural and commercial relations between them and further strengthening their mutual friendship.

HERBERT HOOVER

[His Excellency Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, President of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo]

426

Christmas Greeting to the Nation.
December 24, 1930

Fellow citizens of Washington and my countrymen everywhere:

It is a great privilege to join in this community effort and it is a greater privilege even to wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6 p.m. at the annual Christmas tree lighting ceremony in Sherman Square near the White House. Prior to speaking he pressed a button lighting the tree.

The President's greeting and ceremony were broadcast to the Nation by the National Broadcasting Company.

The text of the greeting is quoted from a contemporary newspaper report.

427

Message to the Nation's Christmas Tree Association of California.
December 25, 1930

[Released December 25, 1930. Dated November 14, 1930]

To the Nation's Christmas Tree Association of California:

Christmas is the children's day and older folk can enter into its joys only when led by their hands.

HERBERT HOOVER

[Mr. Treffle R. LeSenay, Secretary, Nation's Christmas Tree Association, Fresno, Calif.]

NOTE: O. S. Hubbard, superintendent of schools in Fresno, Calif., read the President's message at a ceremony around the "Nation's Christmas tree," a giant Sequoia in Grant National Park.

428

The President's News Conference of *December 30, 1930*

Railroad Consolidation

The President. As the result of meetings of General [William W.] Atterbury, Mr. [Patrick E.] Crowley, Mr. [Daniel] Willard, and the [Mantis J. and Oris P.] Van Sweringens and other representatives of the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Nickel Plate, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, a plan for consolidation of the different railways in what is known as the official classification territory—that is, except New England—into four independent systems, was agreed upon for presentation to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The four new systems embrace the territory east of the Mississippi River, including the Virginian Railway on the south, and the New York Central on the north.

These negotiations have been in progress for several weeks. They were undertaken at my suggestion in the hope of effecting the consolidation policies that were declared by Congress in 1920, and especially at this time as a contribution to the recovery of business by enlarging the opportunity for employment and by increasing the financial stability of the railroads, particularly some of the weaker ones.

The Transportation Act [41 Stat. 456], passed by Congress in 1920, provides for the consolidation of the railways into a limited number of strong systems in order to maintain broader competition, more equitable rates, lower operating costs, and in the long run, lower rates to the public.

During the last 10 years the possible grouping of the railroads so as to carry out the law have been under constant discussion. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no power to compel these consolidations. They can only be carried out by the initiative of the carriers themselves. During that time negotiations have been undertaken in respect to those railways on a great number of occasions with view to carrying out the wishes of Congress, but have hitherto all proved abortive. A year ago

the Interstate Commerce Commission suggested a plan for consolidating these roads into five systems, but this plan, like the others, met with objections, and has apparently been an unsolvable basis.

The uncertainties and the delays of nearly 10 years have seriously retarded development of the railways—have prevented their desirable growth in many directions, and have diminished their ability to compete with other forms of transportation. Such questions as electrification, the linking up of different railroads, the development of larger terminals, and many other major improvements have been retarded because of uncertainty with respect to the position which different roads would occupy in the permanent grouping.

It is my understanding that the plan provides for the protection of the interests of the employees and for full consideration of the interests of the various local communities, and fulfills the intent of Congress in the public interest. The presidents of the major systems have agreed upon the many details of the plan, except one minor one, which has been left to arbitration.

The plan, of course, must be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, who have the independent duty to determine if it meets with every requirement of public interest.

That is all this morning.

NOTE: President Hoover's one hundred and sixty-fourth news conference was held in the White House at 12 noon on Tuesday, December 30, 1930.

On the same day, the White House issued a text of the President's statement on railroad consolidation (see Item 429).

429

Statement on Railroad Consolidation.
December 30, 1930

THE PRESIDENT said:

"As a result of meetings of General [William W.] Atterbury, Mr. [Patrick E.] Crowley, Mr. [Daniel] Willard, Messrs. [Mantis J. and Oris P.] Van Sweringen and other representatives of the Pennsylvania,

New York Central, Nickel Plate, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, a plan for consolidation of the different railways in official classification territory (except New England) into four independent systems was agreed upon for presentation to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The four new systems embrace the territory east of the Mississippi River, including the Virginian Railway on the south, the New York Central on the north.

"These negotiations have been in progress for some weeks, and were undertaken at my suggestion in the hope of effecting the consolidation policies declared by Congress in 1920 and especially at this time as a contribution to the recovery of business by enlarging opportunity for employment and by increasing the financial stability of all the railways, and particularly some of ther weaker roads.

"The Transportation Act [41 Stat. 456] passed by Congress in 1920 provides for a consolidation of railways into a limited number of strong systems in order to maintain broader competition, more adequate service, simplification of rate structure, lower operating costs, and, in the long run, lower rates to the public.

"During the past 10 years a possible grouping of the roads so as to carry out the law has been under constant discussion. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no power to compel such consolidations. They can only be effected upon initiation of the carriers. During this period a number of negotiations have been undertaken in respect to these railways, with view to carrying out the wishes of Congress, but they have proved abortive. A year ago the Interstate Commerce Commission issued a suggested plan for consolidating these roads into five systems. This plan, like others, has met with objections which apparently made it an unsolvable basis.

"These uncertainties and delays over nearly 10 years have seriously retarded development of the railways and have prevented a desirable growth in many directions, and have diminished their ability to compete with other forms of transportation. Such questions as electrification, linking up of different railroads, development of terminals and many other major improvements have been retarded because of uncertainty

with respect to the position which particular roads are to occupy in the permanent grouping.

"It is my understanding that the plan provides for the protection of the interests of the employees and full consideration of the interest of the various communities and carries out the requirements of the law in protection of public interest generally. The presidents of the major systems have agreed upon the many details of the plan with the exception of a minor point, which is left to arbitration.

"The plan, of course, must be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, who have the independent duty to determine if it meets with every requirement of public interest."

430

Message to the Society of Economic Geologists. *December 30, 1930*

[Released December 30, 1930. Dated December 27, 1930]

I SEND you all my friendly greeting and best wishes on the occasion of this your first formal meeting outside of the United States and in Canadian territory. It is a happy omen and another one of the many examples showing the strong bonds of friendship and cooperation which unite us to our great northern neighbor.

NOTE: The message, sent to the Legation of the United States in Ottawa, Canada, was read at the annual luncheon held in Toronto, Canada.

Appendix A—Additional White House Releases

NOTE: This appendix lists those releases not printed as items in this volume. A complete listing of Proclamations and Executive orders for 1930 appears in Appendix B and are printed in full in "Proclamations and Executive Orders, Herbert Hoover, 1929–1933."

Date	*Subject*
January	
12	Message congratulating Thomas William Carter on his retirement after 53 years as trainmaster on the Boston and Albany Railroad
18	List of endorsers of William E. Lee for appointment as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission
22	Executive Order 5263, authorizing the Alien Property Custodian to sell certain stocks of the United States Metals Refining Co.
24	Executive Order 5264, restricting importation of parrots
February	
7	Biographical data on members of the Haitian Commission: Henry P. Fletcher, James Kerney, William Allen White, William Cameron Forbes, and Elie Vezina
8	List of endorsers of Hugh McCall Tate for appointment as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission
20	Nominations sent to the Senate: Solicitor General, members of the Federal Radio Commission, and a Foreign Service officer
21	Proclamation 1900, Covered Wagon Centennial
21	Executive Order 5284, designation of Fort Pierce, Fla., as a customs port of entry

Appendix A

Date	*Subject*
March	
10	Advance text of address to the Boy Scouts of America
10	Biographical data on George Cosgrove and list of endorsers for his appointment as United States District Judge, Southern District of California
21	Biographical data on Maj. Gen. Herbert B. Crosby and Dr. Luther H. Reichelderfer
31	Proclamation 1902, Child Health Day
April	
9	Department of Justice memorandum on the opinion of Circuit Judge John J. Parker in international organization, *United Mine Workers* v. *Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Co.,* 18F(2d)839
18	Memorandum on the annual Easter egg roll
22	Biographical data on Frederick Huff Payne, Assistant Secretary of War
23	List of heads of national associations concerned with street and highway traffic problems who met with the President
24	Biographical data on Robert P. Patterson and list of endorsers for his appointment as United States District Judge, Southern District of New York
24	Nominations sent to the Senate: Robert P. Patterson as United States District Judge, Southern District of New York; Antonio M. Perry, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Hawaii; James J. Banks, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Hawaii; James Wesley Thompson, Circuit Judge, Third Judicial District of Hawaii; Homes L. Ross, Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit of Hawaii; William Lee Brand, United States Marshal, Western District of Virginia
May	
16	Report of the American Child Health Association on the Health, Nutritional and Social Conditions of Porto Rican Children by Dr. S. J. Crumbine
27	Executive Order 5353, closing of Government departments and agencies on Saturday, May 31, 1930

Appendix A

Date	*Subject*
June	
20	Biographical data on John P. Shields and list of endorsers for his appointment as United States District Judge, District of Delaware
23	Biographical data on Oscar R. Luhring, of Indiana, and Joseph W. Cox, of Washington, nominated to be Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia
July	
17	Executive Order 5396, special leaves of absence to be given disabled veterans in need of medical treatment
17	Proclamation 1917, adding lands to Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado
21	Executive Order 5398, consolidation and coordination of governmental activities affecting veterans
22	Executive Order 5400, regulations governing Foreign Service representation allowances
23	Executive Order 5401, withdrawal of land in California to protect the Los Angeles water supply system
24	Executive Order 5402, Chugach National Forest in Alaska, revocation of lands withdrawn for fish cannery purposes and such lands opened to entry
August	
11	Report on Indian Affairs by C. J. Rhoads, Commissioner of Indian Affairs
20	List of State drought committees in Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, and Iowa
22	Biographical data on Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman-designate of the United States Tariff Commission, and C. Bascom Slemp, Director General of the American Participation in the French Colonial Exposition of 1931
25	Report to the President on the commercial aviation industry

Appendix A

Date	*Subject*
August	
26	Biographical data on Thomas Walker Page, member of the United States Tariff Commission
29	Report on the Development of the American Merchant Marine by Assistant Secretary of Commerce Julius Klein
September	
16	Biographical data on John Lee Coulter, member of the United States Tariff Commission
17	Proclamation 1921, National Fire Prevention Week–1930
24	List of members attending the White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership
24	White House announcement of appointment of J. Butler Wright as United States Minister to Uruguay and biographical data on Nicholas Roosevelt, United States Minister to Hungary
25	Report on Post Office leases by Postmaster General Walter F. Brown. The report, dated September 9, 1930, was released with the résumé on the report
October	
30	Executive Order 5473, Personnel Classification Board, authority and procedures for making changes in the allocation of positions
November	
4	Proclamation 1924, Armistice Day, 1930
6	Proclamation 1925, Thanksgiving Day, 1930
11	Executive Order 5479, amending Civil Service Rules relating to transfers in the nonapportioned service
18	Executive Order 5491, use of eligible registers, established primarily for the executive Civil Service of the United States, for filling vacancies in the municipal service of the District of Columbia
December	
3	List of endorsers of Randolph Bryant for appointment as United States District Judge, Eastern District of Texas

Appendix A

Date	*Subject*
December	
4	List of endorsers of J. Whitaker Thompson for appointment as United States Circuit Judge, Third Circuit
15	Executive Order 5514, Christmas, 1930
16	Biographical data on Carroll C. Hincks and list of endorsers for his appointment as United States District Judge for the District of Columbia
20	List of endorsers of Samuel Hale Sibley for appointment as United States Judge, Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit
20	List of endorsers of J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., for appointment as Judge, Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit

Appendix B—Messages to the Congress

NOTE: This appendix lists those messages not printed as items in this volume. Presidential reports to the Congress are not included and are listed separately in Appendix D.

Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
January		
3	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Legislative establishment	H. Doc. 238
	United States Botanic Gardens	H. Doc. 239
6	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Navy Department	H. Doc. 166
	Department of Commerce	H. Docs. 168, 170
	Department of Labor	H. Doc. 171
	Department of Agriculture	H. Doc. 174
	War Department	H. Doc. 235
	District of Columbia	H. Doc. 237
6	Transmitting supplemental and deficiency appropriation requests for:	
	Bureau of Indian Affairs	H. Doc. 167
	Department of the Interior	H. Doc. 169
	Department of Justice	H. Doc. 172
6	Transmitting deficiency appropriation requests for:	
	Department of State	H. Doc. 173
	Treasury Department	H. Doc. 175
	Post Office Department	H. Doc. 236
8	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Navy Department	H. Doc. 242
8	Transmitting appropriation requests to settle claims arising out of collisions with naval and lighthouse vessels	H. Doc. 243

Appendix B

Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
January		
9	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for the United States Senate	H. Doc. 244
9	Transmitting schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office	H. Docs. 245, 247
9	Transmitting list of judgments by Court of Claims	H. Doc. 246
9	Transmitting records of judgments against United States by district courts	H. Doc. 248
10	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Supreme Court Building	H. Doc. 249
10	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the Treasury Department	H. Doc. 250
10	Transmitting schedules of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office	H. Doc. 251
15	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the legislative establishment	H. Doc. 255
16	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Navy Department	H. Doc. 257
17	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Department of Commerce	H. Doc. 258
18	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Federal Radio Commission	H. Doc. 261
20	Message of October 21, 1929, transmitting treaty of conciliation with Egypt	.....
20	Message of October 21, 1929, transmitting treaty of arbitration with Egypt	.....
20	Message of October 21, 1929, transmitting treaty of conciliation with Estonia	.....

Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
January		
20	Message of October 21, 1929, transmitting treaty of arbitration with Estonia	.....
21	Transmitting appropriation request for United States participation in the Inter-American Conference on Bibliography, Habana, Cuba, February 26, 1930	H. Doc. 262
22	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	United States Senate	H. Doc. 263
	Department of State	H. Doc. 264
	Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission	H. Doc. 265
23	Transmitting appropriation requests for:	
	Navy Department	H. Doc. 266
	Personnel Classification Board	H. Doc. 268
23	Transmitting deficiency appropriation requests for the House of Representatives	H. Doc. 267
23	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Department of Agriculture	H. Doc. 269
23	Transmitting proposed change in the appropriations for the War Department	H. Doc. 270
24	Transmitting copy of 1929 Session Laws of the Territory of Alaska	.....
25	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the National Park Service	H. Doc. 272
30	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Controlling the pink bollworm	H. Doc. 273
	War Department	H. Doc. 274

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Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
February		
3	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for quarters allowances for the Foreign Commerce Service	S. Doc. 79
6	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Department of State	H. Doc. 283
7	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for :	
	Bureau of Indian Affairs	H. Doc. 285
	Treasury Department	H. Doc. 286
8	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for foreign-mail transportation	S. Doc. 83
17	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Smithsonian Institution	H. Doc. 292
	Legislative establishment	H. Doc. 295
	Post Office Department	H. Doc. 296
	Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks	H. Doc. 297
	Executive Office	H. Doc. 298
17	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the Treasury Department	H. Doc. 293
17	Transmitting proposed change in use of appropriations for the Treasury Department	H. Doc. 294
20	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Expenses of United States participation in the Inter-American Congress for Rectors, Deans, and Educators, Habana, Cuba, February 20, 1930	H. Doc. 300
	Library of Congress	H. Doc. 301
20	Transmitting proposed change in the use of appropriations for the Treasury Department	H. Doc. 302

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Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
February		
24	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the legislative establishment	H. Doc. 305
27	Transmitting proposed change in the appropriations for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	S. Doc. 89
27	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department	S. Doc. 90
March		
3	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation	S. Doc. 96
	District of Columbia	S. Doc. 98, H. Doc. 310
4	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the George Washington Bicentennial Commission	S. Doc. 97
5	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request to pay expenses of United States participation in the London Naval Conference	S. Doc. 99
5	Transmitting report on and recommending appointment of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Union of South Africa	H. Doc. 312
6	Transmitting records of judgments against the United States by district courts	S. Doc. 100
6	Transmitting appropriation requests to:	
	Settle claims occasioned by a collision with a vessel of the Lighthouse Service	S. Doc. 101
	Pay claims for damages to private property	S. Doc. 102

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Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
March		
6	Transmitting list of judgments by the Court of Claims	S. Doc. 103
6	Transmitting schedules of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office	S. Docs. 104, 108
6	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the International Joint Commission	S. Doc. 105
10	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request to pay expenses of United States participation in the Fourth World Poultry Congress, England, 1930	S. Doc. 111
13	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Coast and Geodetic Survey	S. Doc. 112
	Quarters allowances for the Customs Service	S. Doc. 113
20	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the Department of Agriculture	S. Doc. 117
20	Transmitting appropriation request for the United States Geographic Board	H. Doc. 322
20	Transmitting supplemental appropriations requests for:	
	Employees' Compensation Commission	H. Doc. 323
	Diplomatic establishment in Tokyo, Japan	H. Doc. 324
20	Transmitting proposed change in the supplemental appropriation request for controlling the spread of the Mediterranean fruit fly	H. Doc. 325
21	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request to pay expenses of United States participation in the International Fur Trade Exhibition, Leipzig, Germany, 1930	H. Doc. 326

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Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
March		
21	Transmitting deficiency appropriation request for the Department of Justice	H. Doc. 327
28	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Navy Department	H. Doc. 329
28	Transmitting proposed changes in existing appropriations	H. Doc. 330
April		
1	Transmitting appropriation requests to pay expenses of United States participation in:	
	International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts	S. Doc. 121
	International Conference on Load Lines, London, May 1930	S. Doc. 122
3	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	United States Board of Tax Appeals	H. Doc. 335
	Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks	H. Doc. 336
4	Transmitting supplemental and deficiency appropriation requests for the Department of the Interior	H. Doc. 337
8	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Shoshone Federal Irrigation Project	H. Doc. 339
10	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Legislative establishment	H. Doc. 343
	George Washington Bicentennial Commission	H. Doc. 345
10	Transmitting proposed changes in appropriations for the War Department	H. Doc. 344
11	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for the Department of the Interior	H. Doc. 347

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Date April	*Subject*	*Document No.*
14	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks	H. Doc. 349
18	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks	H. Doc. 353
19	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Department of the Interior	H. Doc. 355
21	Transmitting report of the American Section of the International Waterway Commission, United States and Mexico, on a plan for equitable use of the waters of the lower Rio Grande, lower Colorado, and Tia Juana Rivers	H. Doc. 359
22	Transmitting appropriation request to pay expenses of United States participation in the International Conference on the Unification of Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts, London, October 6, 1930	S. Doc. 134
23	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Operation of the Center Market, Washington, D.C.	H. Doc. 362
	General Accounting Office	H. Doc. 363
	Department of State	H. Doc. 364
24	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the Department of Agriculture	H. Doc. 365
24	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Agricultural survey of the Southeastern States	H. Doc. 366
	Department of Justice	H. Doc. 367
	Civil Service Commission	H. Doc. 368
	Monument at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina	H. Doc. 369

Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
April		
30	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for the Navy Department	H. Docs. 373, 374
30	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the Department of Agriculture	H. Doc. 375
May		
1	Transmitting deficiency appropriation request for the Post Office Department	H. Doc. 378
1	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Treasury Department	H. Doc. 379
	Department of Agriculture	H. Doc. 380
	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	H. Doc. 381
	Department of Justice	H. Doc. 382
	Department of the Interior	H. Doc. 383
	War Department	H. Doc. 384
1	Transmitting deficiency and supplemental appropriation requests for the Department of Commerce	H. Doc. 385
3	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Agricultural Extension Service	H. Doc. 387
	Treasury Department	H. Doc. 388
5	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany	H. Doc. 389
	Bureau of Immigration	H. Doc. 390
6	Transmitting an appropriation request to pay expenses for United States participation in the Ninth International Dairy Congress, Copenhagen, Denmark, July 1931	S. Doc. 143

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Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
May		
8	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	United States Senate	H. Doc. 391
	Legislative establishment	H. Doc. 392
	Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks	H. Doc. 393
	House of Representatives	H. Doc. 394
9	Nominating Owen J. Roberts to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court	.....
9	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Department of State	H. Doc. 395
13	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Navy Department	H. Doc. 396
	United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga	H. Doc. 397
	District of Columbia	H. Doc. 398
	Treasury Department	H. Doc. 399
14	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the construction of naval works and facilities	H. Doc. 400
15	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Legal proceedings in regard to boundaries of Naval Oil Reserve No. 1	H. Doc. 401
	Enforcement of the Grain Futures Act	H. Doc. 402
19	Transmitting appropriation request to pay claims in the District of Columbia	H. Doc. 406
19	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Treasury Department	H. Doc. 407
	Legislative establishment	H. Doc. 408
	George Washington Bicentennial Commission	H. Doc. 409

Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
May		
22	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Construction at Fort McKinley, Maine	H. Doc. 411
	Navy Department	H. Doc. 414
	General Accounting Office	H. Doc. 415
	Employees' Compensation Commission	H. Doc. 416
	Veterans' Bureau	H. Doc. 417
	Department of Commerce	H. Doc. 418
	To pay claim occasioned by collision with a vessel of the Lighthouse Service	H. Doc. 419
22	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations requests for the Treasury Department	H. Docs. 412, 413
23	Transmitting list of judgments by Court of Claims	H. Doc. 420
23	Transmitting records of judgments against the United States by district courts	H. Doc. 421
23	Transmitting schedules of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office	H. Docs. 422, 427
23	Transmitting appropriation requests to pay:	
	Damages occasioned by collision with a United States naval vessel	H. Doc. 423
	Claims for damages to private property	H. Doc. 426
23	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Department of Agriculture	H. Doc. 424
	Navy Department	H. Doc. 425
26	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the Federal Radio Commission	H. Doc. 431
26	Transmitting appropriation request for the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Day Corporation	H. Doc. 432

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Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
May		
26	Transmitting deficiency appropriation requests for:	
	Department of Justice	H. Doc. 433
	Department of State	H. Doc. 434
26	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests and proposed new authorizations for the Department of the Interior	H. Doc. 435
28	Transmitting appropriation requests:	
	For temporary governmental activities in the Virgin Islands	H. Doc. 436
	To provide medals for members of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition	H. Doc. 437
28	Transmitting proposed change in the appropriations for the Treasury Department	H. Docs. 438, 440
28	Transmitting proposed reappropriation of funds previously for the Personnel Classification Board	H. Doc. 439
28	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the District of Columbia	H. Doc. 441
29	Transmitting proposed changes in the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture	H. Doc. 442
29	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Department of Commerce	H. Doc. 443
29	Transmitting appropriation request to pay a judgment against the Navy Department	H. Doc. 444
June		
5	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Marine Band	H. Doc. 448
	Flood relief in Georgia and South Carolina	H. Doc. 449
	War Department	H. Docs. 451, 452
	Department of State	H. Doc. 453

Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
June		
5	Transmitting appropriation request for the salary of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Union of South Africa	H. Doc. 450
6	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Erecting a marker at Roberta, Ga	H. Doc. 456
	Memorial to Theodore Roosevelt	H. Doc. 457
9	Transmitting report on progress made in revision and codification of the laws now in force in the Panama Canal Zone	H. Doc. 460
9	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	National Capital Park and Planning Commission	H. Doc. 458
	Federal Board for Vocational Education	H. Doc. 461
9	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the Treasury Department	H. Doc. 459
11	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Department of State	H. Doc. 465
12	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Department of Commerce	H. Doc. 466
	Administration of the civil service retirement and disability fund	H. Doc. 470
12	Transmitting appropriation requests for:	
	Establishing a migratory bird refuge in the Cheyenne Bottoms, Barton County, Kansas	H. Doc. 467
	Administration and enforcement of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act	H. Doc. 468
12	Transmitting proposed change in the appropriations for the Navy Department	H. Doc. 469

Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
June		
13	Transmitting appropriation request to purchase a collection of moths and butterflies	H. Doc. 471
13	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Expenses of United States participation in the Sixth Pan American Child Congress, Lima, Peru, July 1930	H. Doc. 472
	Department of the Interior	H. Doc. 473
16	Transmitting appropriation request to pay claims occasioned by collisions with United States naval vessels	S. Doc. 168
16	Transmitting schedules of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office	S. Docs. 169, 170
16	Transmitting appropriation requests to pay claims for damages to private property	S. Doc. 171
16	Transmitting list of judgments by the Court of Claims	S. Doc. 172
16	Transmitting records of judgments against the United States by district courts	S. Doc. 173
16	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	H. Doc. 474
16	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the Treasury Department	H. Doc. 475
17	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Library of Congress	S. Doc. 175
	War Department	S. Doc. 176
17	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the United States Tariff Commission	S. Doc. 178

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Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
June		
18	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	House of Representatives	S. Doc. 179
	Acquisition of land at Fort Bliss, Tex	S. Doc. 180
19	Transmitting appropriation requests to pay claims for damages to private property	S. Doc. 182
19	Transmitting proposed change in the appropriations for the Department of Labor	S. Doc. 183
19	Transmitting proposed appropriation to pay expenses of United States participation in the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Federation Interalliee des Anciens Combattants, Washington, D.C., September 1930	S. Doc. 186
20	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	District of Columbia	S. Doc. 184
	Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission	S. Doc. 195
21	Transmitting appropriation requests to pay claims for damages to private property	S. Doc. 188
21	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Contingent expenses of Foreign Missions	S. Doc. 194
	Surveying the battlefield at Saratoga, N.Y	S. Doc. 196
23	Transmitting records of judgments against the United States by district courts	S. Doc. 189
23	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	Lighthouse Service	S. Doc. 190
	Bureau of Standards	S. Doc. 191
	Federal Power Commission	S. Doc. 192

Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
June		
23	Transmitting a proposed change in an appropriation for construction of Federal buildings in Las Vegas, Nev.	S. Doc. 193
24	Transmitting appropriation requests to pay expenses of United States participation in: International Hygiene Exhibition, Dresden, Germany, May to October 1930.	S. Doc. 198
	International Exposition of Colonies and Overseas Countries, Paris, France, 1931.	S. Doc. 199
26	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Sixth Session of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses.	S. Doc. 200
26	Transmitting appropriation request to pay claims by the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of the Sioux Indians.	S. Doc. 201
26	Transmitting proposed change in appropriations for the Department of State.	S. Doc. 202
27	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the Central Bureau of the International Map of the World.	S. Doc. 204
27	Transmitting a proposed change in an existing authorization for post office construction in New York City.	S. Doc. 205
27	Transmitting record of judgment against the United States by the District Court for the Eastern District of New York.	S. Doc. 206
27	Transmitting appropriation request for paying losses suffered by persons in the Foreign Service.	S. Doc. 207
30	Transmitting copies of laws and resolutions enacted by the Legislature of Porto Rico, February 10 to April 15, 1930.	.....

Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
December		
4	Transmitting proposed revisions to the laws of the Panama Canal Zone	H. Doc. 675
4	Transmitting laws and resolutions passed by the Philippine Legislature, July 16 to November 8, 1929	.....
4	Transmitting copies of franchises granted by the Public Service Commission of Porto Rico	.....
4	Transmitting proposed change in estimates for the Treasury Department budget	H. Doc. 667
8	Transmitting proposed change in budget estimates for operating the Panama Canal	H. Doc. 669
8	Transmitting supplemental appropriation requests for:	
	United States Senate	H. Doc. 671
	House of Representatives	H. Docs. 672, 673
9	Transmitting deficiency appropriation request for the House of Representatives	H. Doc. 676
10	Message of June 28, 1930, transmitting a treaty of arbitration with China	.....
12	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the United States Senate	H. Doc. 678
16	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the United States Senate	H. Doc. 687
16	Transmitting appropriation requests to pay claims:	
	For damages to private property	H. Doc. 688
	For damages occasioned by collisions with United States naval vessels	H. Doc. 692

Appendix B

Date	*Subject*	*Document No.*
December		
16	Transmitting schedules of claims allowed by General Accounting Office	H. Docs. 689, 694
16	Transmitting records of judgments against the United States by district courts	H. Doc. 690
16	Transmitting record of judgment against the United States in the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois	H. Doc. 691
16	Transmitting list of judgments by Court of Claims	H. Doc. 693
18	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the legislative establishment	H. Doc. 696
18	Transmitting proposed changes in budget estimates for the United States Shipping Board and Merchant Fleet Corporation	H. Doc. 697
19	Transmitting proposed changes in the budget estimates for the War Department	H. Doc. 699
22	Transmitting supplemental appropriation request for the legislative establishment	H. Doc. 707

Appendix C—Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders

[The texts of these documents are printed in "Proclamations and Executive Orders, Herbert Hoover, 1929–1933."]

PROCLAMATIONS

No.	*Date*	*Subject*
	1930	
1900	Feb. 21	Covered Wagon Centennial
1901	Mar. 8	William Howard Taft, death
1902	Mar. 31	Child Health Day
1903	Apr. 2	Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyo., lands added
1904	Apr. 14	Yosemite National Park, Calif., lands added
1905	May 23	Migratory game bird regulations, amendment
1906	May 26	Arapaho National Forest, Colo., boundaries modified
1907	May 26	Cochetopa National Forest, Colo., boundaries modified
1908	May 26	Gunnison National Forest, Colo., boundaries modified
1909	May 26	Pike National Forest, Colo., boundaries modified
1910	May 26	Routt National Forest, Colo., boundaries modified
1911	May 26	Sunset Crater National Monument, Ariz., establishment
1912	May 28	Pan American Day

Appendix C

No.	*Date 1930*	*Subject*
1913	June 5	Black Hills, Custer, and Harney National Forests, S. Dak., boundaries modified
1914	June 26	Harney National Forest, S. Dak., lands added
1915	July 3	Senate, convened in special session
1916	July 9	Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, lands added
1917	July 17	Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., lands added
1918	July 24	Ocala Game Refuge, Fla., establishment
1919	July 28	Virgin Islands, extension of period for establishment of an adequate shipping service, extension of coastwise laws deferred
1920	Aug. 25	Migratory game bird regulations, amendment
1921	Sept. 17	National Fire Prevention Week, 1930
1922	Sept. 25	Salmon and Lemhi National Forests, Idaho, boundaries modified
1923	Oct. 22	Brazil, exportation of arms and ammunitions of war, prohibited
1924	Nov. 4	Armistice Day, 1930
1925	Nov. 6	Thanksgiving Day, 1930
1926	Nov. 14	Public lands, Hawaii, title transfer to
1927	Nov. 14	Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz., lands added
1928	Dec. 19	Aztec Ruins National Monument, N. Mex., lands added
1929	Dec. 30	Colonial National Monument, Va., establishment

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Appendix C

Executive Orders

No.	*Date*	*Subject*
	1930	
5256	Jan. 3	Commutation of rations and quarters for enlisted men of the various services
5257	Jan. 9	Colorado, land withdrawal for target range
5258	Jan. 9	North Dakota, land withdrawal for classification and pending legislation
5259	Jan. 10	Mrs. Mary Bernadine Partridge, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5260	Jan. 10	Alaska, formation of a commission for the more economical and effective conduct of business
5261	Jan. 20	New Mexico, land withdrawal for resurvey
5262	Jan. 20	Arizona, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5263	Jan. 22	Alien Property Custodian, authorization to sell certain stocks of the United States Metals Refining Co.
5264	Jan. 24	Parrots, restriction on the importation into the U.S.
5265	Jan. 24	Hawaii, restoration of portion of Punchbowl Hill Military Reservation
5266	Jan. 24	Hawaii, restoration of portion of Fort Ruger Military Reservation
5267	Jan. 25	Judge James Waldron Remick, War Claims Arbiter, establishment of salary
5268	Jan. 25	Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce, inclusion in the Board of Surveys and Maps
5269	Feb. 1	Jose T. Casanovas, exemption from civil service rules on appointment

No.	*Date* 1930	*Subject*
5270	Feb. 4	Colorado, land withdrawal for public water reserve
5271	Feb. 7	Colorado, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 81
5272	Feb. 7	New Mexico, restoration of lands withdrawn for Public Water Reserve No. 50, New Mexico No. 3
5273	Feb. 7	New Mexico, land withdrawal for Public Water Reserve No. 129, New Mexico No. 13
5274	Feb. 7	Utah, land withdrawal for Public Water Reserve No. 127, Utah No. 19
5275	Feb. 7	Utah, land withdrawal for possible inclusion in Zion National Park
5276	Feb. 7	New Mexico, land withdrawal for possible inclusion in a national monument
5277	Feb. 7	Idaho, land withdrawal for an agricultural experimentation station
5278	Feb. 7	Florida, land withdrawal for possible inclusion in a national forest
5279	Feb. 8	Utah, revocation of lands withdrawn for classification
5280	Feb. 17	Montana, land withdrawal for an addition to Deep Creek Ranger Station for the administration of Helena National Forest
5281	Feb. 17	Airspace reservations, establishment
5282	Feb. 19	Louisiana, land withdrawal for possible inclusion in a national monument
5283	Feb. 21	Mrs. Mabel V. Birch, exemption from civil service rules on appointment

No.	*Date* 1930	*Subject*
5284	Feb. 21	Fort Pierce, Fla., designation as a customs port of entry
5285	Feb. 25	Eustaquio Vallecer, exemption from civil service rules on classification
5286	Feb. 25	H. Percival Dodge, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5287	Feb. 25	Nevada, land withdrawal for resurvey
5288	Feb. 26	Commutation of rations and quarters for enlisted men of the various services
5289	Mar. 4	Alaska, reservation of lands for educational purposes
5290	Mar. 5	Consular Regulations, amendment
5291	Mar. 5	New Bern and Manteo, N.C., customs ports of entry abolished
5292	Mar. 5	Nevada, land withdrawal for Public Water Reserve No. 130, Nevada No. 21
5293	Mar. 5	Montana, restoration of lands withdrawn for Public Water Reserve No. 51
5294	Mar. 5	Nevada, restoration of lands withdrawn for resurvey, these lands restored to Dixie National Forest
5295	Mar. 6	Instructions to Diplomatic Officers, amendment
5296	Mar. 8	Wyoming, restoration of lands withdrawn for the extension of Yellowstone National Forest, these lands restored to Targhee National Forest
5297	Mar. 10	Colorado, land withdrawal for resurvey
5298	Mar. 10	Panama Canal Zone, motor vehicles licensing
5299	Mar. 10	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kans., extension of trust period on allotments

No.	*Date* 1930	*Subject*
5300	Mar. 11	New Mexico, land withdrawal for resurvey
5301	Mar. 12	Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., extension of trust period on allotments
5302	Mar. 12	Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., extension of trust period on allotments
5303	Mar. 12	Devils Lake Indian Reservation, N. Dak., extension of trust period on allotments
5304	Mar. 14	Colorado, land withdrawal for resurvey
5305	Mar. 18	Nez Perce Indian Reservation, Idaho, extension of trust period on allotments
5306	Mar. 18	Seneca Indian Tribe, Okla., extension of trust period on allotments
5307	Mar. 20	Fishlake National Forest, Utah, enlargement
5308	Mar. 20	Philippine Islands, land withdrawal for military purposes
5309	Mar. 24	Minnesota, land withdrawal for resurvey
5310	Mar. 25	H. Charles Spruks, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5311	Mar. 25	Mrs. Mabel P. Hollister, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5312	Mar. 26	Idaho, restoration of lands withdrawn for power site reserves
5313	Mar. 26	Oregon, land withdrawal pending legislation
5314	Mar. 26	Salt Plains Wildlife Refuge, Okla., establishment
5315	Mar. 26	New Mexico, land withdrawal for resurvey
5316	Apr. 3	Wolf Island Wildlife Reserve, Ga., establishment

No.	*Date*	*Subject*
	1930	
5317	Apr. 3	New Bern and Manteo, N.C., revocation of order abolishing them as customs ports of entry
5318	Apr. 7	Aleutian Islands Reservation, Alaska, enlargement
5319	Apr. 7	California, land withdrawal pending authorization for sale to Los Angeles for protection of their watershed
5320	Apr. 7	Niagara Falls, N.Y., extension of port limits to include Lewiston, N.Y.
5321	Apr. 8	Commerce Department, inspection of income tax returns
5322	Apr. 9	San Luis, Ariz., designation as a customs port of entry
5323	Apr. 10	Wyoming, land withdrawal for resurvey
5324	Apr. 10	Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, designation as an "unhealthful" Foreign Service post
5325	Apr. 12	Mrs. Liza B. Moncure, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5326	Apr. 14	California, withdrawal of islands Pinnacles and Rock for classification and pending legislation
5327	Apr. 15	Oil shale deposits, land withdrawal for investigation, examination, and classification
5328	Apr. 15	Colorado, land withdrawal for resurvey
5329	Apr. 16	Mrs. Laura Mae Decker, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5330	Apr. 16	Mrs. Helen Laddbush, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5331	Apr. 17	California, land withdrawal for townsite purposes
5332	Apr. 22	Assistant Secretaries of War, order of precedence

No.	*Date* 1930	*Subject*
5333	Apr. 22	Miss Mary Edwina Coons, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5334	Apr. 22	Mrs. Selma F. Dinger, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5335	Apr. 22	Mrs. Thelma D. Roy, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5336	Apr. 23	Utah, restoration of lands withdrawn for classfication as coal lands
5337	Apr. 23	Army rations, limitations changed
5338	Apr. 23	Lt. Ewile K. Jett, Andrew D. Ring, and Eugene Cogley, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5339	Apr. 25	Arizona and Nevada, land withdrawal for classification and possible inclusion in a national monument
5340	Apr. 25	Mrs. Ida K. Marsh, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5341	May 2	Arizona, land withdrawal for resurvey
5342	May 6	Arkansas, land withdrawal for resurvey
5343	May 6	Nevada, land withdrawal for resurvey
5344	May 8	Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah, land withdrawal for Public Water Reserve No. 131
5345	May 8	Consular Regulations, amendment
5346	May 9	Minnesota, land withdrawal for resurvey
5347	May 12	Mrs. Florence R. Hopkins, exemption from civil service rules on appointment

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No.	*Date 1930*	*Subject*
5348	May 12	Mrs. Helen Hall York, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5349	May 12	Bird Island Wildlife Refuge, Utah, establishment
5350	May 22	San Diego and Imperial Counties, Calif., formation of Customs Collection District No. 25
5351	May 23	Florida, restoration of lands withdrawn for Phosphate Reserve No. 16
5352	May 23	Alaska, land withdrawal for an agricultural experimentation station
5353	May 27	Closing of Government departments and agencies in the District of Columbia, May 31, 1930
5354	May 27	Wyoming, land withdrawal for resurvey
5355	May 28	Rates of rental and subsistence allowances for officers of the various services
5356	May 28	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kans., extension of trust period on allotments
5357	May 29	Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Bands of Ute Indians, Utah, extension of trust period on allotments
5358	June 3	Committee on the Administration and Conservation of the Public Domain, funds disbursement
5359	June 3	Alaska, coal lands withdrawal
5360	June 3	Oregon, California, and Idaho, restoration of lands withdrawn for power site reserves
5361	June 4	Alaska, land withdrawal for use by the Alaska Road Commission
5362	June 4	California, land withdrawal for protection of hot springs

No.	*Date* 1930	*Subject*
5363	June 4	Montana, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 397
5364	June 5	Alaska, land withdrawal for naval purposes
5365	June 10	Alaska, land withdrawal for vocational training of inhabitants
5366	June 13	Michigan, restoration of lands withdrawn to permit a homestead entry by Joseph S. Cooper
5367	June 14	Idaho, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserves No. 132 and 513
5368	June 16	Michigan, restoration of lands withdrawn for resurvey, and such lands restored to Huron National Forest
5369	June 16	Panama Canal Zone, Cerro Tigre Ordnance Depot Military Reservation, establishment
5370	June 17	New Mexico, land withdrawal for classification
5371	June 19	Assistant Secretaries of War, order of precedence
5372	June 20	Oregon, restoration of lands withdrawn for power site reserves
5373	June 20	Virgin Islands, appropriations accredited to Governor
5374	June 20	Mrs. Mary R. Martin, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5375	June 23	Minidoka Bird Reservation, Idaho, enlargement
5376	June 23	International Joint Commission, American members, fixing of salary rate
5377	June 23	Miss Patia Smith, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5378	June 24	Alaska, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 460

No.	*Date*	*Subject*
	1930	
5379	June 24	Arizona, California, and Colorado, restoration of lands withdrawn for public water reserves
5380	June 24	California, land withdrawal pending authorization for sale to Los Angeles for protection of their watershed
5381	June 24	Panama Canal Zone, Hotel Tivoli, transfer of operations from the Panama Canal Zone to the Panama Railroad Co.
5382	June 24	Panama Canal Zone, authorization for the Paymaster to advance funds to bonded employees
5383	June 26	Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn., trust period extension on allotments
5384	June 27	Alaska, reservation of lands for use by the Alaska Game Commission
5385	June 27	St. Michael, Alaska, customs port of entry abolished
5386	June 30	Michigan, restoration of lands withdrawn for classification to permit selection of lands by the State
5387	July 2	Mrs. Mildred E. Vincent, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5388	July 2	Civil Service Rules, Schedule A, Subdivision VIII, amendment
5389	July 7	United States, land withdrawal containing medicinal springs
5390	July 7	Mrs. A. Louise Gilbert, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5391	July 8	Alaska, reservation of lands for educational purposes
5392	July 9	Customs Collection District No. 21 (Texas), extension of limits to include Cameron and Calcasieu Counties in Louisiana and the customs station of Lake Charles, La., in Customs Collection District No. 20

No.	*Date 1930*	*Subject*
5393	July 10	Idaho, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 406
5394	July 14	Hon. Pedro de Aldrey, designation as Acting Judge for the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico
5395	July 16	Colorado, land withdrawal for resurvey
5396	July 17	Disabled veterans, special leaves of absence for medical treatment
5397	July 18	Washington, land withdrawal for lookout station
5398	July 21	Veterans' Administration, formation from the consolidation of the United States Veterans' Bureau, Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers
5399	July 22	Mrs. Bell Scarburgh Joynes, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5400	July 22	Foreign Service, regulations governing representation allowances
5401	July 23	California, land withdrawal to protect the Los Angeles water supply system
5402	July 24	Chugach National Forest, Alaska, revocation of lands used for fish cannery purposes and such lands opened to entry
5403	July 25	California, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 316
5404	July 25	Crook National Forest, Ariz., land withdrawal for township purposes
5405	July 25	Hawaii, restoration of lands from Puolo Point Military Reservation
5406	July 25	Hawaii, restoration of lands from Upolu Point Military Reservation

No.	*Date*	*Subject*
	1930	
5407	July 25	Oregon and Wyoming, land withdrawal for Public Water Reserve No. 132
5408	July 25	California, land withdrawal for possible inclusion in a national monument
5409	July 28	Tongass National Forest, Alaska, lands excluded from, and such lands opened to entry
5410	July 29	Utah, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5411	July 29	Wyoming, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5412	July 29	New Mexico, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5413	July 29	Wyoming, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5414	July 31	Hawaii, Waianae-Kai Military Reservation, correction of land description
5415	Aug. 4	Kickapoo Indians, Kans., extension of trust period on allotments
5416	Aug. 4	Klamath River Indian Reservation, Calif., extension of trust period on allotments
5417	Aug. 4	Consular Regulations, amendment
5418	Aug. 4	Colorado, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5419	Aug. 5	Ketchikan Radio Station, Alaska, establishment
5420	Aug. 5	Colorado, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry

No.	*Date*	*Subject*
	1930	
5421	Aug. 5	New Mexico, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5422	Aug. 7	Colorado, revocation of lands withdrawn for the O'Connor Ranger Station and such lands opened to entry
5423	Aug. 8	New Mexico, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5424	Aug. 15	Colorado, land withdrawal for classification and pending legislation
5425	Aug. 20	Tongass National Forest, Alaska, exclusion of lands from, and such lands used for townsite purposes
5426	Aug. 20	Aliens, documents required upon entry into the United States
5427	Aug. 20	Nonimmigrants, waiver or reduction of application and visa fees
5428	Aug. 20	Montana, land withdrawal for classification
5429	Aug. 25	Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., rates for medical care
5430	Aug. 26	Montana, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 36
5431	Aug. 27	Mrs. Robert D. Freeman, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5432	Aug. 28	California, restoration of lands withdrawn for Public Water Reserve No. 14
5433	Aug. 28	Montana, revocation of lands withdrawn pending legislation and such lands opened to entry
5434	Aug. 28	Montana, revocation of lands withdrawn for classification and such lands opened to entry

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No.	*Date*	*Subject*
	1930	
5435	Sept. 2	Diplomatic visas for reentry into the United States
5436	Sept. 2	Wyoming, land withdrawal for classification and pending legislation
5437	Sept. 4	Mrs. Frances Kearney, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5438	Sept. 5	Arizona, land withdrawal for classification and pending legislation
5439	Sept. 5	Tongass National Forest, Alaska, exclusion of lands from, and such lands opened to entry
5440	Sept. 5	Utah, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5441	Sept. 8	Alaska, reservation of lots in Nenana for the Alaska Railroad
5442	Sept. 11	Mrs. James R. Bennett, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5443	Sept. 12	California, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 364
5444	Sept. 16	Lawrence, Mass., designation as a customs port of entry
5445	Sept. 16	Marshfield, Oreg., extension of port limits
5446	Sept. 18	California, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5447	Sept. 22	Alaska, reservation of lots in Seward for the Agriculture Department
5448	Sept. 23	Arkansas, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 514
5449	Sept. 25	Tongass National Forest, Alaska, exclusion of lands from, and such lands opened to entry

No.	*Date 1930*	*Subject*
5450	Sept. 25	Alaska, land withdrawal for a radio station for the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System
5451	Sept. 25	Oregon, land withdrawal for lookout station
5452	Sept. 25	New Mexico, land withdrawal for resurvey
5453	Sept. 25	Wichita, Kans., designation as a customs port of entry
5454	Sept. 30	Utah, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserves No. 1, 174, and 235
5455	Oct. 1	Customs Collection District No. 8 (New York), extension of limits
5456	Oct. 1	Utah, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 393
5457	Oct. 1	Alaska, restoration of lands withdrawn on Amaknak Island
5458	Oct. 1	Alaska, amendment of land description for lands withdrawn for lighthouse purposes
5459	Oct. 4	Shipping Commissioner, position placed in the classified service
5460	Oct. 8	Colorado, restoration of lands withdrawn for Petroleum Reserve No. 61
5461	Oct. 14	Alaska, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 491
5462	Oct. 14	Arizona, lands withdrawn for customs and immigration inspection purposes
5463	Oct. 15	Instructions to Diplomatic Officers, amendment
5464	Oct. 17	Plant patents, Agriculture Department required to make available all information and such employees as needed for the consideration of patents by the Commissioner of Patents

No.	*Date* 1930	*Subject*
5465	Oct. 20	California, land withdrawal for an addition to Benicia Arsenal Military Reservation
5466	Oct. 22	Chippewa Indians, Minn., extension of trust period on allotments
5467	Oct. 22	California, restoration of lands withdrawn for Reservoir Site Reserve No. 17
5468	Oct. 22	Instructions to Diplomatic Officers, inventory of Government property
5469	Oct. 22	Consular Regulations, amendment
5470	Oct. 22	Nunivak Island Reservation, Alaska, enlargement
5471	Oct. 24	Civil Service Rules, Schedule A, Subdivision VII, amendment
5472	Oct. 27	California, land withdrawal to protect the Los Angeles water supply
5473	Oct. 30	Personnel Classification Board, authority and procedures for making changes in the allocation of positions
5474	Oct. 31	Niobraro or Santee Indian Reservation, Nebr., extension of trust period on allotments
5475	Nov. 3	Lake Charles, La., designation as a customs port of entry
5476	Nov. 4	War Department, duties and functions performed for veterans transferred to the Veterans' Administration
5477	Nov. 4	Utah, authorization for the Uinta Pipe Line Co. to run telephone and telegraph lines across Power Site Reserve No. 377
5478	Nov. 8	California, Montana, New Mexico, and Oregon, land withdrawal for Public Water Reserve No. 133

No.	*Date 1930*	*Subject*
5479	Nov. 11	Civil Service Rule X, Section 6, amendment
5480	Nov. 13	Wyoming, land withdrawal for classification and pending legislation
5481	Nov. 14	Idaho, land withdrawal for agricultural experimentation purposes
5482	Nov. 14	Idaho, land withdrawal pending legislation
5483	Nov. 14	New Mexico, land withdrawal for resurvey
5484	Nov. 14	New Mexico, land withdrawal for resurvey
5485	Nov. 14	New Mexico, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey
5486	Nov. 14	Oregon, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserves No. 285, 661, and 664 and Power Site Classification No. 164, Oregon No. 17
5487	Nov. 14	Hawaii, Fort Armstrong Military Reservation, correction of land description
5488	Nov. 15	Colorado, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5489	Nov. 15	California, land withdrawal for Public Water Reserve No. 134
5490	Nov. 15	Montana, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 47
5491	Nov. 18	District of Columbia, Civil Service Commission, authorization to maintain a list of eligibles for vacancies in the municipal government
5492	Nov. 18	Colorado, restoration of lands withdrawn for Public Water Reserve No. 62

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No.	*Date*	*Subject*
	1930	
5493	Nov. 18	Philippine Islands, restoration of portion of Augur Barracks Military Reservation
5494	Nov. 18	Washington, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5495	Nov. 22	Wyoming, land withdrawal for Public Water Reserve No. 136
5496	Nov. 22	Nevada, revocation of lands withdrawn for Public Water Reserve No. 29, Nevada No. 1
5497	Nov. 24	New Mexico, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 547
5498	Nov. 25	Salton Sea Wildlife Refuge, Calif., establishment
5499	Nov. 28	Utah, revocation of lands withdrawn for coal lands classification, Utah No. 1 and Utah No. 12
5500	Dec. 2	Alaska, land withdrawal for the Alaska Road Commission
5501	Dec. 2	Mrs. Eva MacFate, exemption from civil service rules on reinstatement
5502	Dec. 2	Virgin Islands, regulations governing the dispensation of narcotic drugs
5503	Dec. 4	Mrs. Pearl McIntosh, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5504	Dec. 4	Idaho, land withdrawal for target range
5505	Dec. 8	Mississippi, lands transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior
5506	Dec. 8	Colorado, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5507	Dec. 8	Paducah, Ky., customs port of entry abolished

No.	*Date 1930*	*Subject*
5508	Dec. 10	Utah, land withdrawal for classification and purposes of flood control
5509	Dec. 10	New Mexico, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5510	Dec. 10	Wyoming, restoration of lands withdrawn for Power Site Reserve No. 5
5511	Dec. 11	Louisiana, land withdrawal for classification and possible inclusion in a national forest
5512	Dec. 11	California, land withdrawal for the protection of the Los Angeles water supply system
5513	Dec. 13	Civil Service Rules, Schedule B, Subdivision X, amendment
5514	Dec. 15	Christmas, 1930
5515	Dec. 15	Utah, revocation of lands withdrawn for Bird Island Wildlife Refuge
5516	Dec. 17	Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oreg., extension of trust period on allotments
5517	Dec. 17	Chugach National Forest, Alaska, exclusion of lands from, and such lands opened to entry
5518	Dec. 19	New Mexico, revocation of lands withdrawn for resurvey and such lands opened to entry
5519	Dec. 23	Robert Peet Skinner, retention in the Foreign Service as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Greece
5520	Dec. 23	Mrs. Lulie Hunt Turnipseed, exemption from civil service rules on appointment
5521	Dec. 31	Hawaii, restoration of portion of Fort Shafter and Hawaii Arsenal Military Reservations

Appendix C

No.	*Date*	*Subject*
	1930	
5522	Dec. 31	Arizona, land withdrawal for classification and pending legislation
5523	Dec. 31	Mr. John W. Martyn, inclusion in the classified service

Appendix D—Presidential Reports to the 71st Congress, 1930

Subject	*Published*	*Sent to the Congress*
Alien Property Custodian, annual	H. Doc. 200	Feb. 17
Juvenile Court in the District of Columbia	H. Doc. 331	Apr. 1
	S. Doc. 228	Dec. 4
Director General of the Railroads, annual	H. Doc. 340	Apr. 9
Council of National Defense, 14th annual		July 3
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 16th annual		Dec. 4
Porto Rico, 13th annual Governor's report	H. Doc. 545	Dec. 4
Philippine Islands, Governor General's report	H. Doc. 665	Dec. 4
Panama Canal, Governor's report		Dec. 4
Panama Railroad Company, 81st annual		Dec. 4
Bureau of Efficiency		Dec. 4
Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, annual		Dec. 4
Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, 11th annual	H. Doc. 663	Dec. 4
Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, commission on erection of memorials and entombment of bodies in		Dec. 4

Appendix D

Subject	*Published*	*Sent to the Congress*
Virgin Islands, Governor's report		Dec. 4
Alaska Railroad		Dec. 4
Battlefields in the United States, study and investigation of	S. Doc. 229	Dec. 10
Foreign Service, retirement and disability system	H. Doc. 679	Dec. 15

Appendix E—The President's Calendar

NOTE: This appendix is a compendium of the President's appointments and activities selected from the Executive Office calendar and the records maintained by the Chief Usher of the White House. It is intended both as a record of business appointments and an indication of the many ceremonial demands placed upon the time of the Chief Executive.

This listing follows the sequential order of the President's day. It does not include Mrs. Hoover's engagements, such social activities as automobile tours of the area, or visits to the White House by members of the family. Titles and first names have been supplied when not included in the original calendar. Since the decision to publish the calendar was not made until after the 1929 volume was in print, the appointments for 1929 are also listed here.

Researchers interested in detailed information regarding the specific hour of meetings and in additional activities should write to the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa 52358.

1929

March 4

Inaugural address at the east front of the Capitol
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Good and Dr. and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur
James F. Burke

March 5

Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg
California delegation
Texas delegation
Washington Correspondents
Representative Francis D. Culkin
Hamilton Club, Chicago

March 5

Delegation from Cincinnati
Wisconsin delegation
William F. Whiting, former Secretary of Commerce
Republican National Committee members
Dinner—Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles F. Adams and Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont

March 6

Senator William E. Borah
Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
Senator David A. Reed

Appendix E

1929

March 6

Senator Walter E. Edge
Senator Sam G. Bratton and Representative Albert G. Sims
Daniel Pomeroy
Senator Frederic M. Sackett; J. Matt Chilton, Republican National Committee; and R. W. Hunter
Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana
Lunch—Attorney General and Mrs. William D. Mitchell
James R. Garfield
Sir Arthur Balfour
Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde

March 7

Vice President Charles Curtis
Representative Lloyd Thurston, Iowa
Senator George H. Moses
Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Representative J. Will Taylor, Tennessee
Senators Lynn J. Frazier and Gerald P. Nye
William E. Pulliam, General Receiver of Customs, Santo Domingo
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg
Frank C. Emerson, Governor of Wyoming
Senator Thomas J. Walsh
Senator Claude A. Swanson
Senator Hiram Bingham
Representative Albert H. Vestal
Australian League of Boys
Boys' Radio League

March 7

John R. Hawkins, Treasurer of the National Memorial Commission
Lunch—Assistant Attorney General Mabel Walker Willebrandt
Rentfro B. Creager
Horace Mann
Thad H. Brown, General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission
Mrs. Barnett E. Marks, Arizona
Mrs. W. C. Reid, New Mexico
Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg
Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams
Dinner—Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee

March 8

Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Senator Arthur Capper
Glenn B. Skipper
Cabinet
Emile Koontz, Louisiana
Clara B. Burdette
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Federal Farm Loan Commissioner and Mrs. Eugene Meyer

March 9

Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
Senator Charles L. McNary
Representative Bertrand H. Snell
Senator William J. Harris
Ira Nelson Morris
Senator William H. McMaster
Senator Smith W. Brookhart

Appendix E

1929

March 9

Representative Maurice H. Thatcher and other members of the Kentucky delegation
Wade Ellis
Representative A. Piatt Andrew, Jr., Massachusetts
Clarence C. Hamlin
Representative Edward B. Almon
Representative Stephen G. Porter, Pennsylvania
Senator Joseph E. Ransdell
Dayton, Ohio, Westminster Choir, Mrs. H. E. Talbert in charge

March 10

Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. Requa, and Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee

March 11

Senator Gerald P. Nye
Senators Guy D. Goff and Henry D. Hatfield
Senators Morris Sheppard and Tom Connally
Senator John Thomas, Idaho
Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr.
Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post
Representative Louis C. Cramton
Senator Royal S. Copeland
Representative John M. Robsion
Representative S. Wallace Dempsey
Senator William B. Pine
Lunch—Representative Franklin W. Fort

March 11

Members of the Diplomatic Corps
Will H. Hays
James F. Burke, General Counsel of the Republican National Committee
Dinner—Eugene Meyer, Federal Farm Loan Commissioner

March 12

Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania
Siamese Minister, Lt. Gen. Phya Vijitavongs, on departure
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Gridiron Club, executive committee
Senator Frederick Steiwer
Senator Duncan U. Fletcher
Maud Wood Park, former president of the National League of Women Voters
Lunch—Maud Wood Park and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Williams
Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Pennsylvania
Reception—The Supreme Court
Dinner—Louis B. Mayer, vice chairman of the California Republican State Central Committee and Mrs. Mayer

March 13

Senator Thomas J. Walsh
Harry Woodyard, West Virginia
Senator Robert B. Howell
Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts

Appendix E

1929

March 13

Representative William E. Evans, California
Senator Carl Hayden
Representative Milton C. Garber
Representative E. Hart Fenn
Oscar K. Davis, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council
Rice William Means, former Senator of Colorado
Lt. Col. U.S. Grant 3d, and chairmen of Inaugural Committees, to present gold inaugural medal
Senator Wesley L. Jones
Vocational education leaders
Magnus Swenson
Dinner—Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and Mrs. Barnes

March 14

Robert M. Hutchins, dean of Yale University Law School
Representative Hatton W. Sumners, Texas
Representative Louis C. Cramton, Michigan
Mr. Bonner
James P. Winne, Republican national committeeman of Hawaii
Charles P. Craig, executive director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association
Senators Smith W. Brookhart and Gerald P. Nye
George Bronson Rea
American-Mexican Claims Commission

March 14

Lunch—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
Irish Free State Minister, Michael MacWhite, to present letters of credence
Dinner—Charles Evans Hughes, judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice

March 15

Breakfast—Charles Evans Hughes
Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways
Cabinet
Representative William R. Coyle, Pennsylvania
Ralph Arnold, oil executive and engineer of New York and Los Angeles
Silas H. Strawn, honorary vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Lunch—Chief Justice William Howard Taft
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone

March 16

Representative James M. Beck
Chief Justice William Howard Taft
Senators Guy D. Goff and Henry D. Hatfield
Representative William Williamson, South Dakota

1929

March 16

Representative J. Mayhew Wainwright
John V. W. Reynders, vice president of the American Association of Mining Engineers
Charles E. Winter, former Representative of Wyoming
Representative Lewis W. Douglas, Arizona
Representative Robert E. Lee Blackburn, Kentucky
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Frank Russell, journalist of Melbourne, Australia
Representative Willis C. Hawley, Oregon
Claudius H. Huston, Republican National Committee

March 17

Lunch—Vernon L. Kellogg, Permanent Secretary of the National Research Council, and Mrs. Kellogg
Justice and Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis
Dinner—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. William P. MacCracken, Jr., Claudius H. Huston, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hard

March 18

Representative Robert L. Bacon
Senator Duncan U. Fletcher and Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, Florida

March 18

Representative Lindley H. Hadley, Washington
Delegation from the Farm Bureau Federation, the National Livestock Association, and others
Leslie R. Marston, dean of Iowa State College, and R. D. Hetzel, president of Pennsylvania State College
Arthur J. Barton
Maj. Gen. John M. Clem and Committee from the Grand Army of the Republic
Joseph O. Thompson, Birmingham, Ala.
Senator Otis F. Glenn
Lunch—Journalist Edward G. Lowry and Mrs. Lowry
Dinner—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, and Federal Farm Loan Commissioner and Mrs. Eugene Meyer

March 19

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—William J. Donovan, Ferry K. Heath of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Representatives Philip D. Swing of California and Walter H. Newton of Minnesota
Claudius H. Huston and Mr. Strong
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Dinner—William H. Hill, Charles D. Hilles, H. Edmund Machold, and Representative James S. Parker of New York

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March 20

Representative Otis Wingo
Senator Simeon D. Fess
Representative James G. Strong, Kansas
Senator Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota
Representatives Carl E. Mapes and John C. Ketcham
Senator William H. McMaster, South Dakota
Robert McDowell McCracken, former Representative of Idaho
Representative L. J. Dickinson, Iowa
R. M. Gunn, Iowa
Arthur E. Morgan, Antioch College
Belgian Ambassador, Prince Albert de Ligne
Bolivian Minister, Eduardo Dies de Medina, to present Bolivian Minister to Mexico
Representative James T. Begg
Lunch—Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation—Bolivia and Paraguay
Dinner—Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr.

March 21

Breakfast—Hugh Gibson, United States Ambassador to Belgium
James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition
Representative Scott Leavitt and J. W. Freeman
Irvine Luther Lenroot, former Senator of Wisconsin
Representative John D. Clarke, New York

March 21

Representative Leonidas C. Dyer, Missouri
William Wallace Chapin
Representative John McDuffie
William M. Calder, former Senator of New York
Representative Ruth Bryan Owen
Senator J. Thomas Heflin and Alabama congressional delegation
Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union
Swedish Minister, Wollmar F. Bostrom, to present Capt. Einar P. Lundborg
French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, to present members of the Association des Croix de Guerre
Geological Survey, members
Lunch—Ambassador Hugh Gibson and L. G. Nutt, Deputy Commissioner (Narcotics) of the Bureau of Prohibition, Treasury Department
Cato Sells
Dinner—Postmaster General and Mrs. Walter F. Brown, Secretary of Labor and Mrs. James J. Davis, Senator Reed Smoot, Senator and Mrs. Wesley L. Jones, Representative John Q. Tilson, Ambassador Hugh Gibson, and Charles Moore

March 22

Breakfast—Hugh Gibson, United States Ambassador to Belgium and James F. Burke, general counsel of the Republican National Committee

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1929

March 22

Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Cabinet
Brazilian Ambassador, S. Gurgél do Amaral, to present Irineu de Mello Machada, member of the Brazilian Senate
Belgian Ambassador, Prince Albert de Ligne, to present members of the Band of the Royal Regiment of Guides
Eddy Eynon, secretary of the Washington Baseball Club
Lunch—Hugh Gibson, United States Ambassador to Belgium
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, to present members of the Cooperative Leagues
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Secretary of State and Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg, Senator William E. Borah, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Will Irwin, and Charles K. Field

March 23

Senator Edwin S. Broussard
Representative Thomas S. Williams
Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Attended funeral services for late Melville E. Stone of New York, counselor of the Associated Press
Lunch—Governor and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts
Dinner—Robert W. Bliss, United States Ambassador to Argentina, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. U. S. Grant 3d

March 24

Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Will Irwin, Charles K. Field, Ambassador Hugh Gibson, and Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Taber Murray
Horace Mann
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Will Irwin, Charles K. Field, Assistant Attorney General Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. F. Trubee Davison, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Ingalls, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Williams

March 25

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Newark, N.J.
James R. Sheffield, former Ambassador to Mexico
Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey
Representative Frederick M. Davenport
Representative Allen Towner Treadway
Ward Bannister, Colorado
Francis L. Kohlman and George W. Betts, New York City
American Bar Association
Lunch—Dean Arnold, Dr. Hodd, Marie M. Meloney
Chinese Minister, Chao-Chu Wu, to present letters of credence
Isaac F. Marcosson, journalist
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Charles L. McNary, Bishop and Mrs. William F. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Hines, Judge Burke, and Gertrude Bowman

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March 26

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Representative Scott Leavitt and W. A. Selvidge of Billings, Mont.
Representative James B. Aswell, Louisiana
Representative Gilbert N. Haugen
Lunch—Senator and Mrs. George H. Moses
Dinner—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State-designate

March 27

Breakfast—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State-designate, and Representative Franklin W. Fort
Mr. Robertson
Representative Charles Adkins, Illinois
Representative Franklin Menges, Pennsylvania
J. H. Patterson and delegation from the Southern States Associated Commission on Reclamation
Representative Henry E. Barbour; E. I. Feemster, president of the California Fig and Peach Association; and G. A. Smith, California Fig Exchange
Norwegian Minister, Halvard H. Bachke, to present Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Polar explorer
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Dr. and Mrs. C. Leonard Woolley, Maj. H. O. H. Segrave, and Capt. J. S. Irving
Mrs. Louis A. MacMahon and delegation from Arlington County, Va., League of Republican Women

March 27

Lunch—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State-designate and C. Bascom Slemp
Dinner—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State-designate

March 28

Breakfast—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State-designate and family
Senator Smith W. Brookhart
Senator Ellison D. Smith
Anna Child Bird and Mrs. Franklin W. Hobbs, Boston
Caleb Powers, Assistant Counsel of the United States Shipping Board
Senator Arthur Capper and a committee from the National Advertising Association
Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Co., Boston
Senator William H. King
Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire
William Butterworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Representative Fred S. Purnell
Representative Henry W. Watson, Pennsylvania
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, and Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Dinner—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson

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March 29

Breakfast—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, and Dr. Joel T. Boone
Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Cabinet
Thomas Sterling, former Senator of South Dakota
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Judge Burke, and William Wallace Atterbury
Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon
Chairman Thomas O. Marvin and Vice Chairman Alfred P. Dennis, United States Tariff Commission
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. James E. Watson

March 30

Senator William E. Borah
Dinner—Ambassador Hugh Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Richey, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Rippin, and Capt. Thomas T. C. Gregory

April 1

Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
James G. Harbord, president of Radio Corporation of America, and Col. Blaine
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr.

April 1

Senators J. Thomas Heflin and Hugo L. Black, Governor Bibb Graves, and Alabama delegation
Delegation of presidents of civic service organizations—Civitan, Rotary, Kiwanis, Optimist, Cooperative, Cosmopolitan, Lions, Exchange, Round Table, Business, Gyro, and Reciprocity Clubs, and the American Legion
Canadian Minister, Vincent Massey, to present James Malcolm, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce
C. N. Millard and party of 100 from Buffalo
Luther Irvine Lenroot, former Senator of Wisconsin
Dinner—Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury and Roy A. Young, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board

April 2

Breakfast—Representative Franklin W. Fort
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Members of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, Canadian Minister Vincent Massey, Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., and others
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Frederick E. Murphy of Minneapolis
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Representative Walter H. Newton

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1929

April 3

Breakfast—Mark Requa
Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick
Representative William E. Hull, Illinois
Frank J. Cannon, former Senator of Utah
Henry W. Anderson
John V. W. Reynders, vice president of the American Association of Mining Engineers
Richard Washburn Child
Arthur H. Jenkins, editor of the Farm Journal
Judge William R. Green, Court of Claims of the United States
Italian Ambassador, Nobile Giacomo de Martino, to present Count Sant'Elia
Canadian Minister, Vincent Massey, to present Dr. Cody
Charles J. Hepburn, Philadelphia
Glenn Tucker and winner of the Airplane Model Contest
Ira Greenlief Hersey, former Representative of Maine
Lunch—George Barr Baker and Charles J. Hepburn
Dinner—Vice President Charles Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Gann, Ambassador Hugh Gibson, and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ochs
William C. Durant

April 4

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ochs and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rickard

April 4

Members of the American delegation to the Geneva meeting of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament—Ambassador Hugh Gibson, Rear Adm. Hilary P. Jones, and Comdr. Harold C. Train
John J. Mantell
Senator Frederick H. Gillett
Senator Hiram Bingham
Representative John E. Rankin
Mr. Kelly and Willard C. Lusk, South Dakota
Representatives Cyrenus Cole and C. William Ramseyer, Iowa
Representative Frank Crowther, New York
Julius Klein, executive director, and Emil Leicht, treasurer, the National Weeklies, Inc. of Winona, Minn.
Thomas W. Martin and Bernard C. Cobb
Representative Olger B. Burtness, North Dakota
Pedro Guevara, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands
Arthur S. Dwight
Charles C. Hart, United States Minister to Albania
Representative Harry L. Englebright, to present Mr. Horst
Lunch—French Strother, Samuel Crowther, and Christian A. Herter
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Mark Requa
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson

Appendix E

1929

April 5

Cabinet
Belgian Ambassador, Prince Albert de Ligne, to present Baron Bassompierre, Belgian Ambassador to Japan
John A. Heydler, president of the National Baseball League
Lunch—Senator and Mrs. Frederic M. Sackett, Mrs. South, and Frank Knox
Washington Correspondents
H. Edmund Machold and G. H. Bond
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Oulahan and Caroline McCormick Slade

April 6

All-day trip to the Shenandoah National Park on the Rapidan River in Virginia—Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, James Y. Rippin, Lawrence Richey, Captain Brown, Maj. Earl C. Long, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

April 7

Lunch—John Richardson
Mark Requa
Dinner—Attorney General and Mrs. William D. Mitchell, Senator and Mrs. Frederick H. Gillett, Senator and Mrs. Frederic M. Sackett, Representative and Mrs. Willis C. Hawley, Representative Frederick M. Davenport, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Vernon, and John Richardson

April 8

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Representative Cassius C. Dowell, Iowa
Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine
Representative Harold Knutson
Matthew Woll and committee of the American Federation of Labor
Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks and members of the China Famine Relief Committee
Dr. Westal W. Willoughby
Luther M. Steward, president of the Federation of Federal Employees
Charles Brandon Booth
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner to Canada
Senator William J. Harris and committee
Harvard Glee Club
Glee Club of Hanover College, Indiana
Brotherhood of the Jewish Congregations
Lunch—Henry M. Robinson
Dinner—Henry M. Robinson
Henry M. Robinson

April 9

Breakfast—Representative Franklin W. Fort and Henry M. Robinson
Mr. Huff and Mr. Hammett
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Bulgarian Minister, Simeon Radeff, to present Prince Cyril of Bulgaria
Representatives Fred S. Purnell, Guinn Williams, and Walter H. Newton

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April 10

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Representative John W. Summers, Washington
Senator Frederick Hale
Representative William B. Oliver, Alabama
Senator Charles W. Waterman
Representative Schuyler Merritt, Connecticut, and Horace Bushnell Cheney, chairman of the Tariff Committee of the Silk Association of America
Representative Arthur M. Free
Committee representing the Grain Dealers National Association with Charles Quinn, secretary
Daniel E. Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
Senator Walter F. George
Arthur Geissler, United States Minister to Guatemala
Austrian Minister, Edgar L. C. Prochnick, to present Baron and Baroness von Einen of Austria
German Ambassador, Friedrich Von Prittwitz, to present Dr. Max Rabes of Germany
Lunch—Roy Roberts
Polish Minister, Tytus Filipowicz, to present letters of credence

April 11

Breakfast—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and George Roberts
Chilean Ambassador, Carlos G. Davila, to present Señõr Ramirez, Chilean Minister of Finance

April 11

Senator Simeon D. Fess
Representative Burton L. French
Representative Thomas A. Yon
Representative Edgar R. Kiess
Representative Charles A. Eaton, New Jersey
Howard Sutherland, Alien Property Custodian
Adolph Lewisohn
Ethan T. Colton and Dr. Abbe L. Warnshuis
Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives
Col. Campbell B. Hodges and National Officers Military Order of the World War
Governor John Weeks and party from Vermont
National American Wholesale Lumber Association, delegation
Heidelberg, Ohio, Glee Club
Lunch—Former Senator and Mrs. Porter James McCumber of North Dakota, William D. B. Ainey, and Owen J. Roberts
Senator Charles L. McNary
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. George Cameron, French Strother, and Senator Frederic C. Walcott

April 12

Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Cabinet
Chilean Ambassador, Carlos G. Davila, Chilean Minister of Finance Ramirez, and others
Washington Correspondents

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April 12

House Committee on Agriculture
George Cameron
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Touched button opening celebration of installation of new lighting system, Corvallis, Oreg.

April 13

Breakfast—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Representatives Walter H. Newton, Gilbert N. Haugen, Fred S. Purnell, Guinn Williams, James B. Aswell, and David H. Kincheloe
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon
Senator Wesley L. Jones and Mr. Weedin
Senators George H. Moses and Henry W. Keyes
James B. Reynolds
John G. Brown, Monon, Ind.
Lunch—E. H. Butler, C. B. Blethen, Guerdon Holdern, Carl W. Jones, and George Cameron
Dinner—Gridiron Club, address

April 14

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Lunch—Robert McCormick
Attorney General William D. Mitchell and Assistant Attorney General Mabel Walker Willebrandt

April 14

Dinner—Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Robert P. Lamont, Senator and Mrs. Walter E. Edge, Senator and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, Senator Henry J. Allen, Representative Florence P. Kahn, Dean Culver, former Governor and Mrs. James P. Goodrich of Indiana, and Mr. and Mrs. Carter Field
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Charles Evans Hughes

April 15

Senator Hiram Bingham
Representative Willis G. Sears, Nebraska
Senator Frederick Hale and Mrs. Gannett
Representative John J. Cochran, Missouri
J. Matt Chilton, Republican National Committee
Representatives Florian Lampert and James A. Frear, Wisconsin
Paul Andrews
Col. William L. Grayson, commander in chief of the Spanish War Veterans
Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, with members of the American Legion Rehabilitation Committee
Committees of the House and Senate
High School Cadet Corps
Lunch—Senator Hamilton F. Kean and Daniel Pomeroy
Representative Maurice H. Thatcher

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April 15

Nicaraguan Minister, Juan B. Sacasa, to present letters of credence
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Milton and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Requa

April 16

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—James F. Burke, Secretary of War James W. Good, and Mr. Replogle
Dinner—Senator Samuel W. Shortridge and Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills

April 17

Senator Lawrence C. Phipps
Representative Bertrand H. Snell
Senator Lawrence D. Tyson
Senator Frederick Hale
Representative George F. Brumm
Senator Robert F. Wagner
Representative William R. Wood, Indiana
Representative John W. McCormack
Col. William Cooper Proctor
Samuel Perkins
Secretary of War James W. Good, to present Philippine Commission
Dr. Dickey
Senators Henry D. Hatfield and Guy D. Goff
Members of the Geauga County, Ohio, Maple Festival
Party of 150 ladies from Monmouth County, N.J.

April 17

Mark Requa
Lunch—Willis J. Abbott, Alfred H. Kirchhofer, and Maurice Switzer
Opening baseball game
Claudius H. Huston, Republican National Committee
Dinner—Attorney General and Mrs. William D. Mitchell
Telephone greeting to the 16th National Foreign Trade Convention in Baltimore

April 18

Representatives John Q. Tilson and J. Mayhew Wainwright
Representative George M. Pritchard, North Carolina
Senator Henry J. Allen, Kansas
Senator Charles S. Deneen
Representative William E. Evans, California
Bill Hill
Senator Wesley L. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Condon of Seattle
Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough and Edwin G. Baetjer
Clarence C. Hamlin
Kentucky congressional delegation
Charles E. Winter, former Representative of Wyoming
Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth
Harvey Couch, New York
Ernest P. Bicknell and James L. Fieser, American National Red Cross
Paul Kreusi
Lunch—Chauncey McCormick

Appendix E

1929

April 18

Daughters of the American Revolution
Dinner—Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Mrs. Walter F. Brown, Mrs. Kellogg, and Comdr. and Mrs. Monroe

April 19

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Cabinet
French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, to present André Chevrillon
Washington Correspondents
Louis Wiley
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, Senator and Mrs. John Thomas of Idaho, and Harry Chandler

April 20

Louis J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange
Senator Thomas D. Schall
Senator Frederick Steiwer and Mr. Price and Mr. Scheel, Botany Mills, Passaic, N.J.
Senator Furnifold M. Simmons
Senator John Thomas and Representative Addison T. Smith, Idaho
Representative Thomas D. McKeown, Oklahoma
Senator David A. Reed, Pennsylvania
Representative Charles R. Crisp, Georgia
Mr. Dinwiddie

April 20

William Allen White
George Rolph
American Society of Newspaper Editors
Lunch—Walter Harrison, T. J. Dillon, E. S. Beck, Paul Bellamy, William Allen White, Lawrence Richey, Charles D. Segner, Samuel Williams, Henry T. Claus, Caspar Yost
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Gerald P. Nye and Mr. and Mrs. Condon

April 21

Dinner—Chief Justice and Mrs. William Howard Taft, Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Adolph C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Luther Lenroot, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. David Mulvane, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, and Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen

April 22

Addressed Associated Press at banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City

April 23

Senator Bronson M. Cutting, New Mexico
Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present L. P. Jacks, principal of Manchester College, Oxford, England

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April 23

General Hammond and adjutant generals of various States

Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Elihu Root

Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, Senator Theodore E. Burton and Miss Burton, Representative and Mrs. Bertrand H. Snell, Dr. and Mrs. Julius Klein, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin, and Representative Walter H. Newton

April 24

Boston Chamber of Commerce, delegation

James R. Garfield

Representative Ruth Pratt

Representative John Q. Tilson and delegation

Dr. Lusk and Dr. Cannon

Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur

Senator Royal S. Copeland

Representative Grant M. Hudson, Michigan

Representative Edward H. Wason, New Hampshire

Caspar W. Hodgson, George D. Pratt, and Frederick C. Wolcott of the Committee on Wild Life Legislation

Commander in chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars, to present "Buddy Poppy"

Miss Hallie Jones, Eureka, Calif., to present gift from the Chamber of Commerce of Eureka

April 24

American National Red Cross Convention, delegates

Lunch—Stewart W. Creamer and S. O. Levinson

Daughters of 1812

Claudius H. Huston, Republican National Committee

Dinner—Dr. and Mrs. John G. Hibben

April 25

Breakfast—Dr. and Mrs. John G. Hibben

Senator Simeon D. Fess

Representative Charles L. Underhill

Senator Lawrence D. Tyson and Committee from the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts

Rollo Ogden

Representative Rowland L. Johnston, Missouri

Arthur Whitney, Mendham, N.J.

Harry F. Guggenheim, member of the National Committee on Aeronautics

Charles MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Japan

British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Locke

Ruth Morgan

Representative Adam M. Wyant, Pennsylvania

Lunch—John Fritz Medal Presentation Committee

League of Republican Women Voters

Dinner—Senator Simeon D. Fess and John Willys

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1929

April 25

Address to the American Institute of Architects in the Chamber of Commerce Building and to reception of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon

April 26

Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Senator Thomas J. Walsh and other Senators
Cabinet
Governor Fred W. Green and Michigan delegation, to present gavel
Senator Ellison D. Smith
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Hohler, Dr. Howard Odum, French Strother, and Gertrude Bowman
Washington Correspondents
Frank Shutts, Florida
American Society of International Law, members

April 27

Representative John M. Robsion
Mark Requa
Senator Gerald P. Nye
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur

April 28

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
Lunch—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone

April 28

Mr. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter, Boston, Mass.
Dinner—Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, Senator Frederick Hale, Representative Ruth Pratt, Senator and Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, Representative and Mrs. James S. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Joel T. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Sevellon L. Brown, and Mabel T. Boardman

April 29

Senator Theodore E. Burton
Representative Oscar DePriest, Illinois
Judge Evans
Harry Chandler
Dr. Clements and H. Paul Bestor
Senator Simeon D. Fess
Kenneth Mackintosh
Marshall Sheppey
Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Scranton, Pa.
Thad H. Brown, General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission
Mrs. Henry F. Dimock
Senator John Thomas and former Governor Charles C. Moore of Idaho
German Ambassador, Friedrich von Prittwitz, to present Paul Draudt, vice chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies in Germany
Robert W. Bliss, United States Ambassador to Argentina
Representative Strong to present his sister
Lunch—William Hill and Stephen Baker

April 29

Business Paper Editors
Claudius H. Huston, Republican National Committee

April 30

Breakfast—William Hard, journalist
Senator Hugo L. Black and Representative Henry B. Steagall, Alabama
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Representatives of Kiwanis Clubs, headed by Oscar S. Cummings, international president
Dinner—Senators Henry W. Keyes and Tasker L. Oddie, Representative Isaac Bacharach, General Falk, Dr. E. Park Cadman, French Strother, Miss Strother, Wallace M. Alexander, A. C. Backus, and Mr. and Mrs. Jay Hayden

May 1

Senator Frederick Hale
Representative Stephen G. Porter, Pennsylvania, and George Eastman
Senator Lawrence C. Phipps
A. E. Lathrop, Republican national committeeman of Alaska
Senator Morris Sheppard and Col. W. E. Easterwood
Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough and delegation
Charles S. Barrett and Arthur W. Little
Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Steamship Line

May 1

Representative Thomas S. McMillan and others of the South Carolina delegation
Dr. Curtis
Karl A. Bickel, United Press
C. H. Gustafson, Nebraska
Michael J. McDermott
Lunch—Cyrus E. Woods and James F. Burke
Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General
Dinner—Dr. and Mrs. James R. Angell and Vernon L. Kellogg

May 2

Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Waldo Evans, Governor of the Virgin Islands
Representatives Charles H. Brand and Charles R. Crisp, Georgia
Senator Henry J. Allen
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Senator Gerald P. Nye and delegation from North Dakota
Delegation of motor company executives: Roy D. Chapin, A. J. Brosseau, Walter P. Chrysler, A. R. Erskine, Edsel Ford, Frederick J. Haynes, Alvan Macaulay, C. W. Nash, F. A. Seiberling, Alfred H. Swayne, Herbert H. Rice, John N. Willys
Howard Heinz, manufacturer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Appendix E

1929

May 2

Frank H. Simonds
Roy T. Davis, United States Minister to Panama
Representative Charles B. McClintock, Ohio
Adm. Julian L. Latimer
Mrs. Harold Carlsen
Miss Galland
Lunch—Officials of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Dinner—George W. Wickersham
Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth, Representatives John Q. Tilson, Bertrand H. Snell, Isaac Bacharach, Willis C. Hawley, and Walter H. Newton

May 3

Breakfast—George W. Wickersham
Newton D. Baker
Senator David A. Reed
Cabinet
Spanish Ambassador, Alejandro Padilla y Bell, to present Captain Mendivil of the Spanish Navy
Lunch—Governors George T. Dern of Utah, John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, John Hammill of Iowa, and former Governor Cary A. Hardee of Florida
Washington Correspondents

May 4

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Postmaster General Walter F. Brown

May 4

Representatives George M. Pritchard and Charles A. Jonas
Breakfast—Marie M. Meloney
Lunch—Marie M. Meloney, Mr. Titcomb, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills

May 6

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. John T. Adams, Geoffrey Parsons, and Marie M. Meloney
Senator Morris Sheppard and members of Texas congressional delegation
Senator Henry D. Hatfield
Senators Hiram Bingham and George H. Moses
Senator Joseph E. Ransdell
Mr. Boyles, president of Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.
Ovington E. Weller, former Senator of Maryland
William R. Willcox, former chairman of the Republican National Committee
Walter B. Heineman, Wisconsin
Moses Koenigsberg
German Ambassador, Friedrich von Prittwitz, to present Dr. Friedrich Neuerbourg
Mrs. Harold Carlsen, to present plaques of President and Mrs. Hoover
National Convention of the Women's Trade Union, delegates
Drury High School Band, North Adams, Mass.
Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia Jewelers Association, convention delegates

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May 6

The Crusaders
Lunch—William H. Green and John T. Adams
James T. Williams, Jr.

May 7

Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Finnish Minister, Axel L. Astrom
American Bar Association, executive committee

May 8

William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics
Horace M. Towner, Governor of Porto Rico
William E. Humphrey, Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission
Senator Charles W. Waterman
Senator Otis F. Glenn
Ballard Dunn
Representative R. Q. Lee, Texas
Representative Albert H. Vestal
Edward A. Simmons, New York
Henry H. Rosenfelt, New York City
Marietta Minnegerode Andrews
Robert P. Skinner, United States Minister to Greece
Dr. William B. Peck and group of physicians

May 8

Lunch—George W. Wickersham
National Congress of Parents and Teachers, delegates
Colonial Dames
Dinner—Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin, George L. Cady, and Mrs. Donald
George W. Wickersham and Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo

May 9

Breakfast—George L. Cady and Mrs. Donald
Senator Frederic C. Walcott
Senator Bronson M. Cutting
Representative Edward E. Denison, Illinois
Senator Lawrence C. Phipps
Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, and others
Representative Carroll L. Beedy, Maine
Senator Theodore E. Burton and Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
Senator Hiram Bingham
Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the American Railway Executives' Association
Everett C. Brown, Chicago
John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American National Red Cross
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, legislative committee

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May 9

Senator John Thomas, Idaho
Lunch—Judge and Mrs. Marvin C. Rosenberry, Gertrude Minthorn, George F. McEwen, Mrs. Raymond Robins, James T. Shotwell, and James G. McDonald
American Law Institute, members
George W. Wickersham
Bishop William F. McDowell
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brown, William Philipps, Miss Hewagell, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, and former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg

May 10

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank and former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg
Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Cabinet
Representatives Charles H. Brand and Charles R. Crisp, Georgia
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank and former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Senator and Mrs. Daniel O. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Wile, Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming, and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg

May 11

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader

May 11

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Catoctin, Md., retreat—Mrs. Hoover, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, and Dr. Joel T. Boone
Dinner—Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur and Gertrude B. Lane
Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth, Representatives John Q. Tilson, Bertrand H. Snell, and Walter H. Newton

May 12

Breakfast—Gertrude B. Lane, Woman's Home Companion
Lunch—Gertrude B. Lane and Senator and Mrs. William E. Borah

May 13

Breakfast—Gertrude B. Lane, Woman's Home Companion
Senator Frederic M. Sackett
Senator George H. Moses
Senator Arthur R. Gould, Maine
Senator Frederick Hale, Maine
Senator Guy D. Goff and Mr. Halloran, Republican national committeeman of West Virginia
Senator Walter E. Edge, New Jersey
Senators W. B. Pine and Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma
Representative Edgar R. Kiess, Pennsylvania
Representative Arthur M. Free, California

May 13

Representative Grant E. Mouser, Jr., Ohio
Representative Gale H. Stalker, New York
Senator William J. Harris, Georgia
Col. Henry B. Wilcox, Baltimore
John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers
John M. Woolsey, New York
Jefferson Myers, Commissioner of the United States Shipping Board
Lunch—Dwight Davis

May 14

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, Julian Encisco, to present Alesandro Shaw of Argentina
Dinner—Senators Phillips Lee Goldsborough and Henry D. Hatfield, Representative and Mrs. Thomas S. Williams of Illinois, Representative and Mrs. Daniel A. Reed, Earle L. Kinsley, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Pinkham, and Kent Cooper

May 15

Breakfast—Kent Cooper
Senators James E. Watson and Charles W. Waterman
Senator William H. McMaster
Representative Leonidas C. Dyer, Missouri
Senator Tasker L. Oddie
Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth and delegation from Cincinnati

May 15

Mr. McRoberts
Secretary of War James W. Good and delegation from Porto Rico
Harrison Spangler
Comdr. Willis W. Bradley, Governor of Guam
American Library Association, members
Lunch—General Davies and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Nutt
Dinner—General Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Nutt, Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, I. W. Wickersham, and Roscoe Pound

May 16

Breakfast—General Davies and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Nutt
Senator Frederick H. Gillett
Representative James B. Aswell, Louisiana
Representative John M. Evans, California
Hugh Wallace, former Ambassador to France
James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute
Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute
Representative Richard Yates, Illinois
Associated Retail Confectioners, convention delegates
Philadelphia Medical Society
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Nutt
A. M. Greenfield, Philadelphia

Appendix E

1929

May 17

Breakfast—Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain
Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Senator Walter E. Edge and delegation
Cabinet
Herbert S. Houston
Lunch—Philippine Mission
Washington Correspondents

May 18

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Edward G. Lowry, Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

May 19

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth, Senators William E. Borah, James E. Watson, Furnifold M. Simmons, and Reed Smoot, Representatives John N. Garner, Willis C. Hawley, and John Q. Tilson, Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, and Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr.

May 20

Representative Menalcus Lankford, Virginia
Representative Philip D. Swing, California
Senators Morris Sheppard and Tom Connally

May 20

Gutzon Borglum, American sculptor and painter
James Keeley, Chicago
Edward S. Corwin, Princeton University
Senator Hamilton F. Kean
Florence Crittenden Association, members
Ernest I. Lewis, Commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission

May 21

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Ecuadoran Minister, Gonzalo Zaldumbide
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Nahum Sokolow, vice president of the British Zionist Organization
Lunch—Bishops McDonell and Cannon
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lorimer

May 22

Adm. Hilary P. Jones, adviser to the London Naval Conference
James L. Fieser, American National Red Cross
Representative William Williamson, South Dakota
Arthur Sweetser
Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth, Massachusetts
Dr. MacFarland
Senator Frederic M. Sackett

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1929

May 22

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr.
Aida de Acosta Breckinridge and Helen Richards Guthrie Miller, American Child Health Association
Mr. and Mrs. M. Mitchell
Rev. John J. Burke, general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Rehabilitation Association Committee
Representative Harry L. Englebright
Freight Claim Division, American Railway Association
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst

May 23

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Senator Peter Norbeck
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Representative LaFayette L. Patterson, Alabama
J. H. Fulghum, president of the Mountain Park Institutes, N.C.
Jesse Ricks
American Federation of Labor, executive council
Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr.
National Spelling Bee, contestants
Presentation of the Gorgas Memorial Institute's national prize for best health essay by high school pupil
Linen Supply Association delegates

May 23

Lunch—Irwin Cobb, Roy Long, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Carver
Dinner—French Strother and Mildred Hall

May 24

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Carver
Cabinet
Lunch—Henry Ford and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry
Yugoslav Minister, Leonide Pitamic, to present letters of credence
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, and Adm. and Mrs. Hilary P. Jones

May 26

Breakfast—George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Lunch—George W. Wickersham
Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Dinner—George W. Wickersham and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Pratt

May 27

Breakfast—Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth, Senator James E. Watson, Representative John Q. Tilson, George W. Wickersham, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Pratt

Appendix E

1929

May 27

E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute
Senator Wesley L. Jones
Representative J. Banks Kurtz, Pennsylvania
Governor O. Max Gardner and delegation from North Carolina, to invite President to homecoming week at Raleigh, N.C.
Clara C. Grace, Florida
Porter James McCumber, former Senator of North Dakota
Millard W. Rice, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans
Pan American Society, officers and directors
European journalists, delegation
Japanese Ambassador, Katsuji Debuchi, to present Yasuzaemon Matsunaga
German Ambassador, Friedrich von Prittwitz, to present Dr. Rudolph Krohne

May 28

Senator Charles L. McNary
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement meeting
Dwight W. Morrow, United States Ambassador to Mexico
Frank E. Bonner, Federal Power Commission

May 29

Adm. Henry A. Wiley

May 29

Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Senator Arthur Capper
Senators John G. Townsend, Jr. and Phillips Lee Goldsborough
Mr. Keane
Representative Grant M. Hudson, Michigan
Senator Wesley L. Jones
Charles J. Hepburn, Philadelphia
Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana
Edward Francis Colladay and Samuel J. Prescott
Senator Duncan U. Fletcher and delegation from Florida
Senator William E. Borah
Lenna L. Yost
French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, to present Joseph Simon
Peruvian Ambassador, Hernan Velarde, to present two Peruvian aviators
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Barton
Siamese Minister, Maj. Gen. Prince Amordat Kridakara, to present letters of credence
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur and Boulder Dam Commissioners
George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss and Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow

May 30

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss and Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow

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1929

May 30

Memorial Day Address, Arlington Cemetery, Va.
George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Dinner—Gates W. McGarrah

May 31

Breakfast—Gates W. McGarrah
Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
Cabinet
Michigan congressional delegation accompanied by a joint committee of Disabled American Veterans
Lunch—Frank B. Noyes
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Governor Frank C. Emerson of Wyoming, and Representative Walter H. Newton

June 1

Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams
Lunch—Mrs. Sheperdson

June 3

Poly Tinncher
W. L. Petrikin, U.S. Beet Sugar Association
Representative Robert G. Simmons, Nebraska
Senator Harry B. Hawes, Missouri
Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts
Representative Harold Knutson, Minnesota
Representative C. Ellis Moore, Ohio

June 3

Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Representative Samuel S. Arentz, Nevada
John A. Wedda, Polish Daily Record, Detroit
Representative John C. Allen, Illinois
Noble Brandon Judah, United States Ambassador to Cuba
French Ambassador, Paul Claudel
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, executive board
State health officers, delegation
Senator Frederick H. Gillett, to present winners of the national safety essay contest
Lunch—Robert L. Owen, former Senator of Oklahoma
Representatives Franklin W. Fort and Frederick M. Davenport
Vernon L. Kellogg
Dinner—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, and Mrs. Joseph Swain

June 4

Breakfast—Mrs. Joseph Swain
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Gerhard A. Bading, United States Minister to Ecuador
Czechoslovakian Minister, Ferdinand Veverka, to present Sokol gymnastic team
Lunch—F. T. Birchall, New York Times

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1929

June 5

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Solicitor General
Senator Furnifold M. Simmons
Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana
Senator Theodore E. Burton, Ohio
J. A. Furay, vice president of the United Press
James T. Shotwell
James T. Begg, former Representative of Ohio
Samuel Edgar Nicholson
Clara B. Burdette
Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget
William V. Hodges
Senator Clarence C. Dill
United States Naval Academy, class of 1881
Lunch—H. Edmund Machold
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

June 6

Breakfast—Julius Rosenwald
Senators James E. Watson and Lynn J. Frazier
Representative Albert H. Vestal, Indiana
Representative William R. Wood, Indiana
Representative Don B. Colton, Utah
Texas congressional delegation
Representative Heartsill Ragon, Arkansas
Massachusetts congressional delegation
John B. Reese, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic

June 6

Glenn B. Skipper, Republican national committeeman from Florida
Louis F. Swift, Chicago
Theodore Noyes, the Washington Star
John B. Stetson, Jr., United States Minister to Poland
German Ambassador, Friedrich von Prittwitz, to present Dr. Theodor Lewaldand, and Dr. Karl Diem
H. H. Votaw and a committee of the general council of the Seventh Day Adventists
National Conference on Weights and Measures, delegates
New York Export Managers Club
Association of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Surgeons
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and United States Ambassador to Great Britain Charles G. Dawes
Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission
George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Dinner—Lawson Purdy, French Strother, and Russell Doubleday

June 7

Breakfast—Julius Rosenwald
Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Cabinet
Swiss Minister, Marc Peter
Washington Correspondents
Claudius H. Huston and T. E. Taplin

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1929

June 8

Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth and Representatives John Q. Tilson and John N. Garner
Senator Hiram Bingham
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Vernon L. Kellogg, Dr. Joel T. Boone, and Lawrence Richey

June 9

Returned from Rapidan Camp
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed

June 10

Senator Porter H. Dale and Vermont congressional delegation
Representatives Thomas Hall and Olger B. Burtness
Senator Robert F. Wagner
Representative Burton L. French
Representative W. W. Chalmers, Ohio
Representative B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee
Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University
Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Episcopal Bishop
William W. Atterbury and committee
Senator Ellison D. Smith
Representative Philip D. Swing, California
Representative LaFayette L. Patterson, Alabama
Italian Ambassador, Nobile Giacomo de Martino, to present Dr. Maria Castellani of Rome

June 10

Lunch—Edwin F. Gay
Address—Cornerstone laying, new Department of Commerce Building
Senator Henry J. Allen

June 11

Breakfast—Senator James Couzens
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Col. Harry Burgess, Governor of the Panama Canal
Representative Henry St. George Tucker, Virginia
Representative James A. Hughes, West Virginia
Paul Clapp
Paul Shoup, Secretary of War James W. Good, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Senators Charles L. McNary, Henry J. Allen, George H. Moses, James E. Watson, Walter E. Edge, and David A. Reed, Representatives John Q. Tilson, Bertrand H. Snell, and Walter H. Newton, and Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth

June 12

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Representatives Charles A. Christopherson and William Williamson
Representative Godfrey G. Goodwin, Minnesota
Representative Sol Bloom, New York

Appendix E

1929

June 12

Representative William E. Evans, California
Loring A. Schuler, editor of the Ladies Home Journal
Victor Ridder
Jerry Landfield
Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union
Walter F. Lineberger, former Representative of California
California congressional delegation
Representative Wright Patman, Texas
Regional boy and girl champions, first annual nationwide flag contest
Bliss Electrical School, classes of 1893 to 1923

June 13

Representative William R. Coyle, Pennsylvania, and others
Representative Henry W. Temple, Pennsylvania
Representative J. A. Garber, Virginia
Representative Thomas J. B. Robinson, Iowa
Alabama congressional delegation
Willis J. Abbott, editor of the Christian Science Monitor
John F. Sinclair, New York
Harvey Couch
Lunch—William Morgan Butler, former Senator of Massachusetts, and James F. Burke
Dinner—Governor John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania, Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. Bissell

June 14

Breakfast—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State
Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Elias McC. Poston
Cabinet
Representative L. J. Dickinson, Iowa, and Mr. Larson and Mr. Coddington
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. William Green and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Merritt
Dinner—Dr. and Mrs. Joel T. Boone

June 15

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Senators Arthur Capper and Henry J. Allen
Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion
Signing the Agricultural Marketing Act

June 16

Lunch—Representative Walter H. Newton

June 17

Senator Simeon D. Fess
Senator Francis E. Warren
Secretary of War James W. Good and others
William S. Bennett
Senator Wesley L. Jones
Representatives William F. Kopp and Lloyd Thurston, Iowa

1929

June 17

George W. Malone
William R. Castle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State
Representatives Philip D. Swing, California, and Addison T. Smith, Idaho
Rentfro B. Creager, executive committee of the Republican National Committee
Representative James W. Dunbar, Indiana
Senator Roscoe C. Patterson
Albert Bushnell Hart
Senator Charles W. Waterman
Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union
Senator Morris Sheppard and delegation from Houston
George T. Summerlin, United States Minister to Honduras
Lunch—William Fox
Claudius H. Huston, Republican National Committee
Joseph M. Dixon, Assistant Secretary of the Interior

June 18

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Delta Omega Society officers
Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
James R. Garfield
Senator John Thomas, Idaho
Dinner—Secretary of War and Mrs. James W. Good and George W. Wickersham

June 19

Senator Lawrence D. Tyson
Senator Henry J. Allen
Senator Edwin S. Broussard, Louisiana
Representative James G. Strong
Representative O. H. Cross, Texas
Representative Robert A. Green, Florida
Senator Ellison D. Smith
Representative Ruth Pratt
National Loyalty Commission, Presbyterian General Assembly
Representative Charles J. Thompson, Ohio
S. C. Lamport, New York
Representative W. M. Whittington, Mississippi
Minister from the Netherlands, J. H. van Royen, to present J. G. Sleeswijk
Representative William C. Hammer and delegation
Representative Franklin F. Korell, Oregon
John D. Marshall, mayor of Cleveland, and delegation, to invite the President to air race exposition
Shopcrafts Association, Pennsylvania Railroad
Bliss Electrical School, classes of 1924 to 1928
John Hays Hammond
Senator Wesley L. Jones
Senators Gerald P. Nye and Lynn J. Frazier
Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana; Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde; Representative Ruth Bryan Owen; Senator Morris Sheppard; and Rentfro B. Creager

Appendix E

1929

June 19

Representative Jed Johnson, Oklahoma and Mr. Roberts, president of the Wheat Growers
Secretary of War James W. Good
George E. Dŭis, North Dakota
Representative R. Walton Moore, Virginia
Senator Joseph E. Ransdall, Louisiana
Rentfro B. Creager, executive committee of Republican National Committee
Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader

June 20

Senator Charles S. Deneen
Senator Frederick H. Gillett
Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough
Senator Robert B. Howell
Representative William C. Hammer and delegation
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
Thad H. Brown, Federal Radio Commission
George A. Malcolm, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Thomas F. Millard
Gen. John C. Speaks
Representative John McDuffie, Alabama
John Frye
Representative James W. Dunbar, Indiana
Representative John M. Robsion and others

June 20

Mrs. W. E. Kennan, Republican national committeewoman of North Carolina
Ernest Blake, Oklahoma
Hoffman Philip, United States Minister to Persia
Representative O'Connor
4-H boys
Lunch—Senator James E. Watson and L. G. Nutt
S. Arthur Knapp
Senator Furnifold M. Simmons, Representative Charles A. Jonas, and Stuart W. Cramer, North Carolina
Senator Jesse H. Metcalf
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Dinner—Secretary of Labor and Mrs. James J. Davis
William S. Kenyon

June 21

Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Cabinet
J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association
Representative Otis Wingo
Brazilian Ambassador, S. Gurgél do Amaral
Rudolph Spreckels
E. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange
Senators Gerald P. Nye and Lynn J. Frazier, to present Chief Tomahawk

June 21

Lunch—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, former Senator of New Jersey, Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, and Mr. and Mrs. French Strother

Washington Correspondents

Dinner—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton

June 22

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Mark Sullivan, Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

June 24

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.

Representative Maurice H. Thatcher

Representative James B. Aswell

Nicholas K. Roerich

Senator Wesley L. Jones

P. C. Hiebert, Tabor College, Kans.

Ernest Griess and V. G. Lumbard, Ohio

Representative Louis C. Cramton, Michigan

Commander Munroe and Captain Buchanan

June 25

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

S. S. McClure

Willis C. Cook, United States Minister to Venezuela

Presentation of prize to winner in national competition for slogan for preservation of waysides

June 25

William N. Doak, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee

Senator Frederick Hale

Dinner—Solicitor General Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller

June 26

Breakfast—Ernest Morton Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, and Mrs. Hopkins

Senator J. Thomas Heflin

Representative William R. Wood, Indiana

C. Bascom Slemp

Representative Franklin W. Fort, New Jersey

Senator Claude A. Swanson, Virginia

H. Harrison Suplee, vice president of the Society of Civil Engineers of France

Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine

Ernest Morton Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College

Gen. John H. Russell, Amercian High Commissioner to Haiti

Merle Thorpe

Isaac Landman, editor of The American Hebrew

Baltimore Export Managers Club

Catholic Boys Band of Detroit

Susquehanna Chapter, Order of DeMolay

1929

June 26

Lunch—Attorney General William D. Mitchell and Assistant to the Attorney General John L. O'Brian

Dinner—George W. Wickersham and Adm. and Mrs. David F. Sellers

June 27

Rabbi Simon Glazer, Brooklyn

Alexander H. Legge, president of International Harvester Co.

R. E. Shepard, chairman of the Spokane Federal Land Bank Board

Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce

Mrs. Leland

Caroline Bayard Wittpenn, U.S. member of the International Prison Commission

Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Union League committee, Philadelphia

Counsellor of the French Embassy, Count de Sartigo, to present Vicompte and Vicomptess de Sibour of France

Brazilian Ambassador, S. Gurgél do Amaral, to present Olga Bergamini de Sa of Brazil

Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Norwood B. Smith

Soldiers garden party

Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Liggett

June 28

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Liggett

Cabinet

June 28

Mr. Huyke, Porto Rico

Knights of Columbus, officers

Hungarian Minister, Laszlo Szechenyi, to present Hungarians attending the General Council of Presbyterians

Senator Ellison D. Smith

Lunch—Turkish Ambassador Ahmed Mouhtar Bey, Dr. Refik Bey, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton, Rear Adm. Charles E. Riggs, Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath, Chairman of the American National Red Cross John Barton Payne, Dr. Assim Ismail Bey, Brig. Gen. Frank R. Keefer, G. Howland Shaw, Dr. Joel T. Boone, and Col. Campbell B. Hodges

Washington Correspondents

June 29

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Jay N. Darling

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson

Senator David A. Reed

Thomas E. Campbell, former Governor of Arizona

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde

Senator Samuel M. Shortridge

Catoctin, Md., Retreat—Jay N. Darling and Dr. Joel T. Boone

1929

June 30

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Jay N. Darling
Dinner—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath, Walter H. Newton, former Governor and Mrs. Thomas E. Campbell of Arizona, former Assistant Attorney General Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Dr. Stanley, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, and Mr. and Mrs. Jay N. Darling

July 1

Senator Walter E. Edge, New Jersey
Representative Robert L. Bacon, New York
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Claudius H. Huston and Col. Anderson

July 2

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Evan E. Young, United States Minister to Dominican Republic

July 3

Senator Reed Smoot
Senator William H. McMaster
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath
Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth
Representative Frank Murphy, Ohio
Rev. John J. Burke and Archbishop Pietro Fumosoni Biondi
A. D. Noyes, New York Times
Henry J. Gaisman, New York

July 3

Egyptian Minister, Mahmoud Samy Pasha
Philadelphia Harmonica Band
Lunch—Senator Henry J. Allen

July 5

Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Cabinet
Representative Burton L. French
Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon
L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.
Representative Albert Johnson, Washington
Senator Thomas D. Schall
Washington Correspondents
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. William Hard, Mark Sullivan, Vernon L. Kellogg, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

July 6–7

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

July 8

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Lunch—Charles D. Hilles, William Hill, William J. Maier, and Walter H. Newton
Pressed electric button starting printing presses in new building of the Chicago Daily News
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Frederic M. Sackett

Appendix E

1929

July 9

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Edward Price Bell

July 10

Breakfast—Claudius H. Huston, Republican National Committee
T. V. O'Connor, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board
Ben Lindsey
Senator Tom Connally
Glenn B. Skipper, Republican national committeeman of Florida
Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Charles J. Hepburn, Philadelphia
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, committee
Samuel Harden Church, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh
Committee of Lord's Day Alliance, headed by Rev. H. L. Bowlby
Johnston B. Campbell, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission
Lewis J. Pettijohn, Federal Farm Land Board
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
Dinner—George Barr Baker

July 11

Breakfast—Senators James E. Watson and David A. Reed
Myron C. Taylor, New York
Representative Clay Stone Briggs, Texas

July 11

Richard Edmonds, publisher of the Manufacturers' Record
Raymond Robbins
John Calvin Brown, president of the Credit Foncier International
Representative Frank L. Bowman
George Alexander Parks, Governor of Alaska
Pressed button opening new Goodyear Rubber Co. plant at Gadsden, Ala.
Lunch—Louis B. Mayer
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Cole Scott and Cole Scott, Jr., Hugh S. Cumming, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Buchanan, Mildred Hall, Mr. and Mrs. George Woodruff, and George Barr Baker

July 12

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. George Woodruff and George Barr Baker
Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Cabinet
French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, to present Gen. Henri E. Gouraud
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Marchioness Townshend, mayor of Lynn, England, and her son Lord George Townshend
Lunch—Senator Frederic M. Sackett
Alexander H. Legge and Carl Williams, Federal Farm Board

July 13

Dinner—Senator Charles S. Deneen and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton

July 14

Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Alexander H. Legge, Carl Williams, and Charles C. Teague, Federal Farm Board
Dinner—Senator Hiram Bingham

July 15

Meeting with Federal Farm Board
Review Rainbow Division parade, Baltimore, Md.
Dinner—Federal Farm Board members: Alexander H. Legge, James C. Stone, Charles C. Teague, Carl Williams, William F. Schilling, and C. B. Denman; and Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde

July 16

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Senator Walter E. Edge
Earl C. Smith, Chicago

July 17

Breakfast—Senator Reed Smoot
Senator Samuel M. Shortridge
Representative William I. Nolan
Wallace Townsend, Little Rock, Ark.
Glenn B. Skipper, Republican national committeeman from Florida
J. R. Gordon, New York
Lenna L. Yost, West Virginia

July 17

Representative R. Walton Moore, and delegation from Virginia
Chilean Ambassador, Carlos G. Davila, to present Gen. Diaz, commander of the Chilean Army
George T. Summerlin, United States Minister to Honduras
Col. John Thomas Taylor, American Legion
John G. South, United States Minister to Panama
Claudius H. Huston, James F. Burke, and Jeremiah Milbank of the Southern Railway Co.

July 18

British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Brig. Gen. Frederick Williamson, Director of Postal Service of Great Britain
Lunch—Adolph C. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Baxendale, California
Dinner—Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde and Caroline C. Hyde, and Vernon L. Kellogg

July 19

Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
George F. Shafer, Governor of North Dakota
Cabinet
Rumanian Minister, George Cretziano
Lunch—George A. Davidson, Michigan
Washington Correspondents

Appendix E

1929

July 19

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rickard and Miss Rickard, former Governor and Mrs. Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Mark Sullivan, Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

July 20–21

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

July 22

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.

Dinner—Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, L. E. Phillips, former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, and Mr. and Mrs. Arch W. Shaw

July 23

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Arch W. Shaw and former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg

Bert Thurman, Republican national committeeman of Indiana

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Mark A. Matthews, Seattle

Charles C. Eberhardt, United States Minister to Nicaragua

Lunch—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State

Dinner—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State

July 23

George W. Wickersham

July 24

Louis B. Mayer

Charles P. Neill, former Commissioner of Labor

Representative J. A. Garber, Virginia

Morris Engelman, New York

Ceremony proclaiming the Kellogg-Briand Pact

Dinner—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State

July 25

Breakfast—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State

Representative John M. Robsion, Kentucky

Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick

Representative S. Wallace Dempsey, New York

Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor

Floyd Gibbons

Second Pan-American Highway Congress, American delegates

Attorneys General of the Great Lakes States

Alexander P. Moore, United States Ambassador to Peru

Lunch—John Walter Drake, chairman of the United States delegation to the Second Pan-American Highway Congress, Adolph Zukor, president of Paramount Famous-Lasky Corp., former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, and E. Cohen

July 26

Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Cabinet
Senator David A. Reed
Lunch—Alexander P. Moore, United States Ambassador to Peru
Washington Correspondents—Canceled
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Secretary of War James W. Good, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Assistant Secretaries of War Patrick J. Hurley and F. Trubee Davison, Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, United States Army, Col. Campbell B. Hodges, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

July 27

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

July 28

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. James E. Watson

July 29

Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Planning Committee for the Conference on Child Health and Protection
Edgar Rickard
Dinner—Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, Maj. and Mrs. Earl C. Long, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Sanders

July 30

Cabinet

July 30

Washington Correspondents
Lunch—White House Conference on Child Health and Protection Committee
Senator Guy D. Goff
Dinner—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson; Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Engineers, Army Corps of Engineers, and Mrs. Jadwin; Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Mrs. Charles J. Rhoads; and Edward G. Lowry, journalist and foreign correspondent

July 31

Representative John G. Cooper, Ohio
Representative Roy O. Woodruff, Michigan
Myron C. Taylor, United States Steel Corporation
Quetico Forest representatives
Alexander P. Moore, United States Ambassador to Peru
Mexican Ambassador, Manuel C. Tellez, to present Filiberto Gomez, Governor-elect of the State of Mexico
Lunch—Edward G. Lowry and Senator William E. Borah
Citizens Military Training Camp of Fort Washington
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Lamont Rowlands

August 1

H. Paul Bestor, Farm Loan Commissioner

Appendix E

1929

August 1

E. C. Mahan, president of the National Coal Association
F. W. Pickard, Wilmington, Del.
Henry C. MacLane, American Administrative Commissioner of the International Chamber of Commerce
Samuel McCune Lindsay
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
Guatemalan Minister, Adrian Recinos, to present Col. Miguel Garcia Granados
Lunch—George W. Wickersham
Claudius H. Huston and Robert H. Angell

August 2

Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Cabinet
Capt. Lewis A. Yancey and Roger Q. Williams, American aviators
Lunch—Senator George H. Moses
Washington Correspondents—Canceled
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Postmaster General and Mrs. Walter F. Brown, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau and Mrs. Frank T. Hines, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

August 3

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Senator Reed Smoot, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Richey

August 4

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

August 5

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.
Burt C. Meek, director of California State public works
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Lunch—Albert Shaw and Robert Shaw
Dinner—Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton, Adm. Charles F. Hughes, and Capt. Allen Buchanan

August 6

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President
Dinner—Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., and Adolph C. Miller, Federal Reserve Board of Governors

August 7

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh
Joseph Grundy, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Pennsylvania
Charles P. Craig, executive director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association
Representative Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine
Albert H. Denton, United States Shipping Board
Ulysses Grant-Smith, United States Minister to Uruguay

1929

August 7

Egyptian Minister, Mahmoud Samy Pasha
Lunch—James F. Burke, general counsel of the Republican National Committee
Dinner—Representative John Q. Tilson and Katherine Tilson

August 8

Senator Simeon D. Fess
Walter Parker, New Orleans
William L. Bryan, president of Indiana University
Representative Allen T. Treadway
Frank H. Birch, New York
Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Engineers
Mr. Pickerel
German Chargé d'Affaires, Otto C. Kiep, to present Dr. Steinkopf, member of the Reichstag
Lunch—Roy Howard
Elwood Mead

August 9

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Cabinet
David H. Blair, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Lunch—David H. Blair, Oscar Foellinger, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, and Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh

August 9

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, William Allen White, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde, Walter H. Newton, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

August 10

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Surgeon General and Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming

August 11

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

August 12

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Arthur Henderson, Jr., and William Henderson, Members of Parliament
Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Dinner—Senator Walter E. Edge

August 13

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, and Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Claudius H. Huston
Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President

1929

August 14

Breakfast—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton, Adm. Charles F. Hughes, Adm. Hilary P. Jones, Rear Adm. A. T. Long, Rear Adm. Richard H. Jackson, Rear Adm. J. J. Chase, Rear Adm. J. M. Reeves, Capt. Allen Buchanan, and Comdr. R. L. Ghormley

Phillip Campbell

Senator Guy D. Goff

William D. B. Ainey

Representative Stephen G. Porter, Pennsylvania

Lenna L. Yost, Washington representative of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Charles C. McChord

Louis A. Watres, former Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania

Hugh Gordon Miller

Representative U.S. Stone, Oklahoma

James F. Callbreath, president of the American Mining Congress

Representative William R. Wood, Indiana

Senator James Couzens

Harvey Couch, Washington, D.C.

Lunch—Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board

Dinner—Alonzo E. Taylor and Dr. Joel T. Boone

Senator Walter E. Edge and Walter Teagle

August 15

Breakfast—Representative John Q. Tilson and Katherine Tilson

James F. Callbreath, president of the American Mining Congress

United Typothetae of America, board of directors

William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics

S. F. Kerfoot, president emeritus of Hamline University

Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton

Dinner—Representative John Q. Tilson, Katherine Tilson, and Walter H. Newton

August 16

Breakfast—Representative John Q. Tilson, Katherine Tilson, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget

Cabinet

Lunch—Frederick H. Prince

Washington Correspondents—Canceled

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Representative Franklin W. Fort, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics William P. MacCracken, Jr., Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, Col. Logan, Mark Sullivan, Lawrence Richey, George Akerson, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Buchanan, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

1929

August 17

Madison County, Va., address

August 18

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

August 19

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.
Senator Frederick H. Gillett
Joseph M. Dixon, Assistant Secretary of the Interior
Charles McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Dinner—William Hard, journalist

August 20

Cabinet
William F. O'Neil, president of the General Tire and Rubber Co., and party of officials and pilots
Order of Railway Conductors
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Harry F. Guggenheim, National Committee on Aeronautics
American Legion ball game with Secretary of War James W. Good, Walter H. Newton, Lawrence Richey, and French Strother
Dinner—Senator David A. Reed

August 21

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Representative Arthur M. Free
Friend W. Richardson, former Governor of California

August 21

Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College
Representative Edith Nourse Rogers
J. W. Worthington
Meyer Bloomfield
William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics
Representative J. Will Taylor, Tennessee
John Marrinan
George Farrand, attorney for the Federal Farm Board
Pedro Guevara, Philippine Commissioner
Lunch—Robert Paine Scripps, journalist
Senator George H. Moses
Dinner—William Loeb, Jr.

August 22

Breakfast—William Loeb, Jr.
Senator Charles S. Deneen
George Hatfield, U.S. Attorney, San Francisco
Senator Theodore E. Burton and Mr. Sabin
Robert L. Owen, former Senator of Oklahoma
Warren I. Glover, Acting Postmaster General
Representative Charles A. Jonas of North Carolina, Mr. Jackson, and Stuart W. Cramer
Clyde B. Aitchison, Commissioner of Interstate Commerce Commission

Appendix E

1929

August 22

Raymond Pearl, director of the Institute of Biological Research, Johns Hopkins University
Lewis Einstein, United States Minister to Czechoslovakia
Phil Fouke
Edwin Morgan, United States Ambassador to Brazil
Honduran Minister, Ernesto Argueto, to present letters of credence
Isaac F. Marcosson, journalist

August 23

Breakfast—Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Cabinet
William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics
Lunch—Horace Mann
Washington Correspondents
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, Joseph R. Nutt, Leroy Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss, Gen. Wendell C. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Vernon, Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

August 24–25

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

August 26

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.
David H. Blair, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue
James G. Marshall
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
Senator Samuel M. Shortridge
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

August 27

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Dr. David J. Kaliski and Jewish delegation
Lunch—William M. Butler, former Senator of Massachusetts
James T. Williams, Jr.
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams and Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
Will H. Hays

August 28

Breakfast—Claudius H. Huston, Republican National Committee
Senator Pat Harrison
Senator Frederick H. Gillett
Representative Charles L. Abernathy, North Carolina
Herman Bernstein
Rafael Martinez Nadal, Etienne Totti, Harry F. Besosa, and Dr. Marta de Romeau, Porto Rican Republican Commission

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1929

August 28

William Broening, mayor of Baltimore, Md., and Henry B. Wilcox
German Chargé d'Affaires, Otto C. Kiep, to present Dr. Meissner, secretary to the President of Germany
Lewis P. Bryant, New Orleans, La.
Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary of the Radio Protective Association
Delegation of farmers from North Carolina
Lunch—Arthur G. Leonard, Chicago
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Arch W. Shaw

August 29

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, Labor Department
William N. Doak, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Cecil P. Rendon, Stockton, Calif.
Lulah T. Andrews, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation
Kappa Phi convention delegates
Lunch—Louis B. Mayer, president of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Co., Inc.
German Chargé d'Affaires, Otto C. Kiep, and Capt. Hugo Eckner
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—William Jardine, Howard Heinz, and John Beaver White

August 30

Breakfast—John Beaver White
Louis B. Mayer, president of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Co., Inc.
Cabinet
Elias McC. Poston
Representative Arthur M. Free and party
Lunch—Elias McC. Poston, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Calhoun
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde; members of the Federal Farm Board and their wives: Alexander H. Legge, Charles C. Teague, C. B. Denman, Charles S. Wilson, and Carl Williams; John Beaver White and Joan White; Mark Sullivan and Narcissa Sullivan; Walter H. Newton; and Dr. Joel T. Boone

August 31–September 1

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

September 2

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.

September 3

Representative Franklin W. Fort
Cabinet
Lunch—Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Governor and Mrs. Fred W. Green, Michigan
Senator George H. Moses
Senator Frederick Hale
Dinner—Former Secretary of State and Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg, and Governor and Mrs. Fred W. Green, Michigan

Appendix E

1929

September 4

Breakfast—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke, Adm. Charles F. Hughes, Rear Adm. A. T. Long, Rear Adm. Richard H. Jackson, Rear Adm. J. J. Chase, Rear Adm. H. H. Hough, Rear Adm. J. M. Reeves, Captains Alfred W. Johnson and Allen Buchanan, and Comdr. Harold C. Train

Senators Theodore E. Burton and Joseph E. Ransdell

Senator Frederick Steiwer

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher and P. O. Knight

Senator Simeon D. Fess

S. N. Baruch

Lunch—Daniel Pomeroy, and Governor and Mrs. Fred W. Green, Michigan

Secretary of War James W. Good

Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer

September 5

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer

Mr. O'Brien

Senator Francis E. Warren, Wyoming

Senator Henry J. Allen

Senator Carl Hayden, Arizona

John S. Fisher, Governor of Pennsylvania

Representative Albert Johnson, Washington

Grant Hall, West Virginia

September 5

Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee

William S. Bennett

John E. Edgerton, president of the National Manufacturers' Association

Senator William J. Harris

British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Sir Robert Vansittart

National Conference of Business Paper Editors

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

Dinner—Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, and Mr. and Mrs. Pat Sullivan

September 6

Cabinet

Adam Chase

Representative John Taber, New York

British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Herbert Brookes, Australian Commissioner

Representative Tom Connally

Representative Daniel E. Garrett, Governor Dan Moody of Texas, Mayor Walter E. Monteith of Houston, and Rentfro B. Creager

Joseph I. Britain, former Consul General of the United States

Lunch—Roy O. West and Senator Arthur Capper

Washington Correspondents

Senator James E. Watson and Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President

Appendix E

1929

September 6

Dinner—Roy O. West, Ralph E. Williams, David Mulvane, Capt. John F. Lucey, and Louis B. Mayer

September 7

Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Earle S. Kinsley, Republican national committeeman of Vermont

Lunch—Oliver D. Street of Alabama, Clarence Hamlin of Colorado, Earle S. Kinsley of Vermont, and Charles A. Rawson of Iowa

Claudius H. Huston, Republican National Committee

September 8

Dinner—Senator Henry J. Allen, Representative J. Will Taylor of Tennessee, Joseph R. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. Rentfro B. Creager, Louis K. Liggett, George Vits, Wallace Townsend, Mr. Farrand, Carrie S. Fosseen, Lenna L. Yost, and Mrs. A. C. Remmell

September 9

Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader

Republican National Committee members

Adm. Hilary P. Jones

September 10

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

September 10

Representative Charles L. Underhill

Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute

Lunch—J. Henry Roraback of Connecticut, William E. Milligan of South Dakota, William J. Maier of New York, William G. Skelly of Oklahoma, and Maurice Maschke of Ohio

William W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad

Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-designate of Porto Rico

September 11

Breakfast—W. Kingsland Macy, Republican national committeeman of New York

Senator Frederick H. Gillett

Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana

Representative William R. Wood, Indiana

Representative J. Zach Spearing and delegation from Louisiana on proposed study of Hero-Hackett Bridge

Government officials and members of General Board of the Navy relative to naval arms limitation

Frederick M. Feiker

Oscar E. Bland

Col. Harry Burgess, Governor of the Panama Canal

Lunch—W. Kingsland Macy

Dinner—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth and Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt

Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton

Appendix E

1929

September 12

Breakfast—Sir Robert Vansittart
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Frederick Peck, Rhode Island
Senator Frederic M. Sackett
Rentfro B. Creager
Julius Barnes, chairman of the Board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics
Frederick H. Cowles, American Green Cross
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Arthur Brisbane, editor of Chicago Herald and Examiner and Mrs. Brisbane

September 13

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brisbane
Senator Harry B. Hawes
Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General
Cabinet
A. Carman Smith, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce
T. V. O'Connor, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board
Washington Correspondents
Secretary of War James W. Good and Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, Chief of Engineers
Dinner—George W. Wickersham and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mackintosh

September 14

Senator Hiram Bingham

September 14

Hubert Work, former chairman of the Republican National Committee
Senator Frederick H. Gillett
Lunch—James P. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana, and Graham Stewart
The President's Cup Regatta
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Charles K. Field, Palmer Field, Harvy E. Litt, Charles C. Thomas, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Senator and Mrs. Charles L. McNary, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath, and Col. William J. Donovan

September 15

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

September 16

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Dinner—Senator Simeon D. Fess

September 17

Breakfast—Governor and Mrs. Myers Y. Cooper of Ohio
Cabinet
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Washington Correspondents
Adm. William V. Pratt, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Fleet
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke

September 18

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke
Senator Furnifold M. Simmons
Senator Tasker L. Oddie

Appendix E

1929

September 18

Thomas W. Lamont and Silas H. Strawn

John Philip Hill, former Representative of Maryland

Lunch—J. Matt Chilton of Kentucky, Marie M. Meloney, Mrs. Thomas Magee, Thomas Magee 3d, and Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke

Lewis Pierson and Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Dinner—Governor and Mrs. Harry G. Leslie of Indiana, Senator and Mrs. James E. Watson, Representatives William R. Wood and Harry E. Rowbottom, and Comdr. McComb

Radio address to the Nation on peace and arms reduction

September 19

Breakfast—Governor and Mrs. Harry G. Leslie of Indiana

Senator Bronson Cutting

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell

James Rolph, Jr., mayor of San Francisco

George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement

Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau

National Rural Letter Carriers Association, Board of Control

Lunch—George Cameron

National conference of business paper editors

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

September 19

Dinner—Senator and Mrs. James Couzens and Margot Couzens

September 20

Senator Henry D. Hatfield

Cabinet

Sterling Fessenden

Miami Drum and Bugle Corps, Capt. T. J. Kelly

Washington Correspondents

Dinner—William Jardine and Marian Jardine, and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Fox

Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee

September 21

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Allan Fox

Richard Ely, Northwestern University

Representative Royal C. Johnson, South Dakota

Hubert Work, former chairman of the Republican National Committee

Lunch—Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco, and George Barr Baker

September 22

George Akerson, Secretary to the President

Dinner—Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. Candace Stimson, Senators John B. Kendrick and Samuel M. Shortridge, former Senator and Mrs. Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, former Governor and Mrs. Thomas E. Campbell of Arizona, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, and George Barr Baker

Appendix E

1929

September 23

Breakfast—George Barr Baker
Senator Duncan U. Fletcher
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Washington Planning Commission
F. Edson White, Chicago
Representative Charles O'Connor, Oklahoma
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan

September 24

Senator Peter Norbeck
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Abraham Lewis and John W. Schnitzler
James Rolph, Jr., mayor of San Francisco
Thomas E. Campbell, commissioner general to the International Exposition at Seville, Spain, and Fred R. Zimmerman, U.S. delegate to the Exposition
Judge and Mrs. Jasper Y. Brinton
Senator Theodore E. Burton, visited with

September 25

Breakfast—William Hard, journalist
Senator Simeon D. Fess, Ohio
Senator Felix Hebert, Rhode Island
Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana
Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, Colorado
Representative William R. Wood, Indiana
Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., New York

September 25

Francis R. Wadleigh, consulting engineer of New York City
Pennsylvania Railroad employees
National Association of Life Underwriters convention delegates
Lunch—Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Draper

September 26

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Draper
Senator Wesley L. Jones
Representative Richard Yates, Illinois
Senators Charles S. Deneen and Otis F. Glenn
Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service
Representative Burton L. French, Idaho
B. W. Fleisher, New York, owner of Japan Advertisers
John Barton Payne and Ernest P. Bicknell, American National Red Cross
Silas H. Strawn
S. Parker Gilbert
Lunch—Paul F. Clark of Boston, Julian S. Myrick of New York, Seaborn T. Whatley of Chicago, John H. Russell of Los Angeles, Ernest J. Clark of Baltimore, Frederick H. Ecker of New York, Thomas I. Parkinson, Walton L. Crocker of Boston, Harold A. Ley of New York, S. S. Huebner of Philadelphia, and William M. Duff of Pittsburgh
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Henry M. Robinson

Appendix E

1929

September 27

Breakfast—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Governor of Porto Rico, and Adm. William V. Pratt

Gerrit J. Diekema, United States Minister to the Netherlands

Senator Edwin S. Broussard

Cabinet

Felix C. Davila, Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico

Order of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, supreme officers

Michael Valente, presented with the Congressional Medal of Honor

Japanese midshipmen training squadron

Lunch—Japanese Ambassador Katsuji Debuchi, Adm. Nomura, and officers of Japanese midshipmen training squadron

Washington Correspondents

Dinner—Senator Charles W. Waterman, Senator and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, Senator Frederic C. Walcott, Gertrude Bowman, and Lillian M. Gilbreth

September 28

Senator Hubert D. Stephens

Senator Claude A. Swanson

Senator Frederick Hale

Vernon L. Kellogg

British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present D. D. Braham from Australia

Representative John M. Robsion

September 28

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Lillian M. Gilbreth, Secretary of War and Mrs. James W. Good, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, Claudius H. Huston, Ralph E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William Hard, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Walter H. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

September 29

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.

September 30

Representative Stephen G. Porter

Senator David A. Reed

Jefferson Myers, United States Shipping Board

German Chargé d'Affaires, Otto C. Kiep, to present Dr. Boess, mayor of Berlin, and party

Hamilton County, Tenn., adult night school honor students

Representative Fletcher Hale

Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Tasker L. Oddie, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gallagher, George W. Wickersham, Frederick E. Murphy, John L. MacNab, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy D. Chapin

October 1

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Roy D. Chapin, John L. MacNab, and Frederick C. Murphy

Appendix E

1929

October 1

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Leo V. Youngworth, Imperial Potentate, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine
Lunch—Samuel H. Thompson, American Farm Bureau Federation
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Robinson, Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, and John L. MacNab

October 2

Breakfast—Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow and John L. MacNab
Senator Thomas D. Schall
Elisha Hanson and United Fruit Co. officials
Representative Don B. Colton, Utah
Representative Charles A. Eaton, New Jersey
Charles H. Hertz, New York
Thomas L. Hill, president of the American Society for Promotion of Aviation
Mrs. Eugene Meyer
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Edward Marjoribanks
National Council of Catholic Women delegates
Shepherds of Bethlehem delegates
Lunch—Charles Evans Hughes, judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice
Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon

October 2

Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Senator Theodore E. Burton, visited with
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Max Mason

October 3

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Max Mason
Senator John Thomas, Idaho, and Mr. Nash and Mr. Adams
Representative Carl R. Chindblom, Illinois
Halsted L. Ritter
Canadian Minister, Vincent Massey
World Engineering Congress to Tokyo, delegates
Pittsburgh football team
Lunch—Henry J. Haskell, editor of the Kansas City Star
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Vernon L. Kellogg

October 4

Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
Cabinet
Italian Ambassador, Nobile Giacomo de Martino, to present Count Giovanni Elia
Col. Campbell B. Hodges, military aide to the President, to present engineering officers of the Nicaragua canal survey party
Norfolk and Western Railway Surgeons' Association

Appendix E

1929

October 4

Lunch—Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams
Washington Correspondents
Reception—for British Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald and Ishbel MacDonald

October 5

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, British Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald, Ishbel MacDonald, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Sir Robert Vansittart, R. L. Craigie, Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

October 6

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

October 7

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.
British Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald
Maharajah of Kapurthala
Lunch—British Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald and Ishbel MacDonald
British Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald
Reception—Supreme Court
State Dinner—British Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald

October 8

Breakfast—British Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald and Ishbel MacDonald
Polish Minister, Tytus Filipowicz
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
British Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Robert Vansittart, and R. L. Craigie
Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
William Hard, journalist

October 9

Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
American Dental Association convention delegates
British Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Robert Vansittart, and R. L. Craigie
British Ambassador Sir Esme Howard and Lady Isabella Howard, British Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald, Ishbel MacDonald, Sir Robert Lord Arnold, and R. L. Craigie
Dinner—With Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson at his residence

October 10

Senator Bronson Cutting, Amos Betts, and Hugh H. Williams
Senator Ellison D. Smith
William G. Conley, Governor of West Virginia

Appendix E

1929

October 10

Edsel Ford
Japanese Ambassador, Katsuji Debuchi, to present Japanese delegation to 2d International Technical Raw Silk Conference
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

October 11

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Senator Tasker L. Oddie
Peruvian Ambassador, Dr. Hernan Velarde
Cabinet
Maj. Osee L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the American Legion and Paul V. McNutt, past commander
Polish Minister, Tytus Filipowicz, to present commission from Poland
Group of Polish-Americans
National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, delegation
Richard F. Hoyt, winner of the President's Cup Regatta
Lunch—Paul Shoup, president of the American Electric Railway Association
Isaac F. Marcosson, journalist
Washington Correspondents

October 12

Senator Reed Smoot
Society of Friends, members
Senator Henry D. Hatfield

October 12

Lunch—Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Dinner—Henry M. Robinson
Alonzo E. Taylor, director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University

October 13

Senator Theodore E. Burton, visited at his residence

October 14

World Series baseball game, Philadelphia, Pa.

October 15

Breakfast—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
William H. Lewis
Cabinet
Senator J. Thomas Heflin
Washington Correspondents
Japanese Ambassador, Katsuji Debuchi, to present Japanese Lighting Commission
Alexander P. Moore, United States Ambassador to Peru
Lunch—Claudius H. Huston, William V. Hodges, and Walter E. Hope
Rumanian Minister, Charles A. Davila, to present letters of credence
Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth
Senator Samuel M. Shortridge

October 16

Breakfast—William M. Ward
Senators David A. Reed and Joseph T. Robinson
Senator Wesley L. Jones
Senator Duncan U. Fletcher and Peter O. Knight of Florida
Miles Poindexter, former Senator of Washington
Senators Henry J. Allen and James Couzens
S. E. Tucker and Mr. Thomas
Senator Walter E. Edge
Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth
James H. McGraw, McGraw-Hill Publications
Committee on Agricultural Research and National Lumber Manufacturers Association
Representative Fred A. Britten
Ruth Morgan
British Chargé d'Affaires, Ronald Ian Campbell, to present delegation of Irish and Scottish linen industry
University of California football team
Lunch—George W. Wickersham
Dinner—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan

October 17

Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Senator Joseph E. Ransdell and Representative Riley J. Wilson
Mr. Goldsboro

October 17

Senator William E. Borah and Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Wade Ellis, former Assistant Attorney General
J. H. Puelicher, former president of the American Bankers Association
Rev. Charles S. MacFarland
Senator Joseph T. Robinson
Orville S. Poland, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of New York
Charles D. Hilles and Richard W. Lawrence
33d Degree Scottish Rite Masons, officers and Supreme Council
National League of Women Voters, delegation
Don T. Tullis, executive secretary and commissioner of the Buffalo Council of Churches
American Child Health Conference
Lunch—American Child Health Committee
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Under Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills

October 18

Cabinet
British Chargé d'Affairs, Ronald Ian Campbell, to present Winston Churchill
Washington Correspondents

October 19

Breakfast—Henry M. Robinson

1929

October 19

Belle Sherwin, League of Women Voters
Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times
Senator Arthur R. Robinson
Representative Richard N. Elliot, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath
Lunch—P. A. Norris, Oklahoma
Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader

October 20

Lunch—Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Taber Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Stabler, and Miss Smith
Walter H. Newton and Lawrence Richey, Secretaries to the President
Departure for Mid-western trip

October 21

Detroit, Mich.
Dearborn, Mich., radio address

October 22

Cincinnati, Ohio, radio address

October 23

Louisville, Ky., radio address

October 24

Returned from Mid-western trip
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Rebekah Kohut, Conference of Social Service leaders

October 25

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Cabinet
National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, executive committee
Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, Mariano de Amoedo y Galarmendi, to present José Yanguas, president of Spanish national assembly
Judge George S. Brown, U.S. Customs Court
Universalist Church convention officers and delegates
Ecuadorian Minister, Homero Viteri Lafronte, to present letters of credence
Washington Correspondents
Institute de Droit Internationale, members
Senator Theodore E. Burton, visited with
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan

October 26

Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Senator Wesley L. Jones and Miller Freeman
William N. Doak, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Edward F. McGrady, American Federation of Labor
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
George Fort Milton
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Kresge and Joseph R. Nutt

Appendix E

1929

October 26

Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crowther

October 27

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crowther

Lunch—Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crowther

Dinner—Senators Arthur Capper and Henry F. Allen

October 28

Representative Franklin W. Fort

W. L. Bailleau

Cass Gilbert, president of the National Academy of Design

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher and Dr. Holt

Jefferson Myers and Samuel S. Sandberg, Commissioners of the United States Shipping Board

Fourth international oratorical contest winner

Senator Reed Smoot

October 29

Mary Roberts Rinehart

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Julian Arnold, commercial attaché, Peking

H. H. Fisher, Leland Stanford University, Calif.

Isaac F. Marcosson, journalist

October 29

Senator Samuel M. Shortridge

Dinner—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller, Mme. Marie Curie, and Marie M. Meloney

October 30

Breakfast—Mme. Marie Curie and Marie M. Meloney

Senator Charles S. Deneen, Illinois, and Theodore Bretano

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan

Representative Willis C. Hawley, Oregon

Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, Florida

American Forestry Association delegation

Charles J. Hepburn, Philadelphia

T. V. O'Connor, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board

John Hays Hammond

Edward H. Loftus

National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Departments of Agriculture, delegation

Lunch—Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur, William Allen White, Mme. Marie Curie, and Marie M. Meloney

Funeral service of Senator Theodore E. Burton

Mme. Marie Curie, presentation of radium at the National Academy of Science

Appendix E

1929

October 30

Senators James E. Watson and Charles L. McNary, Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton

October 31

Representative Charles L. Underhill
Aida de Acosta Breckenridge, New York
J. H. McClure, North Carolina
Merlin H. Aylesworth
J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association
Mary Bennett Little, vice president of the War Mothers Association
Ogden Hammond, United States Ambassador to Spain
Mexican Ambassador, Manuel C. Tellez, to present Dr. Padilla, Mexican Minister of Education
Jessie Dell, Commissioner of the Civil Service Commission
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Lowry

November 1

Cabinet
Representative William E. Evans, California
Irish Free State Minister, Michael MacWhite, to present Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Defense
Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union

November 1

Lunch—Alfred H. Kirchhofer and Edward H. Butler, Buffalo, New York
Washington Correspondents
Charles K. Field
Dinner—Representative and Mrs. William E. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Shoup, Col. Campbell B. Hodges, Charles McK. Saltzman, and Mr. and Mrs. Northcutt Ely

November 2

Senator Charles S. Deneen
Charles S. Barrett, former president of the National Farmers' Union
Irvine Luther Lenroot, judge of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals
Lunch—E. S. Clark
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Secretary of Labor and Mrs. James J. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Senator Frederic C. Walcott, and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller

November 3

Returned from Rapidan Camp, Va.

November 4

Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Folger
Representative William Williamson

Appendix E

1929

November 5

Breakfast—Ambassador and Mrs. Charles G. Dawes, John R. Mott, and C. Telford Erickson
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American National Red Cross
Union of South Africa Minister, Eric Hendrick Louw, to present letters of credence
R. P. Bicknell, Idaho
Raymond Robbins

November 6

Senator David A. Reed
Senator Charles L. McNary
Senator Frederic C. Walcott and Representative Frederick M. Davenport
International Water Commission of the United States and Mexico, secretary and two engineers
Lunch—Mrs. E. F. Hutton
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Federal Farm Board Chairman Alexander H. Legge
Harry F. Guggenheim, United States Ambassador to Cuba
Augustus Taber Murray and committee
Dinner—George W. Wickersham

November 7

Breakfast—William Hard, journalist
Harry E. Barnard, executive secretary, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, E. L. Bishop, and committee
Senator Walter E. Edge

November 7

Representative Harold Knutson
J. R. Gordon, New York
Marion H. Clench, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Emily K. Knuebuhl, executive secretary, and Miss Connole
Charles C. Hart, United States Minister to Persia
John Hays Hammond
Representative Chester C. Bolton
New England Export Club delegation
Lunch—Maj. L. R. Lohr and Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Davis
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain

November 8

Cabinet
Chinese Minister, Chao-Chu Wu, and Assistant Secretary of State Nelson L. Johnson
Duquesne University football team
Lewis L. Strauss
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Robert P. Lamont, Senator and Mrs. Felix Hebert, Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., and Miss Townsend, Leo S. Rowe, Edward B. Clements, and Mr. and Mrs. Ward Bannister

November 9

Senator David A. Reed
Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader

Appendix E

1929

November 9

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
Civil Legion of America, members
Annapolis, Md.—United States Naval Academy-Georgetown University football game
Dinner—Garet Garrett

November 10

Breakfast—Garet Garrett
Lunch—William S. Kenyon and Garet Garrett
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Wesley L. Jones, Representative John Q. Tilson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Julius Klein, Claudius H. Huston and Miss Huston, Mrs. Charles E. Walcott, and Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank

November 11

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank and Garet Garrett
Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., wreath-laying at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
Bishop H. H. Fonts, United Brethren Church
Metropolitan Platon of the Russian Orthodox Churches
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank
Armistice Day address at Washington Auditorium

November 12

Senator Frederic M. Sackett

November 12

Senator J. Thomas Heflin and committee
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Gridiron Club, executive committee
Karl A. Bickel, president of the United Press
Military Order of the World War, officers
Lunch—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke; Percival P. Baxter, former Governor of Maine; Esmond Phelps, New Orleans; Julius Barnes; and Karl A. Bickel
Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, and Senators Simeon D. Fess and Roscoe C. McCulloch
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath, Bishop and Mrs. James E. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Jennings, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Rives, Mr. Dunn, and Capt. and Mrs. Allen Buchanan

November 13

Breakfast—David Hinshaw and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton
Representative Bertrand H. Snell
Senators Claude A. Swanson and Carter Glass
Alexander H. Legge and James C. Stone, Federal Farm Board
Representative Burton L. French, Idaho
Senator Furnifold M. Simmons and delegation

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November 13

Representative William Williamson, South Dakota
Coleman Jennings
Irwin B. Laughlin, United States Ambassador to Spain
Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, Churches of Christ in America
Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press
Union of South Africa Minister, Eric Hendrik Louw, to present Sarah Gertrude Millis
Lunch—George W. Wickersham
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon
Dinner—George W. Wickersham, William S. Kenyon, Kenneth Mackintosh, Roscoe Pound, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Colby

November 14

Everett Colby
Representative Addison T. Smith
Senator Peter Norbeck
Representative James G. Strong, Kansas
Henry Pierce, Chicago, Electric Bond and Share Co.
Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor
Adolph Lewisohn, New York banker
Henry Carter, Chargé d'Affaires to Liberia
Lunch—Claudius H. Huston, James F. Burke, and Ralph E. Williams, first vice chairman of the Republican National Committee

November 14

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
William Hard, journalist
Dinner—National Recreation Conference: Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Vernon L. Kellogg, John C. Merriam, Frederic A. Delano, George E. Scott, Gustavus T. Kirby, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Arthur Ringland, Howard S. Braucher, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jane D. Rippin, Bertha Taylor, and French Strother

November 15

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
Cabinet
Polish Minister, Tytus Filipowicz, to present four Polish army officers
Washington Correspondents
Mantis J. and Oris P. Van Sweringen
Dinner—Ernest I. Lewis
Secretary of War James W. Good, visited at Walter Reed Hospital

November 16

Senator Ellison D. Smith
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
Daniel E. Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and Albert Shaw
Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Irvine L. Lenroot, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin Garland, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan

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1929

November 17

Breakfast—Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Julius Klein, Julius Barnes, and Arch W. Shaw
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur and Dr. Joel T. Boone
William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Senator Reed Smoot

November 18

Breakfast—Senator Henry J. Allen
Senator Lawrence C. Phipps and Representatives John Q. Tilson and John M. Robsion
Roy D. Keehn, Chicago
Mr. Anderson, Virgin Islands
Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon
Charles Moore, Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission
British Chargé d'Affaires, Ronald Ian Campbell, to present Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, Bishop of Winchester, and members of the Oxford debating team
Italian Ambassador, Nobile Giacomo de Martino, to present Italian army officers
George Akerson, Secretary to the President

November 19

Henry Sturgis Dennison
Cabinet
Railway executives

November 19

Washington Correspondents
Congressional Medal of Honor presented to Lt. Deming Bronson
Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon and Federal Reserve Board Advisory Council members
Stephen Davis

November 20

Funeral service for Secretary of War James W. Good in the East Room
Marie M. Meloney
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Justice Harlan Fiske Stone

November 21

Conference with representatives of industrial and manufacturing groups
International Railroad Men's Y.M.C.A. convention delegates
Lunch—Owen D. Young and Clarence M. Woolley
Conference with representatives of labor groups
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
J. Clawson Roop and Henry M. Robinson

November 22

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Cabinet
Joint Committee of Congress
Senator Charles W. Waterman and Charles J. Moynihan
Gen. John J. Pershing

Appendix E

1929

November 22

Charles D. Hilles
Lunch—Hubert Work, former chairman of the Republican National Committee
Conference with representatives of building trades industry
Washington Correspondents
Henry M. Robinson
J. R. Shelton
Knight Templars delegation

November 23

James R. Garfield, Chairman of the President's Commission on Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
President's Commission on Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain, members
Lunch—Frederick B. Balzar, Governor of Nevada, and Senator Tasker L. Oddie
Dinner—James P. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana, Arch W. Shaw, H. Putnam, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. William Hard, and Sue Dyer

November 24

Breakfast—Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Millikan
Lunch—Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Millikan
Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee

November 25

Senator Frederick H. Gillett
Senator Tom Connally and Representative Hatton W. Sumners
Conference with representatives of farm organizations

November 26

Senators Henry J. Allen and Arthur Capper
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Senator Gerald P. Nye
Pan American conference on port formalities, delegates
Lunch—Adolph C. Miller
Funeral service for Senator Francis E. Warren at the Capitol

November 27

Senator James Couzens
Senator Simeon D. Fess
Conference with representatives of public utilities
Representative Charles L. Underhill, Massachusetts
Senator John Thomas, Idaho
Senator Edwin S. Broussard, Louisiana
Chester H. Gray, American Farm Bureau Federation
Very Rev. John J. Burke
William S. Culbertson, United States Ambassador to Chile
Egyptian Minister, Mahmoud Samy Pasha
Lunch—Adolph C. Miller
Arthur H. Geissler, United States Minister to Guatemala

Appendix E

1929

November 27

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams and Acting Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley

November 28

Breakfast—Edgar Rickard
Capt. Thomas T. C. Gregory
Claudius H. Huston and Senator James E. Watson

November 29

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan and Edgar Rickard
Cabinet
William O. Thompson, president-emeritus, Ohio State University
Representative Sam D. McReynolds
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dillon
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller, Lamont Rowlands, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rickard

November 30

William N. Doak, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg
Robert L. Owen, former Senator of Oklahoma
Senators Wesley L. Jones and Samuel M. Shortridge, and Representative William E. Evans
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former Senator of Nebraska
Senator Felix Hebert

November 30

Chester H. Gray, American Farm Bureau Federation
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Senator Reed Smoot
Lunch—John J. Watson of New York, Sarah Louise Arnold, and Mary G. Hood
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, and Mrs. Bullard

December 1

Lunch—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Teague, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg and Miss Kellogg, and Miss Henriques
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Frederick Steiwer and Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Oulahan

December 2

Breakfast—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Federal Farm Board Chairman Alexander H. Legge
Representative L. J. Dickinson, Iowa
Frederick M. Feiker
Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador to France
Rufus Dawes, C. C. Webber, and Cleveland A. Newton of the Mississippi Valley Asociation
Representative Wallace H. White, Jr.

Appendix E

1929

December 2

Senator Charles S. Deneen
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, board of managers

December 3

Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Christmas seal ceremony
Bishop William F. McDowell
Dinner—Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed, and Ambassador to France Walter E. Edge

December 4

Breakfast—Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Representative Robert L. Bacon
Representative Charles J. Thompson, Ohio
Representative J. Banks Kurtz
Louis F. Swift, Chicago packer
Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania
Paul J. McCormick, National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Immigration and naturalization district directors and inspectors
Lunch—John C. Shaffer
Will H. Hays

December 5

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Chamber of Commerce of the United States, radio address from the Chamber of Commerce assembly room
William Green and John T. Frye, American Federation of Labor
Representatives Fred A. Britten and Frank R. Reid, Illinois
National Negro Memorial Commission
Representative William Williamson and Mrs. Paul Rewman of South Dakota
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Capt. Sir E. Beachcroft Towse, vice president of the British Empire Service League
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Speaker of the House and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Representatives John Q. Tilson and Willis C. Hawley, Representative and Mrs. James S. Parker, Representative and Mrs. Bertrand H. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Newton, and Claudius H. Huston

December 6

Senator Arthur Capper
Cabinet
Association of University and College Business Officers of the Eastern States
Started printing presses in new building of Detroit Times by pressing electric button
Lunch—Carl Gray and Hubert Fleischbacker
Dr. William F. Ogburn and party
Washington Correspondents

1929

December 7

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Representative Charles L. Underhill
Representative John McDuffie
Representative Robert Luce
Templeton Smith
Senator Frederic M. Sackett
Olive Stott Gabriel, president of the National Association of Women Lawyers
United States Marshals Association, legislative committee
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Lunch—John Richardson
Dinner—Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Senators Simeon D. Fess and Bronson Cutting, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid

December 8

Breakfast—Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid
Senator Henrik Shipstead
Dinner—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Senator Reed Smoot, Mrs. Cloman, Col. Campbell B. Hodges, John Barton Payne, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid

December 9

Senator-elect Patrick J. Sullivan
Representative Charles A. Jonas, North Carolina
Senator Joseph E. Ransdell

December 9

Kansas delegation from the House of Representatives
Representative Harold Knutson, Minnesota
Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of Illinois
Judge Walter I. McCoy
Theodore E. Noyes, editor of the Washington Post
Adolph C. Miller, to present Robert Spell, president of the University of California
R. M. Hudson, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Standards
John Dyneley Prince, United States Minister to Yugoslavia
National Woman's Party delegation
Dr. Paul Haertl
Lunch—Mortimer Schiff, vice president of the Boy Scouts of America, Walter Head, and James West

December 10

Breakfast—Edgar Rickard
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
John Dyneley Prince, United States Minister to Yugoslavia
German Ambasador, Friedrich Von Prittwitz, to present Dr. Oscar Von Miller, director of the Deutcher Museum of Munich
Representative William E. Evans and Mrs. Van deWater
Lunch—Governors John Hammill of Iowa and George F. Shafer of North Dakota

December 10

Dinner—Senator Charles W. Waterman, Senator and Mrs. Roscoe C. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Pratt, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Gannett

December 11

Senator George H. Moses
Senators Otis F. Glenn and Harry B. Hawes
Senators Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell, Florida
Representative J. Will Taylor, Tennessee
Representative Robert G. Simmons, Nebraska
Senator Claude A. Swanson and Representative Schuyler Otis Bland
Representative W. W. Chalmers, Ohio
Fred Rheimer, president of the American Road Builders Association
William D. B. Ainey
Representative Richard Yates, Illinois
Ragnvald A. Nestos, former Governor of North Dakota
A. T. Vance, editor of Pictorial Review, Florence R. Sabin, and others
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and Ira E. Bennett
New England Council representatives
French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, to present Antoine Lotti, a transatlantic flyer
Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Lunch—Frank Knox
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

December 11

Dinner—Senator and Mrs. George H. Moses, Senator and Mrs. James E. Watson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath, Miss Henriques, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Atwater Kent

December 12

Senator Hiram Bingham
Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., New York
Senator Frederic M. Sackett
Representative Albert H. Vestal, Indiana
Charles J. Hepburn, Philadelphia
Senators David Baird, Jr., and Hamilton F. Kean, New Jersey
Paul Henderson, president of the National Air Transport and Transcontinental Air Transport, and C. M. Keys, president of Curtiss-Wright Airplane Co.
Edwin Emerson
Laura B. Ashley
H. T. Carlson
Harry L. Upperman, president of Baxter Seminary, Baxter, Tenn.
Kansas master farmers
Atwater Kent Foundation audition, national finalists
R. E. Belcher, Florida
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Elihu Root
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Governor and Mrs. Henry C. Caulfield of Missouri, Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, and Adolph Ochs

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December 13

Breakfast—Adolph Ochs
Cabinet
Senators Charles W. Waterman and Henry J. Allen, and Wayne C. Williams
New York State Commission on the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration
International Narcotic Educational Association members
Lunch—Prof. Doriot and Dr. Joel T. Boone
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Dr. and Mrs. Joel T. Boone, Adolph Ochs, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hirst

December 14

Senator Arthur R. Robinson
Adolph Zukor, president of Paramount Famous-Lasky Corp.; Samuel Katz, president of Publix Theatres Corp.; Jesse L. Lasky, vice president of Paramount Famous-Lasky Corp.; and Emmanuel Cohen, editor of Paramount Sound News
Elihu Root, former Secretary of State
Lt. Thomas Geary Fisher, USN, presented with the Herbert Schiff trophy
Senator Ellison D. Smith and the University of South Carolina Glee Club
Lunch—Mrs. Bullard, John Walter Drake, Second Pan American Highway Congress, and Howard Heinz
Gridiron Club address at Willard Hotel
Dinner—Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg

December 15

Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crowell, Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, and Miss Smith
Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Dinner—Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, Senator and Mrs. Frederic C. Walcott, and Representative and Mrs. Arthur M. Free

December 16

Senator David A. Reed, Pennsylvania
Representative Menalcus Lankford, Virginia
Senator Pat Harrison
Representative Carroll L. Beedy, Maine
Arthur J. Morris, Morris Plan Bank
Edward F. McGrady, American Federation of Labor
Eugene Newsom, president of the Rotary International, Dr. Crawford C. McCullough, past president, and Mr. Adams
Mr. Steffin, and committee of Wisconsin Legislature
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association conference delegates
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Japanese Ambassador, Katsuji Debuchi, to present Japanese delegates to the London Naval Conference
National Conference of Business Paper Editors, members
E. A. Simmons
Mrs. James W. Good
Henry J. Cadbury

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1929

December 17

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Thomas C. Desmond
Committee representing the tanning industry
Lunch—William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting Co. and Frederic W. Wile, broadcast journalist
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Hamilton F. Kean, Representative and Mrs. Frederick M. Davenport, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Williams

December 18

Breakfast—George Barr Baker and Thomas Pike
William E. Humphrey, Federal Trade Commission
Senator Clarence C. Dill
Representative Robert Crosser
Representative Joseph C. Shaffer
Representative James S. Parker
Senator Edwin S. Broussard
Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
Representative William R. Coyle, Senator David A. Reed, and C. R. Richards, president of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
Wallace Townsend, member of the Commission on Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain
Italian Ambassador, Giacomo de Martino, to present Count Guido Carlo Visconti di Modrone

December 18

Lunch—Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton, Mrs. Hoover, George Barr Baker, Thomas Pike, and Roland Boyden
Dinner—Japanese delegation and Ambassador and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow

December 19

Breakfast—Ambassador and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow
Representative Edgar R. Kiess
Senator Frederic M. Sackett and Representative Maurice H. Thatcher, Kentucky
Senator Frederick Steiwar and H. H. Haynes, Portland, Oreg.
Representative Daniel A. Reed, New York
Swagert Shirley
Julian Goldman, Julian Goldman Stores, Inc., New York
William A. Sheaffer, president of the William A. Sheaffer Fountain Pen Co.
Representative Charles J. Thompson
T. V. O'Connor, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and John R. Gordon, president of the Merchant Fleet Corp.
Edward Dwight Eaton, president-emeritus, Beloit College
Lunch—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

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December 20

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana
Senator Hiram Bingham
Cabinet
Maj. Osee L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the American Legion
Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke, to present Rear Adm. Luther E. Gregory
Washington Correspondents
George W. Wickersham
Dinner—with Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson at their residence

December 21

Breakfast—Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow
Forest M. Stone, superintendent of the Blackfeet Indian Agency
Senator Frederic C. Walcott
William S. Bennett
Representative Fred S. Purnell
Lunch—George W. Wickersham
William S. Kenyon and Roscoe Pound

December 22

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Lunch—Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur
Dinner—Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hard

December 23

Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau

December 23

Representative Henry E. Barbour
William E. Castle, Jr., special Ambassador to Japan
Senator Reed Smoot
Felix Cordova Davila, Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico, to present José Padin, new Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico
Representative John M. Robsion
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Dennis

December 24

William S. Kenyon
Representative Arthur M. Free, California
Senator William J. Harris, Georgia
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Christmas tree lighting ceremony at Sherman Square
Dinner—Secretaries to the President George Akerson, Lawrence Richey, Walter H. Newton, and French Strother, and their families, and Dr. and Mrs. Joel T. Boone and Suzanne
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson

December 25

Breakfast—Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Richey
Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, and Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills

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December 25

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, and under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton
Senator Frederic M. Sackett

December 26

Johnston B. Campbell, Interstate Commerce Commission
Senator Tasker L. Oddie
Senator Henry J. Allen
Pascual Ortiz Rubio, President-elect of Mexico
Ernest I. Lewis, Interstate Commerce Commission

December 27

Representative Louis C. Cramton
Cabinet
Lunch—Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—President-elect of Mexico Pascual Ortiz Rubio

December 28

Breakfast—George W. Wickersham
Senator Carl Hayden, Arizona
Eugene Meyer, former member of the Federal Farm Loan Board
Jefferson Caffrey, United States Minister to Colombia
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Jackobi and Claudius H. Huston

December 28

Dinner—E. D. Adams

December 29

Breakfast—Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hoover and Gertrude Minthorn
George W. Wickersham
Dinner—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan and Miss Sullivan, and Wesley C. Mitchell

December 30

Breakfast—George W. Wickersham
Postmaster General Walter F. Brown
Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister to China
Dominican Republic Minister, Angel Morales
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

December 31

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Merlin H. Aylesworth
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Senator George H. Moses
Professor Dickinson, University of Illinois
Lunch—George W. Wickersham
Kenneth Mackintosh

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1930

January 1

Attorney General William D. Mitchell
New Year's public reception
Dinner—Representative and Mrs. Bertrand H. Snell and Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Newton

January 2

Breakfast—William Hard, journalist
William Phillips, former United States Minister to Canada
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
Lillian M. Gilbreth, delegate to the World Engineering Congress in Tokyo, Japan
William N. Doak, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Chilean Ambassador, Carlos G. Davila, to present Chilean Ambassador to Mexico
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Kenneth Mackintosh, National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Ernest I. Lewis, Interstate Commerce Commission

January 3

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Charles L. McNary, Senators Arthur Capper and Simeon D. Fess, Ambassador to Chile and Mrs. William S. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Thorpe, and Frank B. Noyes

January 4

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and William B. Mayo of Dearborn, Mich.
Senators Charles L. McNary and Frederick Steiwer
Senator Edwin S. Broussard
Eugene Gilmore, Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands
Edward R. Finch, justice of the Supreme Court of New York
Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Melville T. Cook
Senator Joseph E. Ransdell
Edwin E. Roberts, mayor of Reno, Nev.
Lunch—William B. Mayo

January 5

Lunch—Walter Lippmann, New York World
Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Peter Norbeck, Senator and Mrs. Carl Hayden, Senator and Mrs. John Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Bates

January 6

Breakfast—Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams
Senator Frederic M. Sackett
Charles S. Barrett, National Farmers' Union
Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commission
Senator Burton K. Wheeler
Federation of Federal Employees, executive council

Appendix E

1930

January 6

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Lunch—William Gillette and Clayton Hamilton
George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Senator Reed Smoot

January 7

Breakfast—London Naval Conference delegates and technical advisers
Senator Claude A. Swanson
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Secretary of Labor James J. Davis
Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath
Dinner—with Vice President Charles Curtis at his residence

January 8

Breakfast—Representatives John Q. Tilson, Bertrand H. Snell, and Franklin W. Fort, and Walter H. Newton
Senator Henry D. Hatfield
Senator Samuel M. Shortridge
Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin
Representative Frederick M. Davenport, New York
Representative Grant M. Hudson, Michigan
Arch W. Shaw, Chairman of the President's Committee on Economic Research
Senator Royal S. Copeland

January 8

J. W. Quigley, manager of the Conneant News Herald, and committee
National Federation of Women's Clubs, general board
Lunch—Harry Woodburn Chase, president of the University of North Carolina, Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, and French Strother
Dinner—Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, and Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Diehl and Joan Diehl

January 9

Representative Arthur M. Free
Representative William Hull
Representative John G. Cooper
Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana
Senator Furnifold M. Simmons and William T. Holden, president of Southland Guano Co., Greensboro, N.C.
Senator J. Thomas Heflin
William F. Schilling, Federal Farm Board, and committee
Senator Hiram Bingham
Amos L. Taylor, Massachusetts Republican State chairman
Mr. and Mrs. William S. Miller, Stanford
Lunch—Attorney General William D. Mitchell and George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Judicial reception

Appendix E

1930

January 10

Cabinet
Representative Scott Leavitt, to present Frank A. Hazelbaker, Lieutenant Governor of Montana
Lewis R. Morris and Representative John D. Clarke of New York
Washington Correspondents

January 11

Senator George H. Moses
Senator Frederick H. Gillett
Senator Henry J. Allen
Representative Albert Johnson, Washington
Theodore Christianson, Governor of Minnesota
Representative George R. Stobbs, Edwin J. Foster, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and John B. Reese
Senators Tom Connally and Morris Sheppard, and Representative John N. Garner, Texas
Senator Ellison D. Smith
Representative Charles A. Jones
Texas congressional delegation
Mrs. E. A. Harriman, president of the League of Republican Women
Senator John M. Robsion
Representative Henry W. Temple, Pennsylvania
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Elmer A. Sperry, chairman of the American Commission to the World Engineering Congress in Tokyo, Japan
Lunch—Salmon O. Levinson

January 11

Will H. Hays
Canadian Minister, Vincent Massey, to present Sir Eric Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railway
William G. Atwood
Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Joseph P. Cotton, Under Secretary of State
Postmaster General Walter F. Brown

January 12

Attorney General William D. Mitchell
G. Aaron Youngquist, Assistant Attorney General
Lunch—Senator and Mrs. Henry J. Allen, Henrietta Allen, and Sue Dyer
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Frederick H. Gillett, Senator and Mrs. Otis F. Glenn, Representative and Mrs. Louis C. Cramton, Representative and Mrs. Albert E. Carter, Representatives Katherine Langley and Ruth Pratt, Edward B. Clements, Clara B. Burdette, Mrs. Sherman, and Sue Dyer

January 13

Senator Clarence C. Dill, Washington
Representatives Addison T. Smith and John W. Hart, Idaho
Representative S. Wallace Dempsey
Senator Simeon D. Fess
Clara B. Burdette, Pasadena, Calif.

1930

January 13

Representative R. Walton Moore, Virginia, and delegation from Alexandria
Mrs. Robert J. Gillette
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Phelps Stokes

January 14

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
South African Minister, Eric Hendrik Louw, to present Gen. Jan Christian Smuts
Evans E. Young, United States Minister to the Dominican Republic
Representative Louis T. McFadden
R. Newhouse
Joseph P. Cotton, Under Secretary of State
Edward Eyre Hunt and French Strother
Coleman Jennings
Bishop William F. McDowell
Dinner—with Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon at his residence

January 15

George Washington Bicentennial Commission meeting in the East Room
Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and Robert F. Mason
Gen. Peyton C. March
C. W. Laughlin, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
Representative Lewis W. Douglas, Arizona
Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute
Earl C. Anthony

January 15

Association of American Colleges, delegates
Lunch—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts
Carl Williams, Federal Farm Board

January 16

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator Otis F. Glenn
Senators David Baird, Jr., and Hamilton F. Kean
Representative Charles R. Crisp, Georgia
Cotton manufacturers from New England and the South
Henry M. Hobbie, Montgomery, Ala.
Attorney General Carlson. Illinois
George Cook
Chinese Minister, Chao-Chu Wu, to present Adm. H. K. Tu
National Committee on Cause and Cure of War, delegation
Representative Joseph C. Shaffer
Lunch—Dr. and Mrs. William Mather Lewis and Sally Lewis, Earl A. Munger, Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, and Henry M. Hobbie
Loring A. Schuler, editor of the Ladies Homes Journal
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Dinner—for Vice President Charles Curtis in the East Room

January 17

Breakfast—Edgar Rickard

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January 17

Cabinet
Senator Frederic C. Walcott, to present James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University
Secretary of Labor James J. Davis
Delegation of businessmen from the Panhandle of Oklahoma and Texas and southwestern Kansas
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Barton

January 18

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Barton
Representative Henry E. Barbour, California
Senator William H. King
Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach, New Jersey
Representative Thomas J. B. Robinson, Iowa, and B. H. Mallory
Senator Henry J. Allen
Edward A. Filene, president of William Filene's Sons Co.
Representative Samuel S. Arentz
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
William Adams Delano, National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Abram Garfield, Commission of Fine Arts
Mrs. Eugene Meyer
Hoffman Philip, former United States Minister to Persia
Gen. George Van Horn Moseley
Dinner—Will Irwin, George Barr Baker, and Edgar Rickard

January 19

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Dinner—Senators Henry W. Keyes, Lawrence C. Phipps, and Joseph R. Grundy, Miss Grundy, Representative Isaac Bacharach, Representative and Mrs. Carroll L. Beedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clawson Roop, W. Irving Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Schmitzler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rickard, Sue Dyer, and Mrs. Lippel

January 20

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Representative William I. Sirovich, New York
Guatemalan-Honduran boundary commission members
Representative Homer Hoch, Kansas
Representative Burton L. French, Idaho, and Commissioner William E. Lee, Interstate Commerce Commission
John R. Love
Senator Henry F. Ashurst
Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Silas Williams
Rentfro B. Creager, Republican National Committee
Frederic A. Delano and Community Chest representatives

January 21

Breakfast—Herbert Kaufman

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January 21

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Coleman Jennings
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Mrs. Cecil D. Macatta
Civil Service Commission
Wisconsin Legislature delegation
Mr. Weller, president of Standard Oil of Indiana
Mrs. Frank E. Sheldon and Mrs. John William Lyman, Kansas City
Lunch—Representative Franklin W. Fort and James F. Burke
Dinner—with Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley at their residence

January 22

Senator Felix Hebert
Senator Morris Sheppard
Senator William E. Brock
Kentucky congressional delegation
Harvey Firestone and son
Representative Ruth Pratt and Mrs. Wetmore
Thomas I. Oakshott
Hallock Brown, Montana Republican State chairman
John E. Erickson, Governor of Montana
Commercial Law League of America, executive committee
National Electric Light Association, engineering section delegates
Louis K. Liggett, Boston
Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Thomas D. Campbell, Montana

January 23

Breakfast—Justice Harlan Fiske Stone
Lewis E. Pierson, National Business Survey Conference
Senator Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts
Representative Lindsay C. Warren
Martha McClure, Iowa Republican State committeewoman
Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming and committee
Postmaster General Walter F. Brown
Mrs. Edward E. Gann and Mrs. Briggs
National Business Survey Conference, executive committee
John H. Bartlett and members of the International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada
Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, Ronald Ian Campbell, to present St. Barbé Baker
Lunch—William F. Ripley, Harvard University, and Harry Chandler
Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Mr. Butler, Chicago
Senator Tom Connally and Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth, Tex.
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—the Supreme Court

January 24

Breakfast—John Richardson
Cabinet
Representative W. H. Sproul, Kansas
Lunch—Col. William Cooper Proctor
Washington Correspondents

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January 24

Dinner—Col. William Cooper Proctor

January 25

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis
Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State
Representative Stephen G. Porter
Harry Chandler
Representative Leonidas C. Dyer
Representative Hill
Vermont congressional delegation
Senator Robinson
Representative Frank R. Reid, Illinois
Oscar K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council
Representative Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine
William S. Culbertson, United States Ambassador to Chile
Representative Herbert J. Drane and mayor of Winter Haven, Fla.
Louis B. Mayer, vice chairman of the California Republican State Central Committee
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
W. Cameron Forbes, Chairman of the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in the Republic of Haiti
William F. Ripley, Harvard University
Dinner—Judge and Mrs. George W. Wickersham and Sue Dyer

January 26

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone

January 26

Lunch—Attorney General and Mrs. William D. Mitchell
Tea—Justice and Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis

January 27

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Representative Robert G. Simmons, Nebraska
Representative Sam Rayburn
Representative Ruth Pratt and Sarah Butler
Frederick H. Prince, Boston
Eugene Meyer, former Federal Farm Loan Commissioner
Representatives Schuyler Merritt and James S. Parker
Representative Franklin W. Fort, New Jersey
George E. Crothers, San Francisco
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner
Representative Royal C. Johnson, South Dakota
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde

January 28

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Albert H. Hislop, New Hampshire Republican national committeeman
Victor Ritter
Timothy Shea, Cleveland
Arthur J. Lovell
Mr. Briggs, California
Theodore Joslin

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January 28

Eugene Meyer, former Federal Farm Loan Commissioner

Dinner—with Attorney General and Mrs. William D. Mitchell at their residence

January 29

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader

Senator Henrik Shipstead

Senator Hamilton F. Kean

Senator Patrick J. Sullivan, Wyoming

Senator Arthur Capper and Representative William B. Bankhead

Representative Louis T. McFadden, Pennsylvania

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde; Alexander H. Legge and Charles C. Teague, Federal Farm Board

Representative Godfrey G. Goodwin, Minnesota

Representative B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee

Felix Cordova Davila, Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico

Merle Thorpe, editor of the Nation's Business

Lunch—Hezekiah N. Duff, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars

Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Dinner—Roy W. Howard, publisher of Scripps-Howard newspapers

January 30

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist

Senator Arthur Capper, and Charles C. Teague and Federal Farm Board committee

Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, Florida

Representative Ruth Pratt, New York, and Allan Fox

Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury

Robert H. Angell, Virginia Republican State committee chairman

C. Bascom Slemp, Commission to Celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington

Joseph M. Patterson

Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and representatives of the New England Council

John M. Teetor, Dayton, Ohio

Philip T. McLean of Leland Stanford University

Lunch—Representative Royal C. Johnson, Maj. Osee L. Bodenhamer, and Walter H. Newton

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

Dinner—Allan Fox, Col. Campbell B. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Will Irwin, and Gwen Martin

Reception—the Senate

January 31

Breakfast—Charles Evans Hughes, judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice

Cabinet

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1930

January 31

Czechoslovakian Minister, Ferdinand Veverka, to present Adolph Bardach
Senator John M. Robsion, and Representatives William E. Evans and Homer W. Hall
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Lewis and David E. Finley
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Dewart

February 1

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. William T. Dewart
Representatives Cassius C. Dowell, William F. Kopp, and Thomas J. B. Robinson
Representative Carroll L. Beedy, Maine
Representative Frank R. Reid, Illinois
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and Assistant Secretary of Commerce Julius Klein
Chilean Ambassador, Carlos G. Davila, to present Rios Gallardo, Ambassador to Peru
Senator Henry J. Allen, Kansas
Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange
Alexander H. Legge and Samuel R. McKelvie, Federal Farm Board
Henry Sturgis Dennison, Boston

February 2

Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan

February 3

Breakfast—Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board
Senators Guy D. Goff and Henry D. Hatfield
Representative J. Howard Swick, Pennsylvania
Peruvian Ambassador, Hernan Velarde, to present Eduardo Leguia
Elbert L. Carpenter
Rumanian Minister, Charles A. Davila, to present Professor Iorga
Senator Frederick Hale, Governor William T. Gardiner, and Maine delegation in Congress
Joseph P. Cotton, Under Secretary of State

February 4

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Congressional delegations from the Southwestern States
Brazilian Ambassador, S. Gurgél do Amaral, to present commission of Brazilian educators
Senator Simeon D. Fess and Governor Myers Y. Cooper of Ohio
National Council of Aheppa
Lunch—Representative James S. Parker and Walter H. Newton
Independent oil producers
Dinner—with Postmaster General and Mrs. Walter F. Brown at the Willard Hotel

February 5

Representative Stephen G. Porter, Pennsylvania

1930

February 5

Representative Louis C. Cramton and Mr. Ball
Representative Edgar R. Kiess, Pennsylvania
Representative J. Howard Swick
Eugene Meyer, former Federal Farm Loan Commissioner
Charles S. Dewey, Chicago, Ill.
Representative Luther A. Johnson, Texas
Glenn Curtis
Western Union messenger boys
Lunch—Paul Block, newspaper publisher
Newbold Noyes and Community Chest committee
Visit with former Chief Justice William Howard Taft at his residence
Dinner—Henry P. Fletcher and W. Cameron Forbes

February 6

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan and W. Cameron Forbes
Representative Godfrey G. Goodwin, Minnesota
Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach, New Jersey
Frank C. Emerson, Governor of Wyoming
Governors C. Max Gardner of North Carolina and John G. Richards of South Carolina, to extend invitation to 150th anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present Adm. Gordon Campbell
D. D. Spillman, vice president of the Photographers Association of America
William J. Schaefle, publisher of the American Globe, Los Angeles
Lunch—Claudius H. Huston, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Strong, Mrs. Hendrickson, Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, Mrs. Hutton, Ruth Fessler, and W. Cameron Forbes
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth

February 7

Cabinet
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard
Representative Louis Ludlow and Reginald H. Sullivan, mayor of Indianapolis
Lunch—Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley and Wirt Franklin of Oklahoma
Washington Correspondents

February 8

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Representative Harcourt J. Pratt
George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News
Arthur H. Geissler, United States Minister to Siam
Netherlands Minister, J. H. van Royen, to present former Minister of Finance
Ernest L. Jahncke, Acting Secretary of the Navy

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1930

February 8

Admiral Brewster
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Frederic C. Walcott, Senator and Mrs. Henry J. Allen, Mrs. Hare Lippincott, and Countess de Beughem
Departed for Florida fishing trip

February 9–16

Florida fishing trip

February 17

Returned from Florida
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
Alister G. MacDonald
Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State
Lunch—Hubert Work, former chairman of the Republican National Committee
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Dinner—Hubert Work and Senator and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg

February 18

Breakfast—Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth; Senators James E. Watson, Reed Smoot, and Charles L. McNary; Representatives John Q. Tilson, Willis C. Hawley, and Bertrand H. Snell; and Walter H. Newton
Senator Wesley L. Jones, Washington
Senator John M. Robsion, Kentucky
Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents

February 18

Lunch—Earle S. Kinsley, Vermont Republican national committeeman
Dinner—Samuel George Blythe, writer

February 19

Senator Simeon D. Fess
Representative Stephen G. Porter, Pennsylvania
Representative Bertrand H. Snell
Senators Henry D. Hatfield and Guy D. Goff of West Virginia, and George A. Laughlin, publisher of the Wheeling, W. Va. News
Representative Robert G. Simmons, Nebraska
Delegation from Colorado, Utah, and Nebraska
Representative William I. Nolan, Minnesota
Frederick R. Marshall, National Wool Growers Association and delegation
Bishop William F. McDowell, Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C.
Representative John M. Nelson, Wisconsin
British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, to present letters of recall
Dinner—Ralph Peacock

February 20

Breakfast—Senator James Couzens
Senator Pat Harrison
T. V. O'Connor, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board
A. C. Jameson, New York
Representative Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine

1930

February 20

Henry Bond
Representative Robert Luce
Representative Harold Knutson
John Kingsbury and Simon Flexner
Ruth Morgan
Isaac Gans
Walter J. Busby and delegation from International Kiwanis Clubs
Roy T. Davis, United States Minister to Panama
Grand Masters of Masons Conference, delegation
Illinois Manufacturers Association of Chicago
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Roy T. Davis, Rosa Ponselle, and Chester Rowell
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Diplomatic Corps

February 21

Breakfast—Senators Frederic C. Walcott and Henry J. Allen
Senator Reed Smoot
Cabinet
Representative Ernest R. Ackerman, New Jersey
Lunch—James R. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain
Leo V. Youngworth, Imperial Potentate, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine
Washington Correspondents

February 22

Representative Albert H. Vestal, Indiana
Representative Sol Bloom, New York

February 22

Walter Cohen
Roy O. West, former Secretary of the Interior
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hoover, Mrs. Claude Hoover, Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Dr. and Mrs. Dwight Wilbur, Dr. and Mrs. Joel T. Boone, Suzanne Boone, and Judge Koch
Reviewed George Washington Birthday Parade in Alexandria, Va., and then visited Mt. Vernon with M. E. Green, secretary of the George Washington Birthday Association
Horace Mann
Dinner—with Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur at the Mayflower Hotel

February 23

James West
Lunch—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes
Senators Henry J. Allen and Arthur H. Vandenberg, and Walter H. Newton
James West
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Arthur R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller, and Vernon L. Kellogg

February 24

Breakfast—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon; Senators James E. Watson, Reed Smoot, Wesley L. Jones, and Charles L. McNary; Representatives John Q. Tilson, Willis C. Hawley, and Bertrand H. Snell; J. Clawson Roop; Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills; and Walter H. Newton

1930

February 24

Representative Maurice Thatcher and Kentucky congressional delegation
Representative Charles A. Eaton, New Jersey
Joseph M. Fly, Memphis
William S. Murray
Netherlands Minister, J. H. van Royen, to present Dr. A. R. Simmerman
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Hartford, Conn., delegation
Lunch—Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Roberts, Miss Henriques, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark W. Woods

February 25

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Mark W. Woods
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee
Senator Porter H. Dale and Rudy Vallee
Dinner—with the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde at their residence

February 26

Senators Morris Sheppard and Tom Connally, Texas
Representative Menalcus Lankford, Virginia

February 26

Gates W. McGarrah, Bank for International Settlements
Cora W. Baker, American Battle Monuments Commission
William H. S. Demarest, president of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, and committee
Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., managers and agents
Lunch—Dr. and Mrs. Stratton D. Brooks, Mrs. Herbert Hadley, and former Senator John W. Harreld
E. Lansing Ray

February 27

Senator David Baird, Jr., New Jersey
Senator Ellison D. Smith; Thomas P. Stoney, mayor of Charleston, S.C.; and A. U. G. Smith
Robe Carl White, Assistant Secretary of Labor
Simon Flexner and John Kingsbury
Representative Gilbert N. Haugen and committee of land grant colleges
Bill Green Lowrey, former Representative of Mississippi, and Albert N. Ward
Federation of Pugliese Societies of North America
Montana State School of Mines
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Vernon L. Kellogg

February 28

Cabinet
Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Uruguay

Appendix E

1930

February 28

Lunch—Professor and Mrs. Sandwick
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Strong and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice S. Sherman

March 1

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Strong and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice S. Sherman
Senator George H. Moses
Fred A. Emery and delegation of citizens from Washington, D.C.
Marie M. Meloney, editor of the New York Herald Tribune Sunday Magazine
Dr. Thomas D. Wood and subcommittee on the school child, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection
Swiss Minister, Marc Peter, to present Georges Thelin
National High School Orchestra
Attended the funeral of Mrs. Lawrence Richey at Rock Creek Cemetery
Lewis L. Strauss

March 2

Senator Henry J. Allen
Dinner—Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Robert P. Lamont

March 3

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator Simeon D. Fess
Mrs. William Lowell Putnam and Frances E. Slattery, Boston

March 3

Senator John M. Robsion and Edwin P. Morrow
Stephens College, Missouri, group

March 4

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
W. J. Holloway, Governor of Oklahoma, and Senator J. W. Elmer Thomas
Abraham C. Ratchesky, United States Minister to Czechoslovakia, and Mrs. Ratchesky, and Representative Charles L. Underhill
Polish Ambassador, Tytus Filipowicz, to present letters of credence
Adolph C. Miller, Federal Reserve Board
Dinner—Charles F. Scott

March 5

Representative S. Wallace Dempsey
Ira E. Robinson, Federal Radio Commission
Oliver D. Street, Alabama Republican national committeeman
Peruvian Ambassador, Hernan Velarde
Mr. Keech
Italian Ambassador, Nobile Giacomo de Martino, to present Arturo Toscanini, conductor of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra
Representative Charles L. Underhill and United States Minister to Czechoslovakia and Mrs. Abraham C. Ratchesky
Lunch—Charles J. Hepburn

1930

March 5

Dinner—Representative John Q. Tilson and Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Newton

March 6

Frank Knox, Board of Indian Commissioners
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board
Mark A. Matthews, Seattle
Bishop Peter Trimble Rowe, Alaska
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

March 7

Cabinet
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Julius Klein, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, and Director General of the United States Employment Service Francis I. Jones
Lunch—Mrs. Charles D. Walcott
Washington Correspondents
James R. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain
Dinner—Representative and Mrs. Charles A. Christopherson, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Lewis, and Gen. and Mrs. Nathan W. MacChesney

March 8

Senator Hiram Bingham
Representative William Williamson
Representative S. Wallace Dempsey, and others

March 8

Representative Ruth Bryan Owen
Samuel Edgar Nicholson
Representatives Cassius C. Dowell and Charles Brand
Charles P. Sisson, Assistant Attorney General
Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Co., and Freeman H. Gosden and Charles J. Correll
Lunch—John Tilson, Jr.
Dinner—Gen. and Mrs. Nathan W. MacChesney

March 9

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes
Lunch—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss and J. C. Franklin

March 10

Senator Lawrence C. Phipps
H. Clarence Baldridge, Governor of Idaho, and Senator John Thomas
Mrs. Kenneth D. O'Brien, New York City
William A. White, Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital
John M. Morehead, United States Minister to Sweden, and Mrs. Morehead
American Asiatic Association, executive committee
Rentfro B. Creager, Republican National Committee

1930

March 10

Boy Scouts, delegation
Dinner—Boy Scouts of America, address at the Willard Hotel
Will H. Hays

March 11

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents—Canceled
Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange; Chester H. Gray, American Farm Bureau Federation; and A. S. Goss, executive secretary of the National Grange
Funeral of William Howard Taft and burial in Arlington Cemetery
Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee

March 12

Breakfast—Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley
Representative Melvin J. Maas and Minnesota delegation in the House
Representative William R. Wood
Senator Thomas D. Schall
Jefferson Myers, United States Shipping Board
Senator Simeon D. Fess and Marshall Sheppey
Senator Charles S. Deneen, Governor Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois, and Hamilton Club committee of Chicago
Winners, "You can make it" contest
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Kimball

March 13

Breakfast—Senators James E. Watson and Charles L. McNary, and Walter H. Newton
Senator Lee S. Overman
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Senator Otis F. Glenn
James G. McDonald, chairman of the board of the Foreign Policy Association, Inc., and committee
R. L. Bynum and National Rehabilitation Committee delegation
Robert A. Taft
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
James Putnam Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana
Ernest W. Sawyer, assistant to the general manager, Alaska Railroad
Hugh McCall Tate, Interstate Commerce Commission
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
James T. Begg, former Representative of Ohio
Lunch—George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Williams, Rentfro B. Creager, and Mrs. William Field, Oregon

March 14

Senators Guy D. Goff and Henry D. Hatfield
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents

Appendix E

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March 15

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator Simeon D. Fess, Sydney L. Geiger, and John Paul Schilling
Mr. Stockbridge
Senator Daniel O. Hastings
Senators Frederick Steiwer and Charles L. McNary, and Ralph E. Williams
Frank J. Loesch, member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Senator Roscoe C. Patterson
Representatives J. A. Garber, Joseph C. Shaffer, and Menalcus Lankford, Virginia
Representative George M. Pritchard, North Carolina
David Lawrence, editor of the United States Daily
Judge John J. Parker
Representative J. Will Taylor
Representative Clyde Kelly, to present University of Pittsburgh debating team
Lunch—Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Gertrude Bowman, and Ruth Fesler
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Loesch

March 16

Lunch—Senator and Mrs. Frederic C. Walcott
Dinner—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Vernon L. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, and Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank

March 17

Senator J. Thomas Heflin

March 17

George W. Morgan and delegation from the Mississippi Valley States
Representative Charles A. Jonas
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Orcutt, California
William D. L. Starbuck, Federal Radio Commission
Representative Lloyd Thurston, to present Dr. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Lauffer of Iowa
Mr. Height Michner and Augustus Taber Murray
Dinner—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope and Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Swope

March 18

Representative Bertrand H. Snell
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Matthew E. Hanna, United States Minister to Nicaragua
John R. Quinn, Los Angeles
Lunch—Judge and Mrs. Benjamin F. Bledsoe
Henry M. Robinson, National Business Survey Conference
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. McKelvie

March 19

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senators Joseph E. Ransdell and Edwin S. Broussard
Representatives Ruth Bryan Owen and Herbert J. Drane of Florida, and George P. Hills, consulting engineer

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March 19

Marie M. Meloney, editor of the New York Herald Tribune Sunday Magazine

Senator Royal S. Copeland

Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy

Representatives Addison T. Smith of Idaho and Charles R. Crisp of Georgia, and J. M. Patterson of Albany, Ga.

Hubert Work, former chairman of the Republican National Committee

Lunch—Dr. and Mrs. Donald B. Tressider, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. O'Donnell, Mrs. Willis Martin, Mrs. Charles Lathrop, Mrs. Robert D. Harden, Mrs. Hermina Widman, David E. Finley, and Ruth Fesler

Dedication of new Women's World War Memorial

Mark Requa, San Francisco Bay Bridge Commission

Dinner—Marie M. Meloney

Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley and Walter H. Newton

March 20

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist

Senator John M. Robsion, Kentucky, and Col. James L. Isenberg

A. O. Moreaux and Charles P. Craig, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association

Senator Otis F. Glenn, Illinois

William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System

March 20

Representatives George R. Stobbs and Richard B. Wigglesworth

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, USA Ret.

Harry D. Nierenberg and Richard W. O'Neill, New York department of the Disabled American Veterans

American Automobile Association

Lunch—Henry M. Robinson, National Business Survey Conference

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Blair

March 21

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist

Senators Frederic C. Walcott and Henry J. Allen

Cabinet

Representative William R. Wood

Joseph R. Nutt

William Whiting

Lunch—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader

Haitian Commission, headed by Chairman W. Cameron Forbes

Washington Correspondents

Representative Franklin W. Fort

Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Harman Booth, Warren Delano Robbins, and Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke

March 22

Senator Charles L. McNary

Senator Claude A. Swanson

Carl Williams, Federal Farm Board

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March 22

Representative Robert A. Green, Florida
Senators Frederic C. Walcott and Henry J. Allen
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Gilchrist Baker Stockton, United States Minister to Austria; W. Cameron Forbes, Chairman of the Haitian Commission; and William Hard, journalist

March 23

Dinner—Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley
Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana

March 24

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State
Walter J. Kohler, Governor of Wisconsin
T. S. Wamsley, mayor of New Orleans, and delegation of business and professional men
Most Rev. Metropolitan Vassillios, archbishop of the Independent Orthodox Hellenic Church of America and Canada
Mrs. W. E. Huntington, Boston, Mass.
Lunch—Sir Wilfred and Lady Grenfall, Mrs. Hennen Jennings, Coleman Jennings, Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Taber Murray, Miss Gifford, Miss Cushman, Ruth Fesler, and Mildred Hall

March 24

British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present letters of credence
Ralph E. Williams, vice chairman of the Republican National Committee
Dinner—William Allen White

March 25

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania
Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, and Maj. Osee L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the American Legion
Herman S. Hering, Boston
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Dorothy Detzler
Lunch—Richard Hooker, Springfield, Mass.
Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State
John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and H. L. Derby
Commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Lois June Allen to present "Buddy" poppy to the President
Representative Harry C. Canfield, Indiana
William Hard, journalist
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Payne Scripps

1930

March 27

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana
Senator Claude A. Swanson
Vice President Charles Curtis
J. F. McElwain, chairman of the tariff committee of the National Shoe Manufacturers Association
George L. Kreeck, former United States Minister to Paraguay
William A. Durgin, director of public relations of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago
Gutzon Borglum, sculptor
German Ambassador, Friedrich Von Prittwitz, to present Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the *Graf Zeppelin*
Senator Walter F. George and W. L. Brady
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Augustus Taber Murray and committee
Dinner—Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Robert P. Lamont, Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Jay N. Darling, and Mrs. John W. O'Leary

March 28

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. Jay N. Darling
Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State
Senator John M. Robsion, Kentucky
Cabinet
James G. McDonald, chairman of the board of the Foreign Policy Association, Inc.

March 28

Senator Frederick Hale, Governor William T. Gardiner of Maine, and potato growers from Aroostook County, Maine
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Hanford MacNider
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader

March 29

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senators Frederick Steiwer and Charles L. McNary, and Ralph E. Williams, vice chairman of the Republican National Committee
W. T. Rawleigh, chairman of the Rawleigh tariff bureau
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Canadian Minister, Vincent Massey, to present Edward W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Fred Meredith and John Hobbs of Montreal, Canada
James R. Sheffield, former United States Ambassador to Mexico
Lincoln Hutchinson
Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, Julian Encisco, to present Angel Sanchez Elia
Group of foreign born citizens of Massachusetts
Earlham Glee Club
Lunch—Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
President touched electric button opening a bridge at Long View, Wash.

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March 29

Lewis L. Strauss

Dinner—Attorney General and Mrs. William D. Mitchell, Bancroft Mitchell, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Oulahan, and Miss Henriques

March 30

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader

Lunch—Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader

Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brooke, Mrs. Bayard Henry, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope, and Col. Campbell B. Hodges

Joseph P. Cotton, Under Secretary of State

March 31

George R. Wales, Civil Service Commission

Representative Samuel S. Arentz

Jason Noble Pierce and A. Earl Kernahan

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis

Lunch—Mrs. Arthur Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Poole and Betsy and Nickey Poole

Dinner—Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Head, and Mrs. Edgar Rickard

April 1

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist

April 1

Senator Henrik Shipstead

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Editors of business papers

Representative S. Wallace Dempsey

Dinner—Representative and Mrs. William R. Eaton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope, and Cyrus Eaton

April 2

Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, New York

Hugh C. Wallace, former United States Ambassador to France

Charles S. Groves and Gridiron Club delegation

Minnesota congressional delegation

Olive Stott Gabriel and National Association of Women Lawyers delegation

David E. Kaufman, former United States Minister to Bolivia

Francis A. Flood, Lincoln, Nebr.

Boy Rangers

J. Sterling Moran, census supervisor for the District of Columbia

Lunch—Nicholas Roosevelt and Arch W. Shaw

Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Bennett, Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, Lt. Saltzman, and Lt. Hammond

April 3

Hanford MacNider

Representative J. A. Garber, Virginia

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April 3

Opening South American radiotelephonic communications
Isaac F. Marcosson, journalist
John J. Watson
Ecuadoran Minister, Homero Viteri Lafronte
Lunch—William S. Gifford, Col. Behn, and Frank Page
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

April 4

Cabinet
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sinkler, Philadelphia
Edsel Ford, motor company executive
Bill signing—Dowell-Phipps Federal highway bill (H.R. 5616)
Lunch—Senator Henry J. Allen and M. Steinbrink
Gilbert Bettmann, Ohio
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Representative Franklin W. Fort, Lawrence Richey, Dr. Joel T. Boone, and Maj. Earl C. Long

April 5

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

April 6

Returned from Rapidan Camp

April 7

Senators Felix Hebert and Frederick N. Peck
Senator Henry J. Allen
Michael Gallagher
Senator Reed Smoot

April 8

Cabinet
Address at celebration of 80th birthday of Dr. William Henry Welch
Lunch—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
Dinner—American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 50th anniversary, at the Mayflower Hotel

April 9

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator Hamilton F. Kean
Senator Frederic C. Walcott
J. M. Patterson, president of Consolidated Pecan Sales Co.
Senator Henry D. Hatfield and Representative Frank L. Bowman
Mrs. Frank Batchelder, vice chairman of the Women's Republican Clubs of Massachusetts
Judge Samuel Jordan Graham, Court of Claims of the United States
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Representative Godfrey G. Goodwin, Minnesota
Postmaster General Walter F. Brown
Gen. George H. Wood, president of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers
Robert H. Angell, Virginia
Lulah T. Andrews, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation

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April 9

Adolph Lewisohn
Conrad N. Lauer, American Society of Mechanical Engineers
William E. Wickenden, president of Case College
Temple University Woman's Club, Philadelphia, delegation
Lunch—Mark Requa, San Francisco Bay Bridge Commission
Reception—American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Louis B. Mayer, vice chairman of the California Republican State Central Committee
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. George Barr Baker, Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Jr., and Aida de Acosta Breckenbridge

April 10

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Senators David Baird, Jr., and Hamilton F. Kean
Frederick Marshall, secretary of the Wool Growers Association, and Mr. Draper
Representative George S. Graham
British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Lord Eustace Percy
Dr. Benney Benson, general synod of the Reformed Church
Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough and committee from Maryland to extend invitation to the 68th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam
Senator Arthur Capper, C. C. Youngreen, and Gilbert T. Hodges

April 10

Col. Moore
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Representatives John Q. Tilson, Willis C. Hawley, Allen T. Treadway, and Isaac Bacharach, and Walter H. Newton

April 11

Cabinet
French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, to present Count de la Vaul, president of the Aeronautical Society of France
Lunch—Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange
Luther H. Reichelderfer and Herbert B. Crosby, Commissioners of the District of Columbia
Senators Arthur R. Robinson, Peter Norbeck, and Burton K. Wheeler
Washington Correspondents
Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick, Illinois
Henry M. Robinson, National Business Survey Conference

April 12

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg
Senator Wesley L. Jones
James R. Garfield, Chairman of the Commission on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain
Representative Edith Nourse Rogers
Loyal Legion Convention dames
Republican Women's School of Politics
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Whitney

Appendix E

1930

April 13

Mark Sullivan, journalist

April 14

Representative Ruth Pratt, New York
Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, Florida
Senator Morris Sheppard, Florida
Senator John Thomas and Representative Addison T. Smith, Idaho
Phil Metschan, Oregon
E. J. Harding, assistant general manager of the Associated General Contractors
Senator Furnifold M. Simmons
Opening American League baseball game between Washington and Boston
Dinner—Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President
Daughters of the American Revolution annual convention, address

April 15

Representative Bertrand H. Snell
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Representative Robert H. Clancy and Armin Rickle, president of the District Board of Trade
Japanese Ambassador, Katsuji Debuchi, to present group of young ladies from Japan
Lunch—Edwin S. Webster
Representative A. Piatt Andrew, Massachusetts, and Judge Samuel Jordan Graham

April 15

Dinner—Judge and Mrs. George W. Wickersham and Verne Marshall

April 16

Senator Henry J. Allen
Senator Charles S. Deneen
Senator Henrik Shipstead
Senator Gerald P. Nye
Senator John M. Robsion and delegation from Kentucky
Phillip M. Weld, vice chairman of the New York Cotton Exchange
John Van A. MacMurray, former United States Minister to China
Senators Carter Glass and Claude A. Swanson, and R. E. Blackwell, president of Randolph-Macon College, Virginia
David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America
Representative William R. Coyle
Emanuel Furth and committee of the Old Guard State Fencibles, Philadelphia, Pa.
Night school pilgrimage, North Carolina
Lunch—George F. Shafer, Governor of North Dakota
Reception—Daughters of the American Revolution
Dinner—Lord and Lady Percy

April 17

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Senator William E. Borah

Appendix E

1930

April 17

Representative Tom D. McKeown, Oklahoma
Representative Carl R. Chindblom
Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and Guy E. Blood, National Civic Federation
Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, Julian Encisco, to present Alejandro E. Bunge
Members of night school classes of Buncombe, Guilford, and Rowan Counties of North Carolina
Lunch—Senator Fletcher Hale
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

April 18

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Cabinet
Senator Daniel F. Steck
Lunch—Frederic William Wile, broadcast journalist
Washington Correspondents
Ernest I. Edgcomb and J. D. Barnum, publisher of the Post-Standard, Syracuse, N.Y.
Dinner—Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth, Representatives John Q. Tilson and Bertrand H. Snell, and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton

April 19

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
H. C. Greer, West Virginia
Senator Henry D. Hatfield and Walter S. Hallanan

April 19

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell
Senator Morris Sheppard
Representative Sol Bloom and students from International House, New York City
Lunch—American Society of Editors
Dinner—American Society of Editors at the Willard Hotel

April 20

Verne Marshall
Lunch—Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana
George Akerson and French Strother
Senator Reed Smoot

April 21

John Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.
United Civic Service Clubs, representatives
Hampton Normal Institute Choir, Hampton, Va.
Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley
Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post

April 22

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Representative Guy U. Hardy, Colorado
Radio address, dedication of the Pioneer Woman Monument at Ponca City, Okla.

1930

April 22

Reception—Daughters of 1812
David W. Mulvane
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. William Hard and Lawrence Tibbetts

April 23

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Representative George R. Stobbs
Representative Robert L. Bacon
John Philip Hill, former Representative of Maryland
Frederick W. B. Coleman, United States Minister to Latvia
Mrs. Cannon, North Carolina
Thomas Day Thacher, Solicitor General
Samuel E. Winslow, Chairman of the United States Board of Mediation
Representative J. Will Taylor
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and highway safety group
Reception—League of American Pen Women
Mr. Bruce
Mr. Youngs

April 24

Breakfast—Senators James E. Watson, Reed Smoot, Charles L. McNary, and Samuel M. Shortridge, Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth, Representatives John Q. Tilson, Bertrand H. Snell, Willis C. Hawley, Allen T. Treadway, and Isaac Bacharach, and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton

April 24

Senator David Baird, Jr.
Representative Katherine Langley
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
George F. Rand, president of the Marine Midland Corporation
Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce
Mayor's Committee on Citizenship, New York City
Women's Republican Club, Monmouth, N.J.
Lunch—Senator Frederick Steiwer
Dominican Republic Minister, Rafael Brache, to present letters of credence
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

April 25

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Cabinet
Frederick Melcher and American Booksellers Association committee
National Catholic Alumnae and Alumni Federations
Lunch—Lenna L. Yost
William Loeb, Jr., vice president of the American Smelting and Refining Co.
Washington Correspondents
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Mark Sullivan, journalist

April 26

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Mrs. Lewis T. Slade

Appendix E

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April 26

Silas H. Strawn and Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago
Senator Royal S. Copeland
Alejandro E. Bunge of Argentina
Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois
John N. Willys, United States Ambassador to Poland
Connecticut American Legion delegation
Dinner—Gridiron Club address at the Willard Hotel

April 27

Mr. Chandler
Col. Nutt
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Cameron and Mrs. Ferdinand Thieriot
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg

April 28

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Representative Charles L. Underhill, Massachusetts, and Bernard Ginsberg
Susan Whitney Dimock
Marie M. Meloney, editor of the New York Herald Tribune Sunday Magazine
J. Calvin Brown
C. O. Sherrill, former city manager of Cincinnati, and Russell Wilson, mayor of Cincinnati
Representative Franklin Menges and delegation from Red Lion, Pa.

April 28

Addison E. Southard, United States Minister to Ethiopia
Lunch—Roy Roberts and Leo E. Owens

April 29

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Representative Charles A. Mooney and delegation of Lakewood, Ohio businessmen
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson

April 30

F. Trubee Davison, Acting Secretary of War
Senator Charles S. Deneen
Senator Wesley L. Jones
Senators Phillips Lee Goldsborough and Millard E. Tydings, William F. Broening, mayor of Baltimore, and Mr. Ijams
James N. Rosenberg and Harry Gluckman of New York, and Isaac Gans and Maurice Bisgyer of Washington, D.C.
National Lumber Manufacturers Association, committee
Senator Frederick Hale and Maine congressional delegation
Representative Clarence J. McLeod and Quota Club of Detroit representatives
German Ambassador, Friedrich von Prittwitz, to present Phillip Heimeken, president of the North German Lloyd Steamship Lines
S. Albert Perkins and delegation from Tacoma, Wash.

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April 30

Roland Taylor, Dillon Reed Co., Philadelphia
Gen. Nathan W. MacChesney, Chicago
American delegation to the International Federation of Building and Public Works
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke
Dwight W. Morrow, United States Ambassador to Mexico
William Hard, journalist

May 1

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator Roscoe C. Patterson
Senator Jesse H. Metcalf
Representative Olger B. Burtness
Margaret Talbott Stevens of the Detroit Quota Club
George Wingfield, Republican National Committee
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
William Hard and Lewis Comstock
Dinner—Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the Washington Auditorium, address
Lewis L. Strauss

May 2

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.
Cabinet
Dr. Joseph R. Morrow and members of the National Committee for Celebration of Hospital Day
Evening Post newsboys, Worcester, Mass.
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Washington Correspondents

May 3

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Harry G. Leslie, Governor of Indiana
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Representative Albert H. Vestal
Lunch—Senator Simeon D. Fess, Mrs. Willys, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Aguirree, Lawrence Richey, Col. Campbell B. Hodges, and Lt. Fred Butler
Dinner—Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley and Eugene Meyer

May 4

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Alfred P. Dennis, U.S. Tariff Commission
Senator Simeon D. Fess
Dinner—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Comdr. Macomb, and Lts. Upton and Saltzman

May 5

American National Red Cross annual convention, address at opening meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Building

1930

May 5

Massachusetts congressional delegation, A. J. L. Ford, and Russell N. Boardman

Henry U. Sims and the American Bar Association executive committee

William D. Terrell and William E. Downey, Radio Division of the Department of Commerce

Charles C. Teague, Federal Farm Board

Lunch—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, and Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills

Dinner—Arch W. Shaw, John Shaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Selznick

May 6

Breakfast—Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and Senator Otis F. Glenn

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Irish Free State Minister, Michael MacWhite, to present Minister of Education John Marcus O'Sullivan

Representative Gilbert N. Haugen

Conrad Dykeman, Brooklyn, and Clarence Dunbar, Providence, past Imperial Potentates of the Shrine

Boys model airplane contestants

Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee

Walter E. Hope, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

May 6

Dinner—with Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont

May 7

Senator Daniel A. Reed

Senator Samuel M. Shortridge

Henry P. DuBois, New York

Oscar K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council

J. C. Swan, Alabama

T. H. Davis and group from the Association of Shop Craft Employees of the Eastern Region of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

U.S.S. *Mississippi,* chaplain and 80 crew members

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, delegation

Society of Motion Picture Engineers, delegation

Philadelphia conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, delegation

Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, Julian Encisco, to present Carlos Alfredo Tornquist

Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg

Dinner—Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick

May 8

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader

Representative James G. Strong

Senator Samuel M. Shortridge and Representative Philip D. Swing

1930

May 8

Henry P. DuBois, New York

Samuel H. Thompson and American Farm Bureau Federation representatives

Representative F. Dickinson Letts

Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of Illinois, and Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick

William C. Deming, retiring president of the Civil Service Commission

George Seibel, president of the national executive committee of the American Turnerbund, and A. F. Schnell

British Chargé d'Affaires, Ronald Ian Campbell, to present James E. Fenton, Australian Minister of Customs and Trade

Senator John Thomas, Idaho

Mental hygiene conference delegation

Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Drake

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

Reception—American Law Institute delegation

George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement

Senator David A. Reed

Senator Henry J. Allen

Dinner—Vice President Charles Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Gann, and Mrs. Jacob L. Loose

May 9

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader

Cabinet

May 9

Representative John M. Wolverton, West Virginia

Episcopal Young Peoples Fellowship Conference delegation

Lunch—James F. Burke

Washington Correspondents

Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth

Senator Reed Smoot

James F. Burke

May 10

Breakfast—Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope, Mark Sullivan, Hubert Work, Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

Repidan Camp, Va.—Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope, Hubert Work, Mark Sullivan, Lawrence Richey, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Capt. Darnell, and Maj. Earl C. Long

May 11

Returned from Rapidan Camp

Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader, and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton

May 12

Breakfast—Representative Willis C. Hawley and Walter H. Newton

Fred W. Green, Governor of Michigan

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May 12

Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico
Senator Otis F. Glenn and Illinois congressional delegation
Representative Edgar R. Kiess
Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Republican national committeewoman of Massachusetts
E. C. Plummer, United States Shipping Board
Judge John J. Parker
British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present the Earl of Derby, Edward George Villiers Stanley
Swedish Minister, Wollmar F. Bostrom, to present Ivar Kreuger, the Match King
Presentation, Gorgas Memorial Institute prize to winner of health essay contest
John Philip Sousa and Marine Band
Lunch—British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay, Lord Derby, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, J. E. Widener, and Hugh C. Wallace
Representative Allen T. Treadway
Frederick E. Murphy
Senator Reed Smoot

May 13

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, and Walter H. Newton
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents

May 13

Lunch—Christian A. Herter
Marie M. Meloney, editor of the New York Herald Tribune Sunday Magazine
Representative James S. Parker
Representative Isaac Bacharach
Dinner—George W. Wickersham and Marie M. Meloney

May 14

Representative William B. Oliver, Alabama
Representative Ruth Pratt, New York
Representative William Menalcus Lankford, Virginia
Representative Frederick M. Davenport, New York
Mrs. Bates Bacheller
William O. Thompson, Ohio State University
Representative Don B. Colton, Utah
Polish Ambassador, Tytus Filipowicz, to present Enrico Glickenstein
William J. Murphy, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans
Representative Emanuel Celler, New York, and Comdr. Lewis A. Yancey
Representative Thomas A. Jenkins
Civil Service Commission, officials and district secretaries
Representative Randolph Perkins and delegation of Bergen County, N.J. women
Lunch—William O. Thompson and Col. Oscar Solbert

1930

May 14

Representative Franklin W. Fort
Dinner—Samuel Crowther and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rickard

May 15

Representative Scott Leavitt, Montana
Representative Louis Ludlow, Indiana
Frank Morrison and American Federation of Labor delegation
Clifford N. Carver, New York
Augustus O. Stanley, International Joint Commission
Representative Andrew J. Hickey
Newspaper Association Managers, delegation
Fred E. Britten, Florida Republican State chairman
Mr. Chapman
Senator Arthur Capper
Lunch—Will Irwin
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
William Hard, journalist

May 16

Cabinet
Danish-Americans group
Lunch—Magazine editors
Washington Correspondents
Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, and Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley

May 17

Breakfast—Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Senators Simeon D. Fess and Arthur Capper, Representatives C. William Ramseyer and Arthur M. Free, Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, Richard V. Oulahan, Lawrence Richey, Dr. Joel T. Boone, and J. Henry Roraback
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Senators Arthur Capper and Simeon D. Fess, Governor Theodore Roosevelt of Porto Rico, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, Representatives C. William Ramseyer, Robert Blackburn, and Arthur M. Free, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Lawrence Richey, J. Henry Roraback, Richard V. Oulahan, and Maj. Earl C. Long

May 18

Returned from Rapidan Camp
Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader

May 19

Roy W. Howard, publisher of Scripps-Howard newspapers
Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, Florida
Representative William R. Wood
William H. Hill, New York
Representative Frederick W. Dallinger, Massachusetts

1930

May 19

Advertising Federation of America, members
Detroit Times delegation
Representative Clarence J. McLeod and 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry
Lunch—Louis Wiley, New York Times business manager
Dinner—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Walter E. Hope
Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President
Departed for Hampton Roads, Va.

May 20

Hampton Roads, Va., review of the fleet
Returned from fleet review

May 21

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Senator William H. King
Representatives Albert E. Carter and Clarence F. Lea, California
Representative Cassius C. Dowell, Iowa
Representative Albert Johnson, Washington
William J. Hutchins, president of Berea College, Kentucky
Fred B. Parr, San Francisco
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Eugene Meyer, former Federal Farm Loan Commissioner
Lunch—Representative Willis C. Hawley and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton

May 22

Breakfast—Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President
Senators Claude A. Swanson and Carter Glass
Senators Henrik Shipstead and Thomas D. Schall
Senator Wesley L. Jones
Senator Park Trammel, Florida
Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico, and delegation
Mrs. Arthur E. Livermore and Mexican tennis team
Raymond A. Pearson, president of the University of Maryland, and other representatives of land grant colleges
Greek Minister, Charalambos Simopoulos, to present former Archbishop Damaskinos
National Conference on Prevention of Fraudulent Transactions in Securities, members
U.S.S. *Tennessee,* chaplain and crew members
Lunch—Representative Ruth Pratt and Mrs. Arthur E. Livermore
Chilean Ambassador, Carlos G. Davila
Earle S. Kinsley, Republican national committeeman of Vermont
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

May 23

Cabinet
British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Mayor of Malden and Mrs. Arthur L. Clarke
Canadian Chargé d'Affaires, Hume Wrong, to present F. A. Anglin, Chief Justice of Canada

May 23

Theodore G. Risley, Solicitor of the Department of Justice

Presentation of medal to seven naval officers for first transatlantic flight in a naval flying boat

Washington Correspondents

John Hays Hammond

Attorney General William D. Mitchell and Sanford Bates, Director of the Bureau of Prisons

Senator Reed Smoot, Representative Willis C. Hawley, and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton

May 24

Breakfast—Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Senators Frederic C. Walcott, Henry J. Allen, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, and Henry D. Hatfield, Representatives Burton L. French, Charles A. Jonas, and Charles L. Underhill, Jay Cooke, Allan Fox, Newbold Noyes, Milton Esberg, Lamont Rowlands, Edward G. Lowry, Earle S. Kinsley, Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Same as above breakfast list

May 25

Returned from Rapidan Camp

Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Solictor General Thomas Day Thacher, and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton

Dinner—Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan

May 26

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana, Dr. Charles H. Kertz, and Dr. J. W. Kerr

Senator Hubert D. Stephens, Mississippi

Atlee Pomerene, former Senator of Ohio

Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange

Senator David Baird, Jr., New Jersey

Harry E. Woolever, editor of the National Methodist Press

Alfred C. Lane, Tufts College

Representative Francis Seiberling, Ohio

Lunch—James P. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana, and Pierre Goodrich

Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post

May 27

National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, opening address at the Chamber of Commerce Building

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Representative C. Ellis Moore, Ohio

Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State

Dinner—Solicitor General and Mrs. Thomas Day Thacher

Senator Reed Smoot, Representative Willis C. Hawley, and Walter H. Newton

May 28

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist

Appendix E

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May 28

Senators Gerald P. Nye and Lynn J. Frazier
Senator Henry J. Allen
Senator Edwin S. Broussard
Edward Corsi, president of the Columbian Republican League of New York City
Mrs. George B. Miles, National Committee for Roadside Beautification
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
Fred B. Smith and delegation of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States of America
Representative Richard J. Welch, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene B. Block of San Francisco, Calif.
Senator Peter Norbeck
Capt. C. C. Calhoun and delegation from Lancaster, Pa.
Representative Harold Knutson, Minnesota
Grace Semple Burlingham, Planning Committee of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection
National spelling bee contestants
Lunch—Fred B. Smith and Raymond Robbins

May 29

Senator Hiram Bingham
John V. A. MacMurray, former United States Minister to China
Wallace Townsend, Republican national committeeman of Arkansas

May 29

Representative Harold Knutson
Brazilian Ambassador, S. Gurgél do Amaral
Rentfro B. Creager, Republican National Committee
James J. Thomas, mayor of Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. Thomas
Lunch—Canadian Minister, Vincent Massey
Luke Lea, former Senator of Tennessee
Senator George H. Moses
Planning Committee, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

May 30

Breakfast—Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President
Viewed Arlington parade from East terrace
Memorial Day services at Gettysburg, Pa., address, accompanied by Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, George Akerson, Lawrence Richey, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Sue Dyer, and Mrs. McMullin

May 31

Jay Cooke's fishing lodge in Pennsylvania

June 1

Returned from Pennsylvania
Infante Alphonso, Prince of Orleans
Dinner—George Barr Baker

Appendix E

1930

June 2

Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
Representative Harold Knutson
Huntley N. Spaulding, former Governor of New Hampshire
David Lawrence, editor of U.S. Daily
Mexican Ambassador, Manuel C. Tellez
Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Turkey
Charles H. Duncan
Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley
Lunch—Henry M. Robinson, National Business Survey Conference
Enrique Olaya Herrera, President-elect of Colombia
Dinner—with Enrique Olaya Herrera, President-elect of Colombia

June 3

Breakfast—Senators James E. Watson and George H. Moses
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Canadian Minister, Vincent Massey
Presentation of Collier Trophy to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Lunch—Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley and Wade Philipp
Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth
Dinner—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Taber Murray, and Henry M. Robinson

June 4

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg
Representative Archie D. Sanders, New York
Representative F. Dickinson Letts
Senator Henry J. Allen
William S. Bennett
Arthur Williams and committee from the American Museum of Safety
Mark A. Matthews, Seattle
Representative James G. Strong, Kansas
Gen. James A. Drain
Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon
Darwin J. Meserole and representatives from the National Unemployment League of New York
Lunch—Albert Wiggin
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford

June 5

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Representative J. Mayhew Wainwright, New York
William Loeb, Jr., vice president of the American Smelting and Refining Co.
Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor
George W. Malone, Nevada
T. V. O'Connor, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board
Mrs. Edward A. Harriman, president of the League of Republican Women
Representative James B. Aswell
Jefferson Myers, United States Shipping Board

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June 5

Parent-Teachers Association, Johnson City, N.Y.
E. C. Plummer, United States Shipping Board
Lunch—Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader

June 6

Breakfast—Walter E. Hope, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
Senator Carl Hayden
Cabinet
Charles S. Barrett, National Farmers' Union
Robert M. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute
Lunch—Frank E. Gannett
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed

June 7

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope, Assistant Attorneys General Charles P. Sisson and Seth W. Richardson, Governor Theodore Roosevelt of Porto Rico, Robert H. Lucas, Thad H. Brown, Ira E. Bennett, Hanford MacNider, John Richardson, Ashmun Brown, Robert A. Taft, Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

June 8

Returned from Rapidan Camp
Dinner—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon

June 9

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Pressed electric button to ring bell opening the Chicago Board of Trade
Representative Louis C. Cramton, Michigan
Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick
Senator Tom Connally
H. H. Rice and Pike Johnson, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce
Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana, and William R. Dawes, president of the Mississippi Valley Improvement Association
Senator David Baird, Jr., and former Governor of New Jersey Edward C. Stokes
H. Nelson Street, executive vice president of the Retail Dry Goods Association of New York
H. Percival Dodge
Lunch—Albert Shaw, New York
William Hard, journalist
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Dinner—Henry M. Robinson and Lee W. Maxwell

June 10

Breakfast—Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents

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June 10

Bill signing—Textile Foundation Act (H.R. 9557), Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Senator Felix Hebert of Rhode Island, and Representative Schuyler Merritt of Connecticut

Bill signing—S. 108, Representative John W. Summers, Washington, and Mr. Roberts

Junior Chamber of Commerce national convention delegates

Dinner—with Secretary of Labor James J. Davis

June 11

Senator Samuel M. Shortridge

Senator Morris Sheppard

Merle Thorpe, editor of the Nation's Business

H. E. Spangler, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Mrs. Frank B. Noyes

Emma Bain Swiggett and delegation representing 13 women's organizations

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman and committee

Mr. Cahill

South Carolina State master teacher of vocational agriculture, and cotton and corn champions

Emergency committee for employment legislation

Julio Prestes, President-elect of Brazil

Returned call of President-elect of Brazil, Julio Prestes

Senator David A. Reed

Dinner—Charles D. Hilles

June 12

President-elect of Brazil Julio Prestes, Brazilian Ambassador S. Gurgél do Amaral, and Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson

Returned the call of President-elect of Brazil Julio Prestes at the home of Eugene Meyer with Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson

Representatives Gilbert N. Haugen and Thomas J. B. Robinson, Iowa

Representative William R. Wood, Indiana

Henry W. Anderson, National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement

Senator Frederic C. Walcott

Brazilian Ambassador, S. Gurgél do Amaral, to present Admiral Belfort

Senator William J. Harris, Georgia

Katherine Owsley, Youngstown, Ohio

Representative Cyrenus Cole

Lunch—Walter W. Head, Chicago, Ill.

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

State Dinner—President-elect of Brazil Julio Prestes

June 13

Senator George H. Moses

Cabinet

Representative Edward B. Almon, Alabama

Gen. John H. Russell, High Commissioner to Haiti

Lunch—H. C. Ogden

Washington Correspondents

Mark Sullivan, journalist

1930

June 13

Dinner—with President-elect of Brazil Julio Prestes at Pan American Building

Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader

June 14

Oscar B. Colquitt, United States Board of Mediation

Bill signing—H.R. 11143, creating the Bureau of Narcotics

Senator Wesley L. Jones

Kenneth Mackintosh, National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement

June 15

Breakfast—William L. Harding, former Governor of Iowa

Senator Henry J. Allen

Henry Chalmers, Department of Commerce

Called on President-elect of Brazil Julio Prestes

Senator Henry J. Allen

William Hard, journalist

June 16

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader

Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain

Senator Robert B. Howell

Representative C. B. Hudspeth

Representative J. Will Taylor

Finnish Minister, Axel L. Astrom, to present Dr. Rudolph Holsti

June 16

Reserve Officers Training Corps, winning rifle teams and coaches

Omnibus College, Winfield, Kans., students

Lunch—Charles C. Hart and Edward Robinette

Dinner—Ambassador Charles G. Dawes, Issac F. Marcosson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mott, and Barbara Mott

June 17

Senator Frederic C. Walcott

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Capt. Alfred W. Johnson, USN

Bill signing—Tariff Act of 1930 (H.R. 2667)

Dinner—Representative and Mrs. Joe Crail

June 18

Representative William B. Oliver, Alabama

Bishop William F. McDowell

Charles J. Hepburn, Philadelphia

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor

Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam, Philadelphia

Washington, D.C. Board of Trade representatives

Edward A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia

Lunch—Charles J. Hepburn

Farewell call to President-elect of Colombia Enrique Olaya Herrera

Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

June 18

Dinner—Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope

June 19

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Senator Frederic C. Walcott
Senator Hiram Bingham
Senator Simeon D. Fess and William R. Hopkins, former city manager of Cleveland
T. P. Lee, Houston, Tex.
Senator Thomas J. Walsh and Charles Dana
Mexican Ambassador, Manuel C. Tellez, to present Dr. Rafael Silva, Surgeon General of Mexico
Lunch—Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Senator James Couzens
Dinner—Representatives John Q. Tilson, Robert Luce, and Royal C. Johnson, and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton

June 20

Breakfast—Senator David A. Reed
Senator Patrick J. Sullivan, Wyoming
Cabinet
Senator Duncan U. Fletcher
Mrs. Ernest R. Grant and committee from the Children's Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Judge Jesse C. Adkins, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia

June 20

Adolph Zukor, president of Paramount Famous-Lasky Corp.
Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd and members of Antarctic expedition
Lunch—Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth
Senator David A. Reed
John Lord O'Brian, Chief of the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice
Washington Correspondents
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Dinner—Ralph Merritt
Presentation of the National Geographic Society's special gold medal to Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd
George Akerson and Adolph Zukor

June 21

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, and J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Senator Henry J. Allen
Senator Henry D. Hatfield and Representative Frank L. Bowman

June 22

Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Senators James E. Watson and David A. Reed, and Secretaries to the President Walter H. Newton and George Akerson

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June 22

Dinner—Senators Frederic C. Walcott and Henry J. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Bannister, and Wayne Bannister

June 23

Breakfast—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
Senator J. Thomas Heflin
Stanley Washburn, author
Representatives Ruth Bryan Owen and Herbert J. Drane
Alfred A. Wheat, Chief Justice, and Jesse C. Adkins, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia
Charles K. Field, New York
Lunch—Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr.
Albert W. Atwood
Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth, Representatives Bertrand H. Snell, Willis C. Hawley, Robert Luce, Harold Knutson, and Albert H. Vestal, and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton

June 24

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Representative Frederick R. Lehlback, New Jersey
Senator Reed Smoot
Representative C. William Ramseyer, Iowa
Cabinet

June 24

Washington Correspondents
Charles K. Field, New York
Representative John M. Evans
George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Chester Beatty
Dinner—Paul Block

June 25

Breakfast—Charles H. Burke
John R. Mott
Representative Homer Hock
Representative Cyrenus Cole
Representative Daniel A. Reed
Senator Wesley L. Jones
Representative James G. Strong
Senator Charles S. Deneen
Representative W. W. Chalmers, Ohio
Dwight W. Morrow, United States Ambassador to Mexico
Representative J. A. Garber, Virginia
Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., New York
Senator William E. Borah
Representative Edward W. Pou and North Carolina delegation
Marie M. Meloney, editor of the New York Herald Tribune Sunday Magazine
Representative Frederick M. Davenport, New York
Lunch—Joy Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis
Dinner—John R. Mott, Charles H. Burke, Ambassador Charles G. Dawes, and Nathan L. Miller

1930

June 25

Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader

June 26

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Representative Charles A. Eaton, New Jersey
Representatives George M. Pritchard and Charles A. Jonas
Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg
William E. Humphrey, Federal Trade Commission
John H. Bartlett and Augustus O. Stanley, International Joint Commission
Gen. Edgar Jadwin
Lunch—Senator James Couzens
Dedication of Statue of President James Buchanan in Meridian Hill Park, address
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope

June 27

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Cabinet
Italian Ambassador, Nobile Giacomo de Martino, to present Alberto de Stefani and Professor Corrado Gini
Representatives John J. McSwain, Bertrand H. Snell, and J. Mayhew Wainwright

June 27

Theta Kappa Nu Fraternity delegation
Senator Tasker L. Oddie
Lunch—Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and Silas H. Strawn
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Senator Henry D. Hatfield

June 28

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan and Raymond Robbins
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Assistant Secretary of War Frederick H. Payne, First Assistant Postmaster General Arch Coleman, Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

June 29

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Abel Davis
Returned from Rapidan Camp
Dinner—Abel Davis
Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
French Strother, Dr. John M. Gries, and Mr. Taylor

June 30

Breakfast—Abel Davis and Senator Henry J. Allen
William Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture
Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts
Representative James S. Parker
Representative Will E. Hess, Ohio

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June 30

Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough
Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange
Arthur C. Jackson, chairman of the General Conference of the Religious Society of Friends
Lunch—British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay, Irish Chargé d'Affaires William J. B. Macauley, South African Chargé d'Affaires Eugene Kevin Scallan, and transatlantic flyers
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Dinner—Senator Daniel O. Hastings
Governor's Conference, Salt Lake City, Utah, radio address from office in the White House

July 1

Senators Charles L. McNary and Frederick Steiwer
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Eugene Meyer
Lunch—Eugene Meyer
Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough
Dinner—William Hard, journalist

July 2

Breakfast—Capt. John F. Lucey
Senator Gerald P. Nye
Senator David A. Reed and Representative Burton L. French
Senator Charles S. Deneen
Senator Otis F. Glenn
Representatives Joseph C. Shaffer, Menalcus Lankford, and J. A. Garber

July 2

Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Austrian Minister, Edgar L. G. Prochnik, to present Baron Karl Ferdinand Tinty
Representative John W. Summers
Rev. Sam Small
Lunch—Representatives Royal C. Johnson, Robert Luce, and Randolph Perkins, and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton
Dinner—Postmaster General Walter F. Brown

July 3

Breakfast—Senators James E. Watson, David A. Reed, and Samuel M. Shortridge
Representative William R. Wood
Senators Henry J. Allen and Frederic C. Walcott
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley
Capitol for the closing of Congress

July 4–5

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Senator and Mrs. James E. Watson, Senator and Mrs. Charles L. McNary, Senator Simeon D. Fess, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Newton, Marshall Newton, Lawrence Richey, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Sue Dyer, Mildred Hall, and Ruth Fesler

1930

July 6

Returned from Rapidan Camp
Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President
Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee
George Barr Baker

July 7

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Senator Frederick Steiwer
Senator Wesley L. Jones
William A. Webb, railway official
Senators James E. Watson and Thomas J. Walsh
Elks delegation from Chicago
Representative L. J. Dickinson and group of county agents from Iowa
Dinner—Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont

July 8

Breakfast—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope, Walter H. Newton, and Charles H. Burke
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Frederick H. Gillett, Ralph Merritt, and Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr.

July 9

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Representative William R. Wood
Senator Tom Connally and Manson H. Wolfe, Texas
Senator Lee S. Overman
Senators Otis F. Glenn and Frederic C. Walcott
Joseph Kunzmann, New York
Senator John M. Robison, Kentucky
Representative L. J. Dickinson, Iowa
Jacob Cash, founder of the United States Patriotic Society
Lunch—Carl Byoir and Robert R. M. Carpenter
Dinner—Maurice Maschke

July 10

Breakfast—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope, former Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana, and Charles H. Burke
Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts
Edward E. Spafford, former national commander of the American Legion
Maj. Osee L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the American Legion
William J. March, Jr., 11 year old boy to present copy of his biography of the President
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

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July 10

Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Reed Smoot, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Smoot, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smoot, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cardon, Dr. Sheetz, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. William McKenna, and Zella Smoot Nibley

Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Lawrence Richey, and Senator and Mrs. Frederick H. Gillett

July 11

J. Matt Chilton, Republican National Committee

Cabinet

Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont to present the members of the Advisory Committee on Shipping Board Sales

Edward F. Feely, United States Minister to Bolivia

Arthur D. Belles and committee representing the New Jersey State Council Junior Order of United American Mechanics

Lunch—J. Matt Chilton, Republican National Committee

Washington Correspondents

July 12

Breakfast—Senators Henry J. Allen, Arthur H. Vandenberg, Felix Hebert, and John Thomas, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Julius Klein, Frederick W. Wile, Lawrence Richey, and Dr. Joel T. Boone

July 12

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Senator and Mrs. Reed Smoot, Senators Felix Hebert, John Thomas, Henry J. Allen, and Arthur H. Vandenberg, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Julius Klein, Frederick W. Wile, Dr. and Mrs. Joel T. Boone, Suzanne Boone, Dare S. McMullen, Lawrence Richey, and Maj. Earl C. Long

July 13

Returned from Rapidan Camp

Senators Joseph T. Robinson and Claude A. Swanson

July 14

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader

Senator William E. Borah

Representative Roy O. Woodruff

Arthur Caylor, San Francisco

William Dawson, United States Minister to Ecuador

Lunch—William Hard, journalist

Haitian Minister, Ulrich Duvivier, to present letters of credence

Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Charles S. Deneen, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. F. Trubee Davison, and Mrs. Sidney Cloman

July 15

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Appendix E

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July 15

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher and George M. Powell, Jacksonville, Fla.
Lunch—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
Dinner—Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed, and Senators Claude A. Swanson, Joseph T. Robinson, and John B. Kendrick

July 16

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Representative William R. Wood, Indiana
Representative Melvin J. Maas
Mrs. W. J. Jones, president of Pineland College, Salemburg, N.C.
I. H. Clothier, Jr., and W. Hurley Burk, Philadelphia
National Costumers Association
Lunch—M. H. Stacy
Lawn party for veterans
Dinner—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Mrs. James J. Davis

July 17

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Senator Simeon D. Fess
Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Senator Frederick H. Gillett

July 17

Alexander F. Whitney and William N. Doak, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
William F. Broening, mayor of Baltimore, and group
T. L. Williamson, secretary of the Illinois Press Association, and delegation
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Eugene Meyer and H. Paul Bestor

July 18

Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange
Cabinet
John M. Morin, United States Employees' Compensation Commission
Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Miss Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. George Akerson, Lawrence Richey, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cardon, Louis S. Cares, and Zella Smoot Nibley

July 19

Senator James Couzens
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Senator John M. Robsion
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde

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July 19

Lunch—Carl Williams, Federal Farm Board

Dinner—Lewis L. Strauss

July 20

Dinner—Senator and Mrs. James E. Watson

July 21

Senator Otis F. Glenn

Senators Patrick J. Sullivan and John B. Kendrick

Senator Thomas D. Schall and Albert H. Crombie

John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers

William R. Willcox

Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau

Representative Richard Yates

Lunch—Roy A. Young, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board

Alexander H. Legge, Carl Williams, and H. Paul Bestor

July 22

Breakfast—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Chairman of the Federal Farm Board Alexander H. Legge

Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana

Senator Frederick H. Gillett

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Senators John J. Blaine and Hamilton F. Kean

July 22

Lunch—Senator Henry J. Allen

Venezuelan Minister, Pedro Manuel Arcaya, to present letters of credence

Received telephone greeting from William S. Culbertson, United States Ambassador in Chile

London Naval Treaty, signing ceremony in East Room in the presence of Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, Senators Joseph T. Robinson, David A. Reed, James E. Watson, William E. Borah, and Claude A. Swanson, and Vice President Charles Curtis

July 23

Senator Henry J. Allen

Frank Knox, Board of Indian Commissioners

Senator Samuel M. Shortridge

Angus W. McLean, former Governor of North Carolina

Senator Frederick Steiwer

Charles P. Craig, executive director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association

Senator Henrik Shipstead

R.O.T.C. group from Fort Humphreys, Va.

Lunch—Robert R. M. Carpenter, vice president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company

Dinner—Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and Daniel Wing

1930

July 24

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute
Frederick H. Prince, Boston
M. H. Harper, mayor of Geneva, Ala., and committee
Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union
Carl P. Berger and committee of the Zion Lutheran Church of Philadelphia
Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, North Carolina
Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, José T. Barón, to present José A. Montalvo
Peruvian Ambassador, Manuel de Freyre y Santander, to present letters of credence
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Attorney General and Mrs. William D. Mitchell, Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., William J. Maier, Capt. and Mrs. Russell Train, Arch W. Shaw, and Ambassador and Mrs. John W. Garrett
James F. Burke, general counsel of the Republican National Committee
Claudius Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee

July 25

Cabinet
Lunch—Child Welfare Committee

July 25

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Senator and Mrs. David Baird, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. David Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. Luther H. Reichelderfer, Gen. and Mrs. Herbert B. Crosby, Major Gotwalls, Col. U.S. Grant, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Howard Heinz, Arch W. Shaw, Dare S. McMullen, Lawrence Richey, Dr. Joel T. Boone, and Maj. and Mrs. Earl C. Long

July 26–27

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

July 28

Returned from Rapidan Camp
R. J. Kleberg, King Ranch, Tex.
Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service
Senator Arthur Capper
Representative J. Mayhew Wainwright
Mary Morrison, Chicago
Citizen's Military Training Corps of Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Myer, Va. delegation
Lunch—Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board
Dinner—George W. Wickersham

July 29

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Assistant Attorney General G. Aaron Youngquist, and Director of Prohibition Amos W. Woodcock

1930

July 29

Dinner—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon

July 30

Representative Robert L. Bacon, New York
Harry F. Guggenheim, United States Ambassador to Cuba
G. Butler Sherwell and G. Herbert MacMillan, Los Angeles
Walter E. Hope, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Earle E. May
John Wesley Hill and a committee from Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
Lunch—Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
Baseball game
Dinner—Charles J. Rhoads, Commissioner of Indian Affairs

July 31

Breakfast—Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Paul Wooton
Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma
G. Butler Sherwell, Los Angeles
William N. Doak, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Warren Delano Robbins
Willard D. Bigelow and a delegation from the National Canners' Association
Edwin O. Smith, Modesto, Calif.

July 31

Polish Chargé d'Affairs, Stanislaw Lepkowski, to present a party of Polish engineers
Lunch—Charles B. Sears
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Frederick H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

August 1

Cabinet
Blanche Wilcox Noyes
Washington Correspondents
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rickard, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hill, Floyd Gibbons, Mable Walker Willebrandt, Marie M. Meloney, Mr. and Mrs. George Akerson, Charles Akerson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dawson, Lawrence Richey, Dare S. McMullen, Dr. Joel T. Boone, and Maj. Earl C. Long

August 2–3

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

August 4

Returned from Rapidan Camp
Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange; Clarence E. Huff, president of the National Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union; and Samuel H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation
F. V. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

August 4

Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to present H. H. Weimer, new national commander of the Disabled American Veterans, and and the executive committee of the Disabled American Veterans

Lunch—Paul Shoup, president of the American Electric Railway Association

Dinner—Roy Roberts

August 5

Breakfast—Walter E. Hope, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Lunch—Lamont Rowlands

Dinner—Thomas F. Woodlock and Oliver D. Street

August 6

Senator Porter H. Dale

Representative Wallace S. Dempsey

Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton, N.C.

Meyer Bloomfield

H. J. T. Webner and party of 20 children

Lunch—Hubert Work, former chairman of the Republican National Committee

Dinner—James M. Morton, Jr., and Hubert Work

August 7

Clarence E. Huff, president of the National Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, and Samuel H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation

August 7

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Miss Parker, Massachusetts

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

George W. Wickersham

Dinner—Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

August 8

Samuel R. McKelvie, Charles S. Wilson, and William F. Schilling, members of the Federal Farm Board, and Stanley F. Reed, General Counsel to the Board

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde

Cabinet

Washington Boy Scouts delegation, to convey birthday greetings

Maj. Gen. Ben H. Fuller, Commandant of the Marine Corps and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke

Washington Correspondents

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lorimer, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, Gertrude Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rickard, Frederic S. Snyder, William Hard, Mark Sullivan, Dare S. McMullen, Lawrence Richey, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Mildred Hall, and Maj. Earl C. Long

Appendix E

1930

August 9–10

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

August 11

Returned from Rapidan Camp
John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American National Red Cross
Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives
Representative Robert Blackburn, Kentucky
Representative James B. Aswell
C. Bascom Slemp
Representative David H. Kincheloe, Kentucky
Theodore S. Chapman, general counsel of the United States Shipping Lines
Lunch—Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., and W. Cameron Forbes
Dinner—Ira E. Bennett and Lane Crowther

August 12

Cabinet
Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, and Robert N. Collier and W. J. Gormley, of the Traffic Executives Association
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Raymond Benjamin
Dinner—William Skelly, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland A. Newton, and John Newton

August 13

Representative William R. Wood
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American National Red Cross
Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia
John Duval Dodge, Detroit
E. C. Johnson
Henry P. Fletcher

August 14

H. Paul Bestor, Federal Farm Loan Bureau
Lunch—Harley L. Clarke, T. H. Talley, and James F. Burke
Conference of Governors at the White House
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

August 15

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Cabinet
Presentation of congressional gold medal for achievements in aviation to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh
Lunch—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and group
Samuel H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; C. C. Talbot, chairman of the National Farmers' Union; and Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange
Washington Correspondents
Clyde M. Reed, Governor of Kansas

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August 15

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Allan Hoover, Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Clarence M. Young, Second Assistant Postmaster General Warren I. Glover, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, William C. Durant, Adolph Ochs, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Sanders, Charles K. Field, Mr. and Mrs. French Strother, Lawrence Richey, Dare S. McMullen, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Capt. Russell Train, Col. Campbell B. Hodges, and Maj. Earl C. Long

August 16–17

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

August 18

Returned from Rapidan Camp

John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American National Red Cross

Rev. Fred B. Smith, executive chairman of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches

Representative Clarence Cannon

Public parks tennis champions

Lunch—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, Charles K. Field, Ray P. Chase, and Walter H. Newton

Dinner—Clarence Dillon, Robert H. Lucas, and James W. Young

August 19

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Lunch—William S. Fitzpatrick and Ray P. Chase of Minnesota

Eldridge R. Johnson, Moorestown, N.J.

Marie M. Meloney, editor of the New York Herald Tribune Sunday Magazine

Dinner—United States Minister to Canada and Mrs. Hanford MacNider

Chief Justice and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes

August 20

Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Canada

Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

Watkins Overton, mayor of Memphis, Tenn., and George Morris, editor of Memphis Commercial Appeal

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers

A. E. C. Kerr, Bewick, Moreing and Co.

Delegation of farmers from North Carolina

National Drought Commission

Dinner—Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills

August 21

Representative James H. Sinclair, North Dakota

Representative Riley J. Wilson, Louisiana

Atlee Pomerene, special counsel for the prosecution of naval oil reserve cases

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August 21

Representative Sol Bloom
C. W. Laughlin, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
H. B. Walker, Chairman of the United States delegation to the International Convention on Load Lines
Representative Burton L. French
Lunch—Samuel R. McKelvie, Federal Farm Board
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller and Henry P. Fletcher

August 22

Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
Cabinet
Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley to present Fred van der Zee of the Nile Navigation Co.
Missouri Chapter of Job's Daughters
Luke Lea, former Senator of Tennessee
Lunch—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Washington Correspondents
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Hanford MacNider, Col. Spaulding, Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Angell, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Wright, Delano Large, Lawrence Richey, Dare S. McMullen, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Mildred Hall, and Maj. Earl C. Long

August 23–24

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

August 25

Returned from Rapidan Camp
C. Bascom Slemp
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Diehl
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Robinson
Dinner—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Robinson

August 26

John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American National Red Cross
Richard H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
William F. Schilling, Federal Farm Board, to present Earl W. Benjamin, general manager of the Pacific Egg Producers, and S. D. Sanders, general manager of the Washington Egg and Poultry Association
Lunch—Strickland Gillilan
Banking representatives of the State drought committees
Garden party—American Bar Association and foreign visitors

August 27

Charles H. Burke, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs

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August 27

George S. Milnor, president of the Chicago Grain Stabilization Corporation

John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University

Mr. and Mrs. Aylett R. Cotton and party from San Mateo, Calif.

Lunch—Walter B. Mahoney, French Strother, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Nutt

Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board

Press button lighting Lindbergh Aviation Beacon, Chicago

James F. Burke

August 28

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America

Stanley High, editor, and Godfrey Hammond, general manager of the Christian Herald

Representative Franklin W. Fort

Wallace Townsend, Republican national committeeman of Arkansas

T. V. O'Connor, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board

Frederick H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War, to present Russell W. Boardman, an aviator

Lunch—John H. Cowles and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Nutt

Acting Attorney General Thomas Day Thacher and Assistant Attorney General G. Aaron Youngquist

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

August 28

Joseph O. Thompson

August 29

Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission

Cabinet

Richard Templeton, United States attorney, Buffalo, N.Y.

Lunch—Henry M. Robinson, William McCullough, and Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley

Washington Correspondents—Canceled

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Herbert Hoover, Jr., Delano Large, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General John W. Philp, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. John V. M. Reynders, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Rippin, Prof. and Mrs. William Starr Myers, Jay N. Darling, Governor James P. Goodrich, Martha Van Rensselaer, Lawrence Richey, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Dare S. McMullen, Maj. and Mrs. Earl C. Long, and Mildred Hall

August 30–31

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

September 1

Returned from Rapidan Camp

Dinner—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde

1930

September 2

Veterans of Foreign Wars, 31st annual encampment in Baltimore
Lunch—Guest of city of Baltimore and Maryland Club
Baltimore City Hall, reviewed parade by Veterans of Foreign Wars
Dinner—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Henry M. Robinson, Owen D. Young, and Eugene Meyer

September 3

William M. Jardine, United States Minister to Egypt
Carl Williams, Federal Farm Board and W. J. Holloway, Governor of Oklahoma
Norman Baker, Muscatine, Iowa
Maj. Gen. Frank D. Bailey and committee to extend invitation to make an address at dedication of bridge between Columbia and Wrightsville, Pa. on November 12
Lunch—Edward B. Clements, Republican national committeeman of Missouri
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Martin

September 4

Breakfast—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Representative James M. Beck

September 4

Gen. John J. Pershing
Joseph E. Mills, president of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Detroit
Delta Upsilon convention delegates
Drum Corps of the Freemond Mason Post No. 447, Albert Lea, Minn.
Ohio Boys Band
Lunch—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, and Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

September 5

Cabinet
Senator Peter Norbeck
Arch W. Shaw, Chairman of the President's Committee on Recent Social Trends, and Lucius Teter, president of the Chicago Economic Club
Lunch—Arch W. Shaw and Lucius Teter
German Chargé d'Affaires, Otto C. Kiep, to present Wolfgang von Gronau and Edward Zimmer, German transatlantic aviators
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Adolph C. Miller, Whiting Williams, and George Barr Baker

September 6

Preparation for addresses to be delivered on October 2, 6, and 7
Ray Priest, American Automobile Association observer

September 8

Preparation of speech welcoming Capt. Dieudonne Costes and Lt. Maurice Bellonte, French aviators

Representative J. A. Garber, Virginia

Louis E. Flye, Boston

Representative Frederick M. Davenport, New York

World Convention of the Churches of Christ, delegation

French Chargé d'Affaires, Jules Henry, to present Capt. Dieudonne Costes and Lt. Maurice Bellonte, transatlantic aviators

State luncheon honoring French aviators

Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and George E. Scott, American National Red Cross

September 9

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Representative Frederick M. Davenport

Grand Master Masons of the District of Columbia and committee

Senator John M. Robsion

Senator Simeon D. Fess

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde

September 10

Col. Harry Burgess, Governor of the Panama Canal

Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry

September 11

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crowther and Mark Sullivan

British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Sir Daniel M. Stevenson, Lord Provost of Glasgow

Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires to present E. H. Boisserain of the International Society for Commercial Education

Senator George H. Moses

Lunch—Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

Alfred P. Dennis, U.S. Tariff Commission

September 12

Cabinet

Senator David Baird, Jr., and Representatives Charles A. Eaton and Charles A. Wolverton

British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Robert Fleming, Joseph Bradshaw, A. H. Hobley, and W. J. Murphy of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and Herbert L. Bodman, president of the New York Produce Exchange

Washington Correspondents

Dinner—Representative Franklin W. Fort

September 13

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Herbert Hoover, Jr., George Barr Baker, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Dare S. McMullen, and Ruth Fesler

Appendix E

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September 14

At Rapidan Camp, Va.

September 15

Returned from Rapidan Camp
Eugene Meyer, Governor-designate of the Federal Reserve Board
Harry A. Mackey, mayor of Philadelphia, and William D. B. Ainey
Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State
George C. Hoover and son, Claude L. Hoover
Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, Maryland, officers
William R. Castle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, to present Count Sayeshima
Lunch—Eugene McAuliffe
Edgar B. Brossard, United States Tariff Commission
Dinner—Jay Cooke

September 16

Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission
Cabinet
Andrew Cummings and a group of golfers: Robert Tyre Jones, Fred McLeod, Bobby McWatt, and MacDonald Smith
Washington Correspondents
German Chargé d'Affaires, Otto C. Kiep, to present Dr. Walter Simons, former Chief Justice of Germany
Stuart W. Cramer, North Carolina
Lunch—James F. Burke and Silas Strawn

September 16

James R. Garfield
Dinner—Charles S. Hayden

September 17

Breakfast—Rrepresentative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
Representative Francis Seiberling, Ohio
Joseph R. Nutt and Allard Smith
Representative Charles A. Jonas
Lunch—Henry M. Robinson, National Business Survey Conference
Dinner—Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Henry M. Robinson

September 18

Representative Carl R. Chindblom
Senator Thomas D. Schall
Union of South Africa Minister, Eric H. Louw, to present the Chief Justice of South Africa
Arthur Poillon, director of the National Horse Show Association of America
Lunch—Henry M. Robinson, National Business Survey Conference
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Garden party—Delegates to the 11th annual F. I. D. A. C.
Dinner—Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corp.

September 19

Paul W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
Cabinet
Silas H. Strawn, International Chamber of Commerce

September 19

Silliman Evans, executive secretary of the Trinity River Canal Association
Lunch—Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—Representative Ruth Pratt and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg

September 20

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of the Grain Futures Administration, Department of Agriculture
Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Allan Hoover, Ambassador Hugh Gibson, Lawrence Richey, Dr. Joel T. Boone, Janet Large, Maj. Earl C. Long, and Mildred Hall

September 21

Returned from Rapidan Camp

September 22

Joseph P. Cotton, Under Secretary of State
Senator Lawrence C. Phipps
Representative Robert L. Bacon
Senator Henry D. Hatfield, to present James E. Jones, senatorial candidate in West Virginia
Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr.
Rumanian Minister, Charles A. Davila, to present letters of credence
Representative Carl G. Bachmann

September 22

John M. Morin, United States Employees' Compensation Commission
Gold Star Pilgrims from Missouri
Group from the Night School for Adults of Hamilton County, Tenn.
National Conference of Business Paper Editors, delegation
Dinner—Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg and Miss Kellogg

September 23

Representative Franklin W. Fort
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Representative Ruth Bryan Owen
Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board
Senator Simeon D. Fess
John R. Mitchell
Secretary of Labor James J. Davis
Edward G. Lowry
William Hard, journalist
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont

September 24

George Hatfield, U.S. district attorney in San Francisco
Elias McC. Poston, Columbus, Ohio
Representative Leonidas Dyer
Arthur E. Wullschleger
J. Q. Gallagher, Seattle, Wash.
William M. Calder, former Senator of New York

Appendix E

1930

September 24

White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, Planning Committee:

Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Joint Chairman

John M. Gries, Executive Secretary

Harland Bartholomew, president of the National Conference on City Planning, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Sacramento, Calif.

William M. Calder, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Frederic A. Delano, American Civic Association, New York, N.Y.

Frederick H. Ecker, Association of Life Insurance Presidents, New York, N.Y.

Frederick M. Feiker, Associated Business Papers, New York, N.Y.

James Ford, Better Homes in America, Cambridge, Mass.

William F. Chew, National Association of Building Exchanges, San Francisco, Calif.

Lillian M. Gilbreth, Montclair, N.J.

John P. Frey, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.

A. E. Horst, Associated General Contractors of America, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. W. F. Lake, Hot Springs, Ark.

Gertrude Lane, Woman's Home Companion, New York, N.Y.

Marie M. Meloney, New York Herald Tribune, New York, N.Y.

September 24

White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, Planning Committee—Continued

R. Holtby Myers, United States League of Building and Loan Associations, San Francisco, Calif.

William Stanley Parker, American Institute of Architects, Boston, Mass.

Leonard P. Reaume, National Association of Real Estate Boards, Detroit, Mich.

A. C. Robinson, Pittsburgh, Pa., Savings Bank Division, American Bankers Association

Loring A. Schuler, Ladies Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. John F. Sippel, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Baltimore, Md.

Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture

French Strother, The White House

Francis L. Swain, American Home Economics Association, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas B. Symons, National Grange, College Park, Md.

Samuel H. Thompson, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.

James S. Taylor, Department of Commerce

Not present for the first meeting:

Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Joint Chairman

September 24

White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, Planning Committee—Continued

Edgar Rickard, New York, N.Y.

Alexander M. Bing, Radburn, N.J.

Mrs. Henry Ford, Women's National Farm and Garden Association, Dearborn, Mich.

John W. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill.

Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, to present officers of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association

William V. Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations

Marie M. Meloney, New York Herald Tribune

Lunch—Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N.Y.

Dinner—Attorney General and Mrs. William D. Mitchell

September 25

Breakfast—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, and Chairman of the Federal Farm Board Alexander H. Legge

Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley

James P. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana

Representative Robert A. Green, Florida

Representative David A. Kincheloe

Edgar McCormack

Association of Military Surgeons

Lunch—Silas Strawn

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor

September 25

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

September 26

Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board

Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission

Cabinet

Ralph Budd, president of Great Northern Railway

Lunch—Edgar Rickard

Washington Correspondents—Canceled

Dinner—Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Robert P. Lamont

September 27

Breakfast—Ambassador and Mrs. Frederic M. Sackett

Preparation for American Bankers Association and Kings Mountain addresses

Lunch—Lewis L. Strauss

Dinner—Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde, and Chairman of the Federal Farm Board Alexander H. Legge

H. Paul Bestor, Federal Farm Loan Bureau

September 28

Breakfast—Will H. Hays

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Merritt, Miss Merritt, Dr. Joel T. Boone, and Maj. Earl C. Long

Appendix E

1930

September 29

Returned from Rapidan Camp
Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury
Curtis Bok
E. A. Simmons of New York, publisher of The Home Builder
H. Elliott Kaplan and Samuel H. Ordway of the National Civil Service Reform League
William S. Bennett, attorney for Edward Hines Lumber Co.
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Arthur E. Wullschleger
National Association of Catholic Charities
Lunch—Dwight W. Morrow, United States Ambassador to Mexico
Dinner—William W. Atterbury, president of Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

September 30

Breakfast—William W. Atterbury, president of Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
John M. Switzer of New York
Press electric button putting in operation new plant of the New England Power Association at 15 Miles Falls on the Connecticut River
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Kenneth Mackintosh
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tuck, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, and Gerard Swope

October 1

Breakfast—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Chairman of the Federal Farm Board Alexander H. Legge
Departure for Philadelphia, Pa.
World Series, opening game
Departure for Cleveland, Ohio

October 2

American Bankers Association, address in Cleveland, Ohio

October 3

Cabinet
Chief Justice of the United States Charles Evans Hughes and senior judges of the circuit courts of appeals of the United States
Legionnaires from Tampa, delegation
French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, to present Gen. Henri E. Gouraud, Military Governor of France
Senator James E. Watson and former Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana
British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Hugh Trenchard
Chicago Board of Trade Post No. 304, American Legion
Lunch—Daniel Willard
Washington Correspondents
Ernest I. Lewis, Interstate Commerce Commission
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. James E. Watson, former Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana, Judge and Mrs. Warren Olney, and Harley L. Clarke

October 4

Representative Sol Bloom
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
James T. Williams, Jr., editorialist for Hearst newspapers
American Legion delegation
Dinner—Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur and Mr. and Mrs. William Hard

October 5

Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Robinson
Walter E. Hope, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
William Hard, journalist
Dinner—Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan
Departure for Boston, Mass.

October 6

American Legion Convention, address in Boston, Mass.
American Federation of Labor Convention, address in Boston, Mass.

October 7

Battle of Kings Mountain, address in South Carolina
Returned from South Carolina

October 8

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
Board of Indian Commissioners

October 8

Lunch—William R. Hearst, newspaper publisher
Senator Henry J. Allen
Dinner—Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley

October 9

Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Alvan Macauley and board of directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce
Judge Jerry B. Sullivan, United States Customs Court
Lunch—Michael Gallagher
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Reception—International Road Congress delegates
George W. Wickersham
Dinner—James F. Burke and Joseph R. Nutt

October 10

Breakfast—Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
C. J. Doyle, Illinois
Cabinet
Senator Joseph E. Ransdell
Representative B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee
Lunch—William Allen White and David Hinshaw
Washington Correspondents
Dinner—George Barr Baker and Ambassador Hugh Gibson
Lawrence Richey

1930

October 11

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Agnew, John A. Agnew, Jr., Lawrence Richey, Gertrude Bowman, Dare S. McMullen, Dr. Joel T. Boone, and Maj. Earl C. Long

October 12

Returned from Rapidan Camp
Dinner—Richard Whitney, Mr. Lindley, Henry M. Robinson

October 13

Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States
Mrs. Murray Boocock, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee of Virginia
Representative J. A. Garber, Virginia
Franklin Q. Brown and a delegation from the New York State Chamber of Commerce
Howard Heinz, president of H. J. Heinz Company
Lunch—Senator Henry J. Allen and Arthur Brisbane
Dinner—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Walter E. Hope

October 14

Breakfast—Robert H. Angell
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Lunch—Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board
Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

October 14

Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives
Daniel A. Polling
William Allen White

October 15

Breakfast—George Barr Baker
Marie M. Meloney, member of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection
Narcissa Cox Vanderlip
Representative Grant M. Hudson
William N. Doak, Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen
Hugh R. Wilson, United States Minister to Switzerland
Hoffman Philip, United States Minister to Norway
National Association of Gardeners
Retail grocers from New England, delegation
Society of Industrial Engineers
George W. Malone, member of the Commission on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain
George W. Wickersham
Dinner—Henry P. Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, and Miss Henriques

October 16

Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board
Representative Wallace H. White, Jr.
Newbold Noyes, Washington Evening Star

1930

October 16

Lee Bristol and executive committee of the Association of National Advertisers

Frederick E. Johnson, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America

Edward R. Murrow, president of the National Student Federation of America

Netherlands Minister, J. H. van Royen, to present Prof. H. W. Nethorst

Nicholas Roosevelt, United States Minister to Austria

R. Lee Kemper, Galveston, Tex.

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

Dinner—Bernard M. Baruch, George Washington Bicentennial Commission

October 17

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist

Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

Cabinet

J. Reuben Clark, Jr., United States Minister to Mexico

South Dakota State University football team

Richard H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association

Lunch—Henry M. Robinson, National Business Survey Conference

Washington Correspondents

Edgar E. Clark, Order of Railway Conductors

Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment

October 17

Kenneth Mackintosh

Dinner—Henry M. Robinson and William Z. Ripley

October 18

Breakfast—Will Irwin and George Barr Baker

Abraham C. Ratchesky, United States Minister to Czechoslovakia

Thomas D. Campbell, Montana

Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and E. A. Pierce

Dinner—Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board and Alonzo E. Taylor

Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and E. A. Pierce

October 19

Rapidan Camp, Va.—Mrs. Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Dare S. McMullen, Mrs. Frederic B. Butler, Dr. Joel T. Boone, and Maj. Earl C. Long

October 20

Returned from Rapidan Camp

Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont

Edward M. Machold and Floyd L. Carlisle

Julian Goldman, New York

N. A. Perry, Indianapolis

German Chargé d'Affaires, Otto C. Kiep, to present Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the German Reichbank

Appendix E

1930

October 20

American Jewish Congress delegation
Lunch—Senator Simeon D. Fess, Walter H. Newton, and Robert H. Lucas
Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Robertson

October 21

Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Cabinet Committee on Employment
Irish Free State Minister, Michael MacWhite, to present Barry Egan and Sean French, members of the Irish Free State Parliament
World Convention of the Churches of Christ, delegation
Dinner—Senator Henry J. Allen

October 22

Charles J. Hepburn, Philadelphia
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Oris P. Van Sweringen and Mantis J. Van Sweringen
Rabbi Hymanson, New York
Isaac T. Mann and William M. Ritter
Senator Guy D. Goff
Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and the Advisory Committee on Unemployment Statistics
Secretary of Labor James J. Davis
Fred M. Harpham, vice president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company
Mary B. Pierce, Philadelphia

October 22

Aida de Costa Breckenridge, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection
Benedict M. Holden, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Bunch, Lenna L. Yost, and others
Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury
Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute
International Oratorical Contest finalists
Convention of Commissioners of Agriculture, delegates
R. W. Gunn, Iowa
Mr. Galbraith, Texas
Mr. Heuster and son, Pomona, Calif.
Robert S. Tuck, Wooster, Ohio
Mr. Quimby, Longport, N.J.
Lunch—Senator Henry J. Allen and Paul Block
John R. Mott
John S. Billings, Time magazine
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Joseph R. Nutt
Dinner—Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, and Frederic M. Sackett, United States Ambassador to Germany

October 23

Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, and Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills

Appendix E

1930

October 23

Frederic M. Sackett, United States Ambassador to Germany
James M. Curley, mayor of Boston
Richard W. Lawrence, president of the National Republican Club
Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction
Wilson M. Compton, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association
Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

October 24

Senator Hiram Bingham
Cabinet
University of West Virginia football team
Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
Representative S. Wallace Dempsey
John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American National Red Cross
James R. Garfield, Chairman of the Commission on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain
Washington Correspondents
Floyd Parsons
Dinner—George W. Wickersham

October 25

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment

October 25

Representative Franklin W. Fort
Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pittsburgh, delegation
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
International Oratorical Contest, finals at Constitution Hall
Dinner—George Akerson and Col. Campbell B. Hodges
Raymond Benjamin

October 26

Lunch—Alonżo E. Taylor
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Teague, Justice and Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Capt. Thomas T. C. Gregory, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, and John Grier Hibben

October 27

Radio remarks on deposit of ratifications of the London Naval Treaty
Allen T. Burns, executive director of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils
Frederick B. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company
Railway Labor Executives Association, representatives
John D. Robertson, chairman of the Illinois State Conference on Street and Highway Safety
Lunch—Patrick E. Crowley and Henry M. Robinson
Issac F. Marcosson, journalist
Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes
Paul Gascoigne

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1930

October 28

Breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Honnold
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Matinedock Lodge No. 806, Ancient and Free and Accepted Masons of Oyster Bay, N.Y.
Lunch—Louis J. Horowitz
Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
Cornelius N. Bliss, New York
Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

October 29

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment
Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor
Henry W. Anderson, National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Jacob Monsky, president of Biological Research Inc.
Lunch—Benjamin Joy, New York
Dinner—George W. Wickersham

October 30

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan
Walter Drew, New York
Association of Practitioners before the Interstate Commerce Commission

October 30

Lunch—Mrs. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Capt. and Mrs. Russell Train, George Barr Baker, and David Hinshaw
Irwin B. Laughlin, United States Ambassador to Spain
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

October 31

Cabinet
Mrs. Franz Naylor, president of the Women's Club of Norfolk, Va.
Senator Edwin S. Broussard
Michigan State College football team and band
Wallace R. Farrington, former Governor of Hawaii
Lunch—Mortimer L. Schiff, New York
Washington Correspondents

November 1

Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment
Lenna L. Yost, West Virginia
Pressed electric button opening Detroit-Windsor, Canada International Tunnel
Raymond Benjamin
Representative George P. Darrow
William Hard, journalist

November 2

Lunch—Judge and Mrs. A. F. St. Sure and Raymond Benjamin

1930

November 2

Dinner—Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles F. Adams and Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Marion Williams, California

November 3

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment
Franklin Mott Gunther, United States Minister to Ecuador
John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American National Red Cross
New River State College, W. Va., football team
Dinner—Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur

November 4

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan and Fred Seeley
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents—Canceled
Netherlands Minister, J. H. van Royen, to present Dr. Kerbosch, and Dr. and Mrs. Van Linge and daughter
Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Walter H. Newton, and George Akerson

November 5

A. F. St. Sure, United States District Judge, San Francisco, Calif.
Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

November 5

Charles P. McClelland, judge of the United States Customs Court, New York
University of North Dakota football team
Bishop William F. McDowell
Dinner—Ralph Arnold

November 6

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Percival P. Baxter, former Governor of Maine
Charles McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission
Marshall Smith, New York City
John M. Morehead, United States Minister to Sweden
Lawrence M. Judd, Governor of Hawaii
Japanese Ambassador, Katsuji Debuchi, to present Prince Tokugawa
Presentation of President's Cup to winner of speed-yacht races
Lunch—Governor Lawrence M. Judd of Hawaii and Cleveland A. Newton
Presentation of Congressional Medal of Honor to Col. Edward V. Rickenbacker in a ceremony at Bolling Field
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Capt. and Mrs. James F. Lucey

November 7

Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment

1930

November 7

Cabinet
Swedish Minister, Wollmar F. Bostrom, to present Ivar Rooth, Governor of the Bank of Sweden
Lunch—Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Orlando Weber
Washington Correspondents

November 8

Senator Henry J. Allen
Ore L. Price, publisher of The Oregonian, Portland, Ore.
Cleveland A. Newton, St. Louis
Americanization classes, group
Lunch—Chester H. Rowell
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed
H. J. Heinz Company International Radio Banquet, radio remarks

November 9

Breakfast—J. H. McLafferty
Dinner—Senator Henry J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. George Akerson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Lowry, Allan Fox, Edgar Rickard, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Gannett

November 10

Charles H. Burke
James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany
Frank W. Balir, William B. Mayo, Charles F. Kettering, and Harold H. Emmons, Detroit
C. B. Fritsche and National Lumber Manufacturers' Association committee

November 10

Cleveland A. Newton and delegation
Francis P. Wicks, Rochester, N.Y.
Canadian Chargé d'Affaires, Hume Wrong, to present Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Cardinal O'Connell
Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of National Broadcasting Co.
Dinner—Mrs. Arthur Bullard
Association of National Advertisers annual dinner, address at Wardman-Park Hotel

November 11

Arlington National Cemetery, wreath-laying at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
Conference and Good-Will Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, address
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Federal Farm Board members: Alexander H. Legge, James C. Stone, and Samuel R. McKelvie
Lunch—Raymond Robins
Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment
Pressed electric button opening dedicatory exercises of memorial to Abraham Lincoln, Spokane, Wash.
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Dinner—Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, Gardner Cowles, and Ambassador and Mrs. Walter E. Edge

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Appendix E

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November 12

Breakfast—George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
William J. Maier, New York
Senator Henry J. Allen
Senator Charles L. McNary
Fred B. Smith
Representative Samuel A. Kendall, Pennsylvania
Luther Hodges, international chairman of community services, International Rotary
Representative Menalcus Lankford, Virginia
Representative William B. Oliver
Adolph Lewisohn
Representative Charles A. Eaton, New Jersey
Dominican Republic Chargé d'Affaires, Francisco de Moya, to present Monsignor Nouel, Archbishop of Santo Domingo and former President of the Republic
Lunch—Joseph R. Nutt and Ambassador to France Walter E. Edge
Samuel Edgar Nicholson
Dinner—Adm. and Mrs. David F. Sellers and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clark

November 13

Senator Charles L. McNary
Michael Gallagher
Senator Frederick H. Gillett
Senator John M. Robsion
New York Young Men's Republican Club, committee

November 13

Frank Page, New York
United Protestant League of America, delegation
Col. R. G. Scott, Missouri
League of Coast Guard Women, delegates
Secretary of Labor James J. Davis
Joseph R. Nutt
Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission
Dr. Barton
Mr. Wallace
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Representative Ruth Pratt, George Barr Baker, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Guard

November 14

Cabinet
Samuel E. Winslow, Chairman of the United States Board of Mediation
Archbishop Hanna
Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Uruguay
C. Bascom Slemp
Barclay H. Warburton
Washington Correspondents
Lenna L. Yost
Dinner—Charles D. Hilles

November 15

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

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November 15

Representative Sol Bloom
Senator Reed Smoot
Edward A. O'Neill and Chester H. Gray, American Farm Bureau Federation
Mrs. Frank B. Noyes
British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Mr. Coleman
J. Reuben Clark, Jr., United States Ambassador to Mexico
Lunch—Frank J. Loesch, National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Dinner—William Hard, journalist

November 16

Breakfast—Jeremiah Milbank, Southern Railway Co.
Lunch—Under Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Reed Smoot, Senator and Mrs. Charles L. McNary, former Governor and Mrs. Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire, and Ambassador to Mexico and Mrs. J. Reuben Clark, Jr.

November 17

Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley
John Oldham
Senator William E. Brock, Tennessee
J. Matt Chilton, Republican National Committee, and Edwin P. Morrow, former Governor of Kentucky

November 17

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., New York
F. C. Baird, Pittsburgh
Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., and Mont Belin
Ralph Arnold
A. W. McFarlane, Lieutenant Governor of Iowa
Lewis Einstein, former United States Minister to Czechoslovakia
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, delegation
St. Mary's College football team
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur
Grace Abbott
Joseph R. Nutt, James F. Burke, and Jeremiah Milbank, members of the Republican National Committee

November 18

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Silas H. Strawn
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Maud Ballington Booth, Salvation Army, and daughter
J. Butler Wright, United States Minister to Uruguay
Representative L. J. Dickinson, Iowa
Grace Semple Burlingham, Missouri
Senator Simeon D. Fess
Mr. Wallace

November 18

Lunch—Vice President Charles Curtis and Senator James E. Watson

Isaac F. Marcosson

Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Assistant Attorney General G. Aaron Youngquist, and Amos W. Woodcock, Director of the United States Bureau of Prohibition

November 19

Representative Burton L. French, Idaho

Representative Addison T. Smith, Idaho

Representative Carroll L. Beedy, Maine

Representative Clyde Kelly, Pennsylvania

Charles P. Sisson, Assistant Attorney General

Mrs. Louis T. Slade, New York

Glenn B. Skipper, Florida

Paul C. Wolman, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars

British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Herbert Brookes, Commissioner General for Australia in the United States

Italian Ambassador, Nobile Giacomo de Martino, to present Count Volpi d'Murati, former Minister of Finance of Italy

American Olympic Association

Dinner—Mrs. James R. Garfield, Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, and Edgar Rickard

White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, address at Constitution Hall

November 20

Breakfast—Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

William W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Maryland

Representative William R. Eaton, Colorado

James G. MacDonald, Foreign Policy Association

Adolph C. Miller

Theodore M. Riehle, New York

Representative William C. Lankford, Georgia

Frank C. Armstrong

James R. Angell, president of Yale University

Lawrence M. Judd, Governor of Hawaii

W. B. Bezzell and State Universities Association committee

Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Army Chief of Staff

Standard Oil Co. employees group

John Philip Sousa

Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Basil de Selincourt, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Jennings, Mrs. Lewis T. Slade, Thomas A. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. Mont Belin, Col. Campbell B. Hodges, and Edgar Rickard

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget

Reception—White House Conference on Child Health and Protection

November 21

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Montana

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1930

November 21

Cabinet

Lawrence W. Wallace

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Army Chief of Staff

Phi Beta Gamma Convention, delegation

Lunch—George Cameron

Argentine Ambassador, Manuel E. Malbran, to present letters of credence

Robert L. Owen, former Senator of Oklahoma

Washington Correspondents

Alfred Kirchhofer, managing editor of the Buffalo News

Interstate Commerce Commissioners Ernest I. Lewis, Charles D. Mahaffie, and Balthasar H. Meyer

Dinner—Dare S. McMullen

French Strother, Administrative Assistant to the President

November 22

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist

Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley

Charles McK. Saltzman, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission

Lt. Col. U.S. Grant 3d, Director of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital

Greek Minister, Charalambos Simopoulos, to present Dr. Kunon Kontodinas

Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont

Representative Clay Stone Briggs

November 22

Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Corbett, Mrs. James Morrison, and Grace Semple Burlingham

November 23

Dinner—Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Senator Arthur Capper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath, Minister to Canada and Mrs. Hanford MacNider, and Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham

November 24

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone

Representative Lindsay C. Warren, North Carolina

Bertha Baur, Republican national committeewoman of Illinois

Robert L. Owen, former Senator of Oklahoma

British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present H. B. Butler and S. L. Childs

President's Research Committee on Social Trends and staff

Ballington Booth, president of the Volunteers of America

Cuban Ambassador, Orestes Ferrara, to present Cuban Military College football team

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar B. Colquitt

Lunch—John J. Watson

Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon

Senator Reed Smoot

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November 24

Harry F. Guggenheim, National Committee on Aeronautics
Henry Clay Risner
Dinner—Jay Cooke

November 25

Breakfast—Bernard M. Baruch
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
T. V. O'Connor, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board
William Monroe Trotter and Colored Anti-Lynching Congress committee
Lunch—Hubert Work, former chairman of the Republican National Committee
Representative Bertrand H. Snell
Bernard M. Baruch
Dinner—Ignace Paderewski

November 26

Breakfast—Senator Frederic Walcott
Representative Ruth Pratt
Representative James G. Strong, Kansas
Representative F. Dickinson Letts, Iowa
Ralph T. O'Neill, national commander of the American Legion
Representative Allen T. Treadway, Massachusetts
Oscar K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council
British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Charles Addis, president of the Bank of England
Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment

November 26

Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul General in Shanghai
Lunch—Ignace Paderewski
Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde
Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Secretary of Labor James J. Davis
F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War

November 27

Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post

November 28

Cabinet
Senator David Baird, Jr.
Lenne L. Yost and Mrs. Whitney
Senator Otis F. Glenn and Henry H. Kohn, director of purchases for the State of Illinois
Representative J. Will Taylor, Tennessee
Proviso High School, Illinois, football team
Lunch—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Danish Minister, Constantin Brun, to present letters of recall

1930

November 28

Washington Correspondents
Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth
Dinner—Frazier Hunt

November 29

Senator Wesley L. Jones
Senator Samuel M. Shortridge
Senator Frederick Steiwer
Representative William Williamson
Thomas E. Campbell, President of the Civil Service Commission, to present J. B. Durand
Senator Duncan U. Fletcher
John Philip Hill, former Representative of Maryland
Representative Maurice H. Thatcher
Ruth Morgan
Representative William E. Evans, California
British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Sir Rabindranath Tagore
Irwin B. Laughlin, United States Ambassador to Spain
William N. Doak, Secretary-designate of Labor
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hodges, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hays

November 30

Breakfast—French Strother and Will Irwin
Lunch—Senator Arthur R. Robinson
Senator Frederick Hale

November 30

Dinner—Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton, Richard Lawrence, and William H. Hill
Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury

December 1

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Robe Carl White, Assistant Secretary of Labor
State College of Washington football team
Senator James E. Watson, majority leader, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson, minority leader, and delegation from the Senate
Representative John Q. Tilson, majority leader, and Representative John Nance Garner, minority leader, and delegation from the House
Robert H. Lucas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Roscoe C. McCulloch, former Senator from Ohio
Raymond Robbins
George W. Wickersham
Dinner—Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
4–H Clubs, radio remarks

December 2

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Representative William R. Wood, Indiana
Cabinet

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December 2

Washington Correspondents
Harvey Ingham, Des Moines Register
Representative Cassius C. Dowell
Lunch—Harvey Ingham and Milton J. Esberg
Dinner—Cabinet

December 3

Breakfast—Senator Dwight W. Morrow
Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana
Representative Richard N. Elliott
B. J. Grigsby, Grigsby-Grunow Company
Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, Colorado
Representative Linwood L. Clark, Maryland
Representative Scott Leavitt, Montana
Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the National Association of Wool Growers, and director of the Textile Institute
Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union
Rentfro B. Creager, Texas
German Ambassador, Frederick Von Prittwitz, to present a group of visiting Germans
Hungarian Minister, Count Laszlo Szechenyi, to present a group of visiting Hungarians
Committee from the Joint Land Bank Association
Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Hays
Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico
Representative Franklin W. Fort

December 4

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator Thomas D. Schall
Senator Morris Sheppard and Mrs. Henry Drought
Representative John M. Evans
Herbert D. Brown, Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency
Robert Murray Haig and the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission of New York
M. B. Nugent, executive secretary of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation
Leo E. George and the executive committee of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks
Czechoslovakian Chargé d'Affaires, Jan Skalicky, to present Rev. Fedor Ruppeldt
Commissioner of Education of the Philippines
Stuart W. Cramer
Representative Fred S. Purnell
James R. Garfield, chairman of the Commission on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain
Senator Arthur Vandenberg
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Reception—Diplomatic

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December 5

J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
Cabinet
Presentation of the Herbert Schiff Memorial Trophy to Lt. Comdr. Samuel P. Ginder, USN, for Fighting Plane Squadron 3-B
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, State legislative representatives
Lunch—W. Kirkland Macey
Minnesota congressional delegation
Washington Correspondents
Representative Robert G. Simmons
Dinner—James G. Harbord, president of Radio Corporation of America

December 6

Representative L. J. Dickinson
H. Paul Bestor, Federal Farm Loan Bureau
Representative J. A. Garber, Virginia
Representative John W. Palmer
Francis B. Loomis, former Assistant Secretary of State
Representative Grant M. Hudson and H. M. Robins, president of H. M. Robins Company, Detroit, Mich.
Representative Albert H. Vestal
Professor Hollander, Baltimore
American Legion, national defense committee
Charles B. Robbins, Cedar Rapids
William E. Best and a committee from the United States Building and Loan League
Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce

December 6

Luther Bewley, Director of the Bureau of Education in the Philippines
Coleman Jennings
Lunch—Senator James E. Watson, Senate majority leader
Football game—United States Marine Corps versus United States Coast Guard at the American League Park, Washington, D.C.
Representative Franklin W. Fort
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan

December 7

Breakfast—Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
Lunch—Senator James Couzens
Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Walter E. Hope, Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton, Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, and Secretary to the President Walter H. Newton
Gen. Lytle Brown, Gen. J. B. Pillsbury, and Col. J. C. McMullen

December 8

Representative Charles Brand, Ohio
Representative Leonidas Dyer
C. Bascom Slemp, United States Commissioner General to the French Colonial Exhibition
Stanley Washburn
Representative Tom D. McKeown, Oklahoma
Representative J. A. Garber, Virginia

Appendix E

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December 8

Arthur J. Weaver, Governor of Nebraska, and a delegation from the upper Missouri River States

Representative Don B. Colton, to present Henry H. Blood, president of the American Association of State Highway Officials

Maj. E. Havemeyer Snyder and a delegation of the Old Guard of New York

Lunch—Walter P. Chrysler

Gates W. McGarrah, president of the Bank for International Settlements

Dinner—David W. Mulvane and Edward B. Clements

December 9

Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

Cabinet

Washington Correspondents

Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, Pablo Herrera de Huerta, to present Bartolome Garcia Correa, Governor of the State of Yucatan

Dominican Republic Minister, Angel Morales, to present the Secretary of the Treasury and the Minister of Public Works of Santo Domingo

Henry C. Zeller, Buffalo, N.Y.

William F. Kunze, mayor of Minneapolis, and delegation

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Governor of Porto Rico

Dinner—with Vice President Charles Curtis at the Mayflower Hotel

December 10

Merle Thorpe, editor of the Nation's Business

Representative La Fayette L. Patterson of Alabama

Representative Robert Luce

Robert Isham Randolph, Chicago Association of Commerce

Representative Samuel S. Arentz

Representative Don B. Colton and committee from the Road Builders Association

A. C. Miller of Arkansas and Wallace Townsend

H. F. J. Porter, secretary of the National Museum of Engineering and Industry

John Barton Payne and Central Committee of the American National Red Cross

Senator William J. Harris and a delegation from Augusta, Ga., attending the National Rivers and Harbors Congress

Marcus L. Sontag, Evansville, Ind.

Lunch—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Firestone

Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Frederic C. Walcott and Senator Daniel O. Hastings

December 11

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan

Senator Robert J. Bulkley, Ohio

James Keeley, Governor's Committee on Unemployment and Relief for Illinois

Edmund A. Walsh, vice president of Georgetown University

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December 11

H. W. Hanson, president of the John Ericsson Republican League
Lunch—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Elihu Root
Attorney General William D. Mitchell
James R. Garfield, chairman of the Commission for the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain
Roy Roberts
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Reception—Judicial

December 12

Cabinet
British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Parker J. Meloney and Edwin Abbott
Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to present Izone Scott and Margaret C. Munns
National radio audition finalists
Senator Frederic C. Walcott
Washington Correspondents
To Capitol to attend funeral services for Senator Lee S. Overman

December 13

Senator Clarence Dill
Representative Wallace H. White, Jr.
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and J. D. Karee, mayor, and George Walsh, city manager, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

December 13

Representative Frederick W. Dallinger, Massachusetts
Howard Heinz
George Fort Milton, publisher of the Chattanooga Times
Mark Sullivan, journalist
Gifford Pinchot, Governor-elect of Pennsylvania
Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of Illinois
Edward H. Butler, Buffalo News
Governor and Mrs. Walter J. Kohler of Wisconsin and Wise and Herbert Kohler
British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Lord Astor
Charles D. Hilles
Julius Barnes, chairman of the President's Business Survey Conference
Lunch—Adolph S. Ochs
Representative John Q. Tilson, House majority leader
Dinner—Gridiron Club at the Willard Hotel

December 14

Breakfast—Will Irwin
Bernard M. Baruch
Lunch—Senator Henry J. Allen
Dinner—Senator Arthur Capper

December 15

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
L. H. Warner, Chairman of the Pueblo Land Board
Senator Robert H. Howell

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December 15

Frank R. McNinch, Charlotte, N.C.
Representative Albert E. Carter and Victor L. Schaeffer, mayor of Alameda, Calif.
Senator J. Thomas Heflin and Horace Wilkinson of Birmingham, Ala.
Lunch—Dr. and Mrs. Levi T. Pennington
Dinner—Henry Ford

December 16

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury
Representative Ruth Pratt
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Arthur S. Draper, New York Herald Tribune
Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley
John Hammill, Governor of Iowa
Edward B. Clements, Republican national committeeman of Missouri
Lem Speers, New York Times
Dinner—With Speaker of the House and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth

December 17

Senator Otis F. Glenn
Senator Charles S. Deneen
Senator James E. Watson and William H. Smith
George H. Dern, Governor of Utah, and executive committee of the Conference of Governors
Representative Harold Knutson, Minnesota

December 17

Vernon L. Kellogg
National Conference on Uniform Aeronautic Regulatory Laws
Marie M. Meloney, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection
Dinner—Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg, Representative Franklin W. Fort, John Richardson, and Edgar Rickard

December 18

Representatives John Q. Tilson, Schuyler Merritt, and Edward W. Goss
Representative Richard Yates, Illinois
Representative Charles A. Jonas, North Carolina
Representative Charles Finley, Kentucky
Blanchard Randall, Mr. Garrett, and Mr. Weigand, Baltimore Museum of Art
Senator John Thomas, Idaho
Frank Hitchcock
Patrick H. Joyce, Chicago
Committee of Business Associations cooperating in bankruptcy investigation
M. W. Bordens, Jr., Kansas City
Fred B. Smith, World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Dinner—Vice President Charles Curtis

December 19

Cabinet

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December 19

Greek Minister, Charalambos Simopoulous, to present Archbishop Alexander of Greece
Representative John McDuffie, Alabama
Press button starting presses for first edition of the Midwest Free Press, Muscatine, Iowa
Charles S. Groves, Gridiron Club
Lem Speers, New York Times
J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget
Raymond Benjamin
Washington Correspondents
Daniel A. Polling
Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. William Hard

December 20

Representative John M. Evans
Claude S. Draper, Federal Power Commission
J. Matt Chilton, Republican National Committee
Samuel H. Thompson, American Farm Bureau Federation
Lunch—Representatives Robert Luce and Arthur M. Free
Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, and Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont

December 21

Lunch—Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde and Miss Hyde, Alexander H. Legge, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Campbell and sons, Allen and Brodie
Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley

December 21

Dinner—Senator and Mrs. Wesley L. Jones, Senator and Mrs. Frederic C. Walcott, and William and Alexander Walcott

December 22

Senator Claude A. Swanson and Representative Schuyler Otis Brand and others
Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, and Dr. Hanna
Senator Henrik Shipstead and Floyd Olson, Governor-elect of Minnesota
French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, to present M. Longevielle
British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to present Lord Beauchamp
Senator Wesley L. Jones, Representative Samuel B. Hill, and others
Senator Clarence Dill
Marcel Garsaud and Claude L. Draper, Federal Power Commission
Lunch—David Sarnoff
Danish Minister, Otto Wadsted, to present letters of credence
Thomas E. Campbell, President of the Civil Service Commission
Representative Homer Hoch
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
William S. Fitzpatrick, Independence, Kans.
George W. Wickersham
E. N. Meador, Assistant to the Secretary, of Agriculture

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December 23

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Royal Kloeber, Acting Director of the Budget
Representative William R. Wood, Indiana
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Capt. Alfred W. Johnson, USN
Senator Peter Norbeck
Mr. and Mrs. Ted Koerner, Wisconsin
Representative Royal C. Johnson, South Dakota
Lunch—Adolph Zukor and Sidney Kent
Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs
Senator David A. Reed
Seth W. Richardson

December 24

Representative Franklin W. Fort
Charles H. Burke, A. M. Greenfield, and Samuel H. Baker
National Community Christmas Tree ceremony in Sherman Park
Christmas carolers from Alexandria, Va., on the North Portico

December 25

Breakfast—Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg
Newsboys on the South grounds
Dinner—Cabinet and their guests

December 26

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Cabinet

December 26

Japanese Ambassador, Katsuji Debuchi, to present Viscount Kyoshiro Inonye
Washington Correspondents—Canceled
Representative Willis C. Hawley
Frank J. Loesch
Raymond Benjamin

December 27

Breakfast—Dr. Joel T. Boone
Representative Maurice H. Thatcher, Kentucky
William S. Bennett
Senator Samuel M. Shortridge
Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley
Representative Edith Nourse Rogers
Lunch—Charles K. Field, Mrs. Allan Field, Margaret Field, Thomas Pike, and Louis Gobb
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Dinner—Representative Robert Luce

December 28

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson
Dinner—Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Denby, and Mina Shepstone

December 29

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Representative Grant Hudson
Senator Frederick Steiwer
Senator Arthur Vandenberg
Senator Joseph E. Ransdell
Secretary of Labor William N. Doak
Patrick D. Norton, former Representative of North Dakota

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December 29

Postmaster General Walter F. Brown
Modern Language Association, delegation
Lunch—Arthur. Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment
Dinner—Attorney General and Mrs. William D. Mitchell, William Mitchell, Jr., and Gertrude Bancroft
Ernest I. Lewis and Balthasar H. Meyer, Interstate Commerce Commission

December 30

Breakfast—Mark Sullivan, journalist
Senator Guy D. Goff
Senator James Couzens
Cabinet
Washington Correspondents
Representative W. Frank James, of Michigan, to present Mrs. Charles L. Johnson Jr., of New York
Representative Carl A. Chindblom, Illinois, and a delegation of Chicago teachers
Geneva, New York, Times newsboys

December 30

Senator Reed Smoot
Attorney General William D. Mitchell and Assistant Attorney General Charles P. Sisson
Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, and Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton

December 31

George W. Wickersham
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont
Walter E. Hope, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
Belgian Ambassador, Prince Albert de Ligne, and family
Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller
Dr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg and Miss Kellogg

Appendix F—Rules Governing This Publication

[Reprinted from the Federal Register, vol. 37, p. 23607, dated November 4, 1972]

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1—Administrative Committee of the Federal Register

PART 10—PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

SUBPART A—ANNUAL VOLUMES

Sec.

10.1 Publication required.
10.2 Coverage of prior years.
10.3 Scope and sources.
10.4 Format, indexes, and ancillaries.
10.5 Distribution to Government agencies.
10.6 Extra copies.

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SUBPART A—ANNUAL VOLUMES

§ 10.1 *Publication required.*

The Director of the Federal Register shall publish, at the end of each calendar year, a special edition of the FEDERAL REGISTER called the "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States." Unless the amount of material requires otherwise, each volume shall cover one calendar year.

§ 10.2 *Coverage of prior years.*

After consulting with the National Historical Publications Commission on the need therefor, the Administrative Committee may authorize the publication of volumes of papers of the Presidents covering specified years before 1957.

§ 10.3 *Scope and sources.*

(a) The basic text of each volume shall consist of oral statements by the President or of writings subscribed by him, and selected from—

(1) Communications to the Congress;

(2) Public addresses;

(3) Transcripts of news conferences;

(4) Public letters;

(5) Messages to heads of State;

(6) Statements released on miscellaneous subjects; and

(7) Formal executive documents promulgated in accordance with law.

(b) In general, ancillary text, notes, and tables shall be derived from official sources.

§ 10.4 *Format, indexes, and ancillaries.*

(a) Each annual volume, divided into books whenever appropriate, shall be separately published in the binding and style that the Administrative Committee considers suitable to the dignity of the Office of the President of the United States.

(b) Each volume shall be appropriately indexed and contain appropriate ancillary information respecting significant Presidential documents not printed in full text.

§ 10.5 *Distribution to Government agencies.*

(a) The Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States shall be distributed to the following, in the quantities indicated, without charge:

(1) *Members of Congress.* Each Senator and each Member of the House of Representatives is entitled to one copy of each annual volume published during his term of office, upon his written request to the Director of the Federal Register.

(2) *Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court is entitled to 12 copies of each annual volume.

(3) *Executive agencies.* The head of each executive agency is entitled to one copy of each annual volume upon application to the Director.

(b) Legislative, judicial, and executive agencies of the Federal Government may obtain copies of the annual volumes, at cost, for official use, by the timely submission of a printing and binding requisition to the Government Printing Office on Standard Form 1.

§ 10.6 *Extra copies.*

Each request for extra copies of the annual volumes must be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, to be paid for by the agency or official making the request.

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